

**POPULAR
WORKS
AT ONE-THIRD TO ONE-SIXTH**

OF THE LONDON PRICES,

(Many of which cannot be had in England,)

PUBLISHED

By A. AND W. GALIGNANI AND Co.

N° 18, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

TRAVELLING GUIDES, ETC.

The Guides published by Messrs. Galignani are incalculably superior to any others, being principally the result of personal observation.

NEW PARIS GUIDE, 17th edit. ; 1 vol. 18mo. ; price 10 fr. or 11 fr. bound, embellished with a map and 12 engravings; containing an accurate description of all the public edifices, gardens, etc.; an account of the political, scientific, commercial, religious, and moral institutions of the capital; an abstract of the laws interesting to foreigners; with an historical sketch of Paris, and all necessary and useful directions to the traveller, previous to his setting out, upon his landing in France, and upon his arrival and during his residence at Paris; and an account of the different roads from the coast to the capital; to which is added a **DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONS**, including a very ample account of Versailles; **A PLAN FOR VIEWING PARIS IN A WEEK**; a comparative scale of weights and measures, value of coins, the duties on goods entering England, a Directory of Parisian Bankers, Tradesmen, etc., with many interesting particulars in no other work of the kind.

GUIDE THROUGH FRANCE, 10th edit., 18mo., containing an historical, geographical, and picturesque description of every remarkable place in the kingdom; with notices of the roads, inns, climate, productions, antiquities, commerce, coins, etc., etc., 10 fr., or 11 fr. bound.

GUIDE THROUGH SWITZERLAND AND SAVOY, or a new geographical, historical, and picturesque description of these countries; notices of the climate, productions, curiosities, antiquities, manners, customs, mode of travelling, hotels, etc.; with details of every object worthy of notice; forming a Complete Itinerary. By G. Downes, 18mo, 10 fr., or 11 fr. bound.

GUIDE THROUGH BELGIUM, including the principal places in **HOLLAND**. 1 volume, 18mo., with a Map of the two Countries, and a small Plan of Brussels. (A NEW EDITION, JUST PUBLISHED.) 7 fr., or 8 fr. bound.

GUIDE OF BRUSSELS, and its ENVIRONS. 1 vol. 18mo., with a small Plan. (JUST PUBLISHED.) 2 fr. 50 c.

SCHREIBER'S GUIDE DOWN THE RHINE, exhibiting the course of that river from Schaffhausen to Holland, and describing the Moselle from Coblenz to Treves, with the towns, villages, prospects, mineral springs, routes, modes of conveyance, inns, coins, etc. Embellished with a Map. 18mo. 8 fr., or 9 fr. bound.

GUIDE THROUGH GERMANY, containing the modes and expenses of travelling, coins, inns, etc.; the posts and relays, and a topographical account of the cities, towns, and villages, their productions, literary societies, and curiosities. With an Itinerary of Hungary and Turkey, a map, etc. By *M. Reichard*. 18mo, 10 fr., or 11 fr. bound,

STARKE'S GUIDE THROUGH ITALY, with INFORMATION AND DIRECTIONS FOR TRAVELLERS ON THE CONTINENT. 1 thick vol. small 8vo. map. *Eighth Edition* (JUST PUBLISHED.) 15 fr. Half bound 17 fr.

THE DIARY OF AN INVALID, or Journal of a Tour in pursuit of health, in Italy, Switzerland, France, and Portugal, by *Henry Matthews*, Esq. 12mo. 10 fr.

THE TOURIST'S POCKET JOURNAL, with ruled columns for expenses, and spaces for observations. 18mo. half bound, 3 fr. 50 c.

THE FRENCH INTERPRETER, 18th edition, 18mo., or copious dialogues, a vocabulary, notes and letters, the value of coins, etc.; presenting distinctly the pronunciation with the Parisian accent. By *F. W. Blagdon*. (Persons studying this little volume cannot fail to acquire a quick and true pronunciation of French). 5 fr., or 6 fr. bound.

NOUVEAU MANUEL DU VOYAGEUR, or Traveller's Pocket Companion, 8th edition. 18mo. Consisting of conversations in *English, French and Italian*; a complete vocabulary, tables of coins, models of letters, etc. By *M. Boldoni*. 5 fr. or 6 fr. bound.

NOUVEAU MANUEL ANGLAIS, or Vade-Mecum du voyageur français en Angleterre, contenant : 1. Un guide pour le voyage, avec une carte des îles britanniques, les plans de Londres, d'Edinburgh et de Dublin; 2. un précis des règles de la prononciation, un ample vocabulaire de mots et de phrases familières, avec la prononciation figurée; 3. des dialogues descriptifs des monumens, édifices, institutions et autres objets dignes de fixer l'attention, etc., par *Gabriel Surenne*, 18mo. oblong, 5 fr., or 6 fr. bound.

LORD BYRON.

BYRON'S COMPLETE WORKS, including all his suppressed and attributed Poems and Pieces; printed in a clear, bold, and legible type, IN ONE VOL. OCTAVO, with a life and beautiful Portrait, and a fac-simile of his Lordship's writing in an original letter never before published, ONLY 25 fr.

—*The same*. vellum paper, 35 fr.—*The same*, vellum paper royal 8vo. (only 50 copies printed), 60 fr.

—*The same*, one vol. 12mo., beautiful diamond edition, portrait, vignettes, and fac-simile of writing, 20 fr.

It is unnecessary to point out the advantages of possessing this splendid edition in so portable a

form, and at considerably less than half the cost of the most common and imperfect.

—The same, 13 vols. 32mo., vellum paper, ONLY 45 fr.

This edition, from its size, is admirably suited for a Lady's library, or as a pocket-companion.

—Another Edition, large type, 10 vols. 12mo. vellum paper, only 50 fr.

HOURS OF IDLENESS : a series of juvenile poems, by Lord Byron. With the Critique of the Edinburgh Review, which elicited the "*English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*." 12mo. 4 fr.

ENGLISH BARDS AND SCOTCH REVIEWERS, a satire, and other suppressed Poems, by Byron, 12mo. 3 fr.

CURSE OF MINERVA, by Lord Byron, 12mo. 1 fr. 50 c.

WALTZ, an Apostrophic Hymn. By Horace Hornem, (Lord Byron.) 12mo. 1 fr. 50 c.

MORGANTE MAGGIORE, translated from the Italian of Pulci, by Lord Byron. 12mo. 2 fr.

PARLIAMENTARY SPEECHES OF LORD BYRON, from copies prepared by him for publication, 12mo. 2 fr.

THE DEFORMED TRANSFORMED, a drama, by Lord Byron, 3 fr.

THE ISLAND; by Lord Byron, 12mo. 3 fr.

THE AGE OF BRONZE; or *Carmen seculare et annus haud mirabilis*, by Lord Byron. 2 fr.

WERNER, a tragedy, by Lord Byron. 4 fr. 50 c.

THE VISION OF JUDGMENT, by Byron, 12mo. 2 fr.

HEAVEN AND EARTH, a mystery, by Lord Byron, 12mo. 2 fr. 50 c.

DON JUAN, a poem, by Lord Byron, complete in 3 vols. 12mo. vellum paper, boards 12 fr.; or may be had separately, Cantos I. and II. 2 fr. — Cantos III. IV. V. 3 fr. — Cantos VI. VII. VIII. 3 fr. — Cantos IX. X. XI. 3 fr. — Cantos XII. XIII. XIV. 3 fr. — Cantos XV. XVI. 3 fr.

CAIN, a mystery, by Lord Byron, 12mo. 3 fr. 50 c.

SARDANAPALUS, a Tragedy, by Lord Byron. 4 fr. 50 c.

THE TWO FOSCARI, a Tragedy, by Byron. 4 fr. 50 c.

PROPHECY OF DANTE, a poem, by Byron, 12mo. 2 fr.

MARINO FALIERO, DOGE OF VENICE, an historical tragedy, by Lord Byron, 12mo. 4 fr. 50 c.

LETTER TO —, ON THE REV. W. L. BOWLES'S STRICTURES ON THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF POPE, by Lord Byron, 12mo. 2 fr. 50 c.

MAZEPPA, a poem, by Lord Byron, 12mo. 2 fr. 50 c.

BEPPPO, a Venetian Story, by Lord Byron, 12mo. 2 fr.

CHILDE HAROLD'S PILGRIMAGE, 2 vols. 32mo. 8 fr.

THE VAMPIRE, 12mo. 2 fr. 50 c. — This most terrific and interesting tale was given out as Lord Byron's.

LIFE OF LORD BYRON, by J. W. Lake, 32mo. 3 fr.

CONVERSATIONS OF LORD BYRON; detailing the occurrences of his private life; his opinions on society, and literary men. By T. Medwin, Esq. 2 vols. 12mo. 8 fr. This edition is more complete than the London one.

"*This work, full of anecdotes and criticism, teems with all the great names of the age; every body will read it.*"—(New Monthly Magazine.)

GREECE; being a series of letters and other documents on the Greek Revolution; by the Hon. Col. L. Stanhope, containing some most curious details relative to Lord Byron. — Illustrated by a fac-simile of his handwriting. — 2 vols. 12mo. 12 fr.

"*This is a very interesting work.*" — (Times.)

"*A publication of sterling value. Its contents are documents and materials towards a very important history.*" — (Monthly Magazine.)

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE OF LORD BYRON, including his letters to his mother, written from Portugal, Spain, Greece, and other parts of the Mediterranean. Published from the originals, by R. C. Dallas, Esq. 3 vols. 12mo. 16 fr. (*For this work an injunction was granted by the Lord Chancellor, and it can never be published in England.*)

"*We are indebted to the French Press for this interesting publication, which our boasted liberties did not suffice to procure us. These letters are graceful, elegant, and eminently remarkable for their ease and simplicity.*" — (New Monthly Magazine.)

CONVERSATIONS WITH LORD BYRON, ON RELIGION, held in Cephalonia, a short time previous to his death, by the late J. Kennedy, M. D. 12mo. 6 fr.

LORD BYRON AND SOME OF HIS CONTEMPORARIES, with Recollections of the Author's Life and Visit to Italy, by Leigh Hunt. 3 vols. 12mo. vellum paper, with five portraits and fac-similes; 20 fr. (one fourth of the London price.)

"*Mr. Leigh Hunt's position with regard to Lord Byron, and the long and intimate intercourse he enjoyed, enabled him to contemplate his character in all its darkness and brightness. These lively volumes abound in anecdotes, and vivid sketches of numerous eminent and interesting individuals.*" — (New Monthly Magazine.)

NARRATIVE OF LORD BYRON'S LAST JOURNEY TO GREECE, from the Journal of Count Gamba, who attended his Lordship on that expedition. 12mo. 6 fr.

"*This narrative is perhaps the most important of all that Lord Byron's death has brought forward to establish his place in the rolls of Fame.*" — (Blackwood.)

LAST DAYS OF LORD BYRON, by Major W. Parry; to which are added, Reminiscences of Lord Byron, contained in letters to the Hon. Col. Stanhope, 12mo. 6 fr.

"*The events which this volume relates are remarkable for the peculiar views they afford of Lord Byron's character, and the persons by whom he was surrounded.*" — (New Monthly Magazine.)

IMPARTIAL PORTRAIT OF LORD BYRON, as a Poet and a man. By Sir E. Brydges, Bart. 12mo. 3 fr.

"*The scorching beams of Lord Byron's sun have sunk beneath the horizon, but the milder reflexion from them still irradiates the sky. I watched his progress, from its first ray to his premature exit; and now, throw fresh flowers on his tomb.*" — Preface.

NARRATIVE OF LORD BYRON'S VOYAGE TO COR-

SICA AND SARDINIA, from minutes and extracts from his Journal. 3 fr.

THOMAS MOORE.

MOORE'S POETICAL WORKS, including his Irish Melodies, National Airs, Ballads, Sacred Songs, etc., with a sketch of his Life, and Portrait, printed in a bold, clear, and legible type, *complete in ONE VOL. octavo, ONLY 20 fr.* — *The same*, vell. pap. 30 fr. — *The same*, vell. p. royal 8vo. (only 50 printed), 45 fr.

This splendid edition comprises the whole of Mr. Moore's Poetical Works. The Melodies, Canzonets, etc., about 300 in number, have never been printed in England but with the music, which alone amounts to fifteen times the price of this entire edition.

— *The same*, 7 vols. 32mo. vellum paper, 25 fr.

This Diamond Edition, from its convenient size, is admirably suited for a lady's library or for the pocket.

— *The same*, common paper, 5 vols. 12mo. 12 fr.

COMPLETE PROSE AND POETICAL WORKS OF THOMAS MOORE, 19 thick volumes 12mo. vellum paper, only 81 fr. with a Portrait and Life: containing Travels of an Irish Gentleman in search of a Religion; Memoirs of Lord Byron; Memoirs of Captain Rock; Life of Sheridan; Life and Death of Lord E. Fitzgerald; Lalla Rookh; Loves of the Angels, etc.; Odes on Cash, Corn, and Catholics; The Epicurean; Rhymes on the Road; Odes and Epistles; Two-penny Post Bag; Tom Crib's Memorial to Congress; Corruption and Intolerance; The Sceptic; Irish, Sacred, and National Melodies; Evenings in Greece; Letter to the Catholics; M. P. or the Blue Stocking; Fudge Family; Odes of Anacreon; Little's Poems, and upwards of 300 Canzonets, Songs, etc., etc. *This is the only uniform Edition of Mr. Moore's works published.*

HISTORY OF IRELAND, to the Union. By Thomas Moore. 1 vol. 12mo. (in the press).

THE SUMMER FETE, a Poem, with Songs. By Thomas Moore, 12mo. 2 fr.

ODES ON CASH, CORN, CATHOLICS, ETC., NATIONAL AIRS, EVENINGS IN GREECE, GLEES, ETC., by Thomas Moore, 1 vol. 12mo. 1 fr.

THE EPICUREAN, a tale, by T. Moore, 12mo. 6 fr.

"For insight into human nature, and poetical thought, we prize the Epicurean even above any other of his works."—(Literary Gazette.)

MEMOIRS OF LORD BYRON, 4 thick vols. 12mo. vellum paper, 36 fr. The same in one volume 8vo. 20 fr.

"The Editor's familiarity with the author, and with most of the topics alluded to in the MS. remains, has enabled him to heighten the value of his materials by arrangement and commentary; and these volumes must descend to posterity as the authoritative history of this great poet."—(Quarterly Review.)

"This work deserves to be classed among the best specimens of English prose which our age has produced."—(Edinburgh Review.)

"Moore was the fittest man to undertake this biography, and in nothing he has ever done, do his talents appear to such advantage."—(Atlas.)

"The perusal of volumes so interesting and so varied is really a treat."—(Lady's Magazine.)

LIFE OF THE RIGHT HON. R. B. SHERIDAN, by *Th. Moore*, 2 very thick vols. 12mo. 20 fr.

"As magnificent a piece of Biography as we have."—(Monthly Review.)

"Abounds in interest, spirit, and integrity."—(Lit. Gazette.)

LIFE AND DEATH OF LORD EDWARD FITZGERALD, 1 thick volume 12mo. 8 fr.

"This Work is one which every man should read, and put into the hands of his family."—(Engl. Mag.)

"This Life—a task of infinite delicacy and difficulty—is executed in Mr. Moore's own style. The volumes present some letters of the most extraordinary interest."—(Times.)

"Mr. Moore's views of Irish politics are liberal and enlightened."—(Spectator.)

MEMOIRS OF CAPTAIN ROCK, the celebrated Irish Chieftain, with some account of his ancestors, written by himself (*Thomas Moore*), 12mo. 6 fr.

"This is a complete History of Ireland, and ought to be the manual of every one wishing for information on that country;—an entertaining and melancholy volume, which Englishmen ought to be ashamed, and Irishmen afraid, to read."—(London Mag.)

LOVES OF THE ANGELS, by *Th. Moore*, 12mo. 3 fr.

—*The same*, 8vo. beautifully printed. 7 fr.

RHYMES ON THE ROAD, AND FABLES FOR THE HOLY ALLIANCE, by *Thomas Moore*. 12mo. 4 fr.

THE IRISH MELODIES, SACRED MELODIES, NATIONAL AIRS, EVENINGS IN GREECE, *Canzonets, Songs, and Ballads, etc.*, by *Th. Moore*, 2 v. 32mo. 8 fr.

"Moore is one of the few writers who will survive the age in which he so deservedly flourishes." (Byron.)

LITTLE'S POEMS, AND ODES OF ANACREON, by *Th. Moore*, 12mo. 6 fr.

LALLA ROOKH, by *Thomas Moore*, 32mo. 5 fr.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S NOVELS AND OTHER PROSE WORKS, containing the very copious NOTES of the new London Edition, Illustrations, and a GLOSSARY in which are explained the Scottish words and phrases, EIGHT VOLUMES 8vo. (heretofore published in 108 vols.) beautifully printed, with portrait, only 200 fr.

—*The same*, on vellum paper, 280 fr.

—*The same*, on vell. paper, royal 8vo. proof portrait on India paper. (Only 50 copies printed.) 400 fr.

Any of the volumes can be had separately.

The first volume contains *Waverley*, *Guy Rannering*, *Antiquary*, *Rob Roy*, and *Ivanhoe*.—The second the three series of *Tales of My Landlord*, and the *Monastery*.—The third the *Abbot*, *Kenilworth*, *Pirate*, *Fortunes of Nigel*, and *Quentin Durward*.—The fourth *Peveril of the Peak*, *St. Ronan's Well*, *Redgauntlet*, and *Tales of the Crusaders*.—The fifth *Woodstock*, *Life of Swift*, *Life of Dryden*, *Lives of the Novelists*, *Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk*, *Goetz*, a Tragedy;

Essays on the Drama, Chivalry and Romance. — The sixth the Life of Napoleon. — The seventh Chronicles of the Canongate, first and second series, Anne of Geierstein, Tales of a Grandfather on the History of Scotland, the three series. — The eighth, History of Scotland, History of France, Biographical Memoirs, Religious Discourses, House of Aspen, Doom of Devorgoll, Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft, Tales and Essays, and Robert of Paris and Castle Dangerous; GLOSSARY.

From the legibility and boldness of the type, it is almost incredible that so many volumes could have been compressed into so small a compass, thereby rendering these works available to the economist as well as to the traveller. This edition, from its moderate price, beauty, and correctness, leaves nothing to desire, and for execution challenges a comparison with the finest specimens of typography.

NOVELS OF SIR WALTER SCOTT; elegantly printed in 12mo. on fine paper, by Didot.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <i>Waverley</i> , 3 v. 7 fr. 50 c. | * <i>Peveril of the Peak</i> , 4 v. 10 fr. |
| <i>Guy Mannering</i> , 3 vols. 7 fr. 50 c. | <i>St. Ronan's Well</i> , 3 vols. 7 fr. 50 c. |
| <i>Antiquary</i> , 3 v. 7 fr. 50 c. | <i>Redgauntlet</i> , 3 v. 7 fr. 50 c. |
| * <i>Tales of My Landlord</i> . First series, containing the Black Dwarf and Old Mortality, 4 vols. 10 fr. | <i>Tales of the Crusaders, containing the Betrothed and the Talisman</i> , 4 v. 10 fr. |
| — Second series, containing the Heart of Mid-Lothian, 4 vols. 10 fr. | <i>Woodstock</i> , 3 v. 7 fr. 50 c. |
| — Third series, containing the Bride of Lammermoor, and a Legend of Montrose, 4 vols. 10 fr. | <i>Chronicles of the Canongate</i> , First series, containing the Highland Widow, the Two Drovers, and the Surgeon's Daughter, 2 v. 5 fr. |
| * <i>Rob Roy</i> , 3 v. 7 fr. 50 c. | — Second series, containing Saint Valentine's Day, or the Fair Maid of Perth, 3 vols. 7 fr. 50 c. |
| <i>Ivanhoe</i> , 3 v. 7 fr. 50 c. | <i>Anne of Geierstein</i> , 3 v. 7 fr. 50 c. |
| * <i>Monastery</i> , 3 v. 7 fr. 50 c. | <i>Count Robert of Paris, and Castle Dangerous</i> forming the fourth and last series of the Tales of My Landlord, 3 vols. 9 fr. |
| <i>The Abbot</i> , 3 v. 7 fr. 50 c. | |
| <i>Kennilworth</i> , 3 v. 7 fr. 50 c. | |
| <i>The Pirate</i> , 3 v. 7 fr. 50 c. | |
| <i>Fortunes of Nigel</i> , 3 vols. 7 fr. 50 c. | |
| <i>Quentin Durward</i> , 3 v. 7 fr. 50 c. | |

*. Those prefixed by a star are nearly out of print and cannot be had separately.

THE PROSE AND POETICAL WORKS OF SIR WALTER SCOTT, 115 volumes, 12mo. (which can be bound in 54 volumes) printed by Didot. 367 fr. 50 c.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S POETICAL WORKS, including all his minor pieces, with a life and portrait, printed in a bold, clear, and legible type, complete in ONE VOL. octavo, ONLY 20 fr. — *The same*, on vellum paper, 30 fr. — *The same*, on large vellum paper (only 50 copies printed), 45 fr.

— *The same*, pocket edit. 7 v. 32mo. vell. paper, 25 fr.

— *The same*, large type, uniform with the novels, 7 vols. 12mo. 30 fr.

LIFE OF SIR WALTER SCOTT, by his son-in-law J. G. Lockhart, Esq. 1 vol. 12mo. (In the Press.)

LIFE OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, with a view of the French Revolution, by *Sir Walter Scott*; with two portraits of Napoleon, one as First Consul, the other as Emperor, and a fac-simile of his signature as each; 9 thick vols. 12mo. 36 fr.

THE SAME, in One thick Volume 8vo. 25 fr.

"Worthy of the name of its illustrious author. His portraits stand out on the canvas with boldness and vivacity, and the description of all great events is fine and picturesque."—(New Month Magazine.)

"Passages of high descriptive power and burning eloquence are scattered throughout with a prodigality which genius alone can supply."—(Literary Gazette.)

HISTORY OF SCOTLAND, by *Sir Walter Scott*. 2 thick vols. 12mo. 12 fr.

This work, it may be necessary to mention, is not the same as the Tales of a Grandfather, which is a selection of the most picturesque and prominent points in the History of Scotland, and which, although intended for youth, is read with the highest interest by adults.

TALES OF A GRANDFATHER, relating to the History of Scotland, by *Sir Walter Scott*, 1st, 2d, and 3d series, 9 vols. 18mo., or 6 vols. 12mo. 27 fr.

TALES OF A GRANDFATHER, relating to the History of France, by *Sir Walter Scott*. 2 vols. 12mo. 9 fr.

HISTORY OF DEMONOLOGY AND WITCHCRAFT, by *Sir Walter Scott*, 12mo. 6 fr.

THE DOOM OF DEVORGOIL, and **AUCHINDRANE**, or **THE AYRSHIRE TRAGEDY**, by *Sir W. Scott*, 4 fr. 50 c.

HOUSE OF ASPEN, a Tragedy, by *Walter Scott*, 3 fr.

GOETZ OF BERLICHINGEN WITH THE IRON HAND, a tragedy from the German, by *Sir Walter Scott*, 3 fr.

TALES AND ESSAYS, containing : My Aunt Margaret's Mirror ; The Tapestryed Chamber ; Phantasmagoria ; Eyrbyggja Saga ; Mollere, etc., by *Sir W. Scott*, 5 fr.
(*This volume cannot be had in England.*)

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS, by *Sir Walter Scott*, containing : Lives of Charlotte Smith, Sir R. Sadler, John Leyden, Anna Seward, Defoe, the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, Lord Somerville, George III, Lord Byron, the Duke of York ; 2 vols. 12mo. 9 fr.

"They display the usual power and discrimination of the author."—(Literary Gazette.)

LIVES OF THE NOVELISTS, by *Sir W. Scott*, containing : Lives of Fielding, Le Sage, Smollett, C. Johnstone, Sterne, Mrs. Radcliffe, Richardson, Johnson, Goldsmith, Walpole, Mackenzie, Clara Reeve, R. Bage, R. Cumberland ; 2 vols. 9 fr.

(*These were written for Ballantyne's Novelist's Library, and are not published separate from that work in England.*)

MEMOIRS OF JONATHAN SWIFT, D. D., Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, by *Sir W. Scott*, 2 vols. 12mo. 9 fr.

LIFE OF JOHN DRYDEN, by *Sir W. Scott*, 2 vols. 9 fr.
(*The lives of Swift and Dryden accompany edi-*

tions of those authors in 18 and 19 volumes, from which they cannot be had separate in England.)

ESSAYS ON CHIVALRY, THE DRAMA, AND ROMANCE, by *Sir Walter Scott*, 2 vols. 12mo. 9 fr.

(These are extracted from the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, and have never been published separately.)

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES, by *Sir W. Scott*, 3 fr.

HALIDON HILL, by *Sir W. Scott*, 12mo. 3 fr.

LEGEND OF MONTROSE, by *W. Scott*, 2 v. 32mo. 4 fr.

COUNT ROBERT OF PARIS, and CASTLE DANGEROUS, by *Sir Walter Scott*, 8vo. 3 fr. 50 c.

PEVERIL OF THE PEAK, by *same*, 8vo. 4 fr.

TALES OF MY LANDLORD, first series, containing the *Black Dwarf* and *Old Mortality*, by *same*, 8vo. 4 fr.

THE FORTUNES OF NIGEL, by *same*, 8vo. 3 fr. 50 c.

THE LAY OF THE LAST MINSTREL, by *Sir Walter Scott*, 32mo. 5 fr.

MARMION, by *Sir Walter Scott*, 32mo. 5 fr.

THE LADY OF THE LAKE, by *Sir W. Scott*, 32mo. 5 fr.

ROKEBY, by *Sir Walter Scott*, 32mo. 5 fr.

THE LORD OF THE ISLES, by *Sir W. Scott*, 32mo. 5 fr.

THE FIELD OF WATERLOO, by *Sir W. Scott*, 8vo. 3 fr.

SOUTHEY.

SOUTHEY'S POETICAL WORKS, including all his suppressed poems, with a Life and beautiful Portrait, printed in a bold, clear and legible type, in **ONE VOLUME** 8vo. Price only 25 fr.; vellum paper 35 fr.; large vellum paper (only 50 copies printed), 60 fr.

The London Edition forms 16 volumes!

ALL FOR LOVE, AND THE PILGRIM TO COMPOSTELLA, by *Robert Southey*, 1 vol. 32mo. 4 fr.

WORDSWORTH.

WORDSWORTH'S POETICAL WORKS, with a Life and beautiful Portrait, printed in a bold, clear and legible type, in **ONE VOLUME**, 8vo. Price only 20 fr.; vel. pap. 30 fr.; large vel. p. (only 50 cop. printed), 45 fr.

The London Edition forms 5 thick volumes!

CRABBE.

CRABBE'S POETICAL WORKS, with a Life and beautiful Portrait, printed in a bold, clear, and legible type, in **ONE VOLUME** 8vo. Price only 20 fr.; vel. pap. 30 fr.; large vellum paper (only 50 copies printed), 45 fr.

The London Edition forms 10 volumes!

ROGERS, CAMPBELL, MONTGOMERY,

KIRKE WHITE, AND LAMB.

THE COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS OF ROGERS, CAMPBELL, JAMES MONTGOMERY, KIRKE WHITE, and CHARLES LAMB, the whole in **ONE VOLUME**. Price on fine paper, 25 fr.; vellum paper, 35 fr.; large vellum paper (only 50 copies printed), 60 fr.

The London Editions form 12 to 15 volumes!

MILMAN, BOWLES, WILSON, AND

BARRY CORNWALL.

THE COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS OF MILMAN,

BOWLES, WILSON, and BARRY CORNWALL, the whole IN ONE VOLUME. Price on fine pap., 25 fr.; vel. pap., 35 fr.; large vel. pap. (only 50 cop. print.), 60 fr.

The London Editions form 15 to 18 volumes!

COLERIDGE, SHELLEY, AND KEATS.

THE COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS OF COLERIDGE, SHELLEY, and KEATS, the whole IN ONE VOLUME. Price on fine paper, 25 fr.; vellum paper, 35 fr.; large vellum paper (only 50 copies printed), 60 fr.

The London Editions form 12 to 15 volumes!

LADY MORGAN.

DRAMATIC SCENES FROM REAL LIFE, by Lady Morgan, 1 vol. 12mo, only 5 fr. (The London Edition forms 2 vols. and sells for 23 fr.)

"The first of these Sketches, Manor Sackville, displays much excellence, and Brian and Honor are portraits, that every one who knows any thing of Ireland and its peasantry must acknowledge as drawn from life."—(New Monthly Magazine.)

"We congratulate the Authoress on this excellent work."—(Metropolitan.)

"Wit, humour, and a keen sense of character—both individual and national—are the inherent qualities of Lady Morgan's talent."—(Spectator.)

THE BOOK OF THE BOUDOIR, by Lady Morgan, 2 v. 12mo., 10 fr.

THE O'BRIENS AND THE O'FLAHERTYS, a national tale, by Lady Morgan, 4 vols. 12mo. 18 fr.

"Lady Morgan has furnished the admirers of historical romance with an extraordinary treat."—(Literary Chronicle.)

"There are sketches in these volumes which Scott himself might acknowledge."—(Lond. Weekly Rev.)

ITALY, by Lady Morgan, 3 thick vols. 12mo. 25 fr. ONE THIRD of the price of the London edition.

"Lady Morgan's fearless and excellent work upon Italy."—(Lord Byron.)

"Lady Morgan gives us more information on the state of Society in Italy, than can be found in any other publication."—(New Monthly Magazine.)

LETTER TO THE REVIEWERS OF "ITALY," by Lady Morgan, including an answer to a Pamphlet entitled "Observations upon the calumnies and misrepresentations in Lady Morgan's Italy." 12mo. 1 fr. 50 c.

LIFE OF SALVATOR ROSA, by Lady Morgan, 2 vols. 12mo. 10 fr.

"We could not have given Lady Morgan credit for the depth of reflection and extent of taste and judgment, connected with Italian Literature and Art, she has here displayed." (Monthly Review.)

"Two of the most amusing volumes we have ever met with."—(Edinburgh Magazine.)

ABSENTEEISM, by Lady Morgan, 12mo. 4 fr. 50 c.

WASHINGTON IRVING.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S WORKS, 18 vols. 12mo. elegantly printed on fine paper, with portraits, 75 fr. 50 c. containing: *Chronicle of the Conquest of Granada; Life and Voyages of Columbus; History of the Voyages and Discoveries of the Companions of Co-*

lumbus; The Sketch Book, Bracebridge Hall; Salmagundi; Tales of a Traveller; History of New York; and Tales of the Alhambra. The following may be had separately:—

THE NEW SKETCH BOOK, or *Tales of the Alhambra*, by *Washington Irving*, 1 volume 12mo. 4 fr.

"*The Landscapes of Spain, and the peculiar character given of Spaniards, would cause us to lay up this book among our favourites.*"—(Spectator.)

"*Mr. Irving has carried us by the spell of an enchanter into a world of marble fountains, moon-light arabesques, and perfumes.*"—(Literary Gazette.)

A CHRONICLE OF THE CONQUEST OF GRANADA, by *Washington Irving*, 2 vols. 12mo. 8 fr.

"*This admirable Work fills a blank in the historical library which ought not to have remained so long a blank.*"—(Literary Gazette.)

HISTORY OF THE LIFE AND VOYAGES OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, by *Washington Irving*, 4 thick vols. 12mo. with maps, 16 fr.

"*This work gives Mr. Irving prodigious increase of fame.*"—(Literary Gazette.)

"*Every thing is as judiciously reasoned as it is beautifully and forcibly expressed; it will become one of the standard works of our literature.*"—(New Monthly Magazine.)

HISTORY OF THE VOYAGES AND DISCOVERIES OF THE COMPANIONS OF COLUMBUS, by *Washington Irving*, 12mo. map, 3 fr. 50.

BRACEBRIDGE HALL, by *the same*, 2 vols. 12mo. 9 fr.

TALES OF A TRAVELLER, by *the same*, 2 v. 12mo. 10 fr.

"*Mr. Irving might prove no contemptible rival to Goldsmith, whose turn of mind he very much inherits, and of whose style he particularly reminds us.*"—(Quarterly Review.)

GOLDSMITH'S MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, edited by *Washington Irving*, 4 vols. 8vo. 28 fr.; on vellum paper, 40 fr.; on large vellum paper, 72 fr. with fine portraits of Goldsmith and Irving.

FENIMORE COOPER.

COOPER'S NOVELS, 24 vols. 12mo 93 fr.

Last of the Mohicans, 7 fr. | *The Pioneers*, 13 fr.

50 c.

| *The Red Rover*, 13 fr.

Lionel Lincoln, 7 fr. 50 c.

| *The Prairie*, 13 fr.

The Spy, 13 fr.

| *The Borderers*, 13 fr.

The Pilot, 13 fr.

| *Heidenmaur*, 15 fr.

"*The ability displayed in the novels of this author has rendered him a decided favourite. His characters are well drawn, spirited, distinct, and natural, and might have figured with credit on the pages of Sir Walter Scott.*"—(New Monthly Magazine.)

HAZLITT.

TABLE TALK, or *Original Essays*, by *William Hazlitt*, containing: 1. On the Pleasure of Painting. 2. The same subject. 3. The Past and Future. 4. On People with one idea. 5. On the Ignorance of the Learned. 6. On Will-Making. 7. On a Landscape of Nicholas Poussin. 8. On going a Journey. 9. Why distant objects please. 10. On Corporate Bodies. 11. On the Knowledge of Character. 12. On the fear of Death. 13. On application to study. 14. On the old age of

- lege, Cambridge, 1 vol. in 4to, with plates, 25 fr.
 — *The same*, in 1 vol. 8vo. 16 fr.
MEMOIR OF THE CAMPAIGN OF 1815, dedicated to the Duke of York, by *A. Halliday*, 8vo. 4 fr.
A DESCRIPTION OF THE ANTIQUITIES AND OTHER CURIOSITIES OF ROME, from Personal Observation during a visit to Italy in the years 1818-19, with Illustrations from ancient and modern writers; by the Rev. *E. Burton*, M. A. 2 vols. 8vo. 14 fr.
SHAKESPEARE'S DRAMATIC WORKS, beautiful edition, diamond print, complete in 1 vol. 12mo. only 15 fr. in boards, or 21 fr. in morocco. The same 8vo. 20 fr.
STANDARD MODERN NOVELS AND ROMANCES; by living authors, beautifully printed in 12mo. on velum paper in a clear type, with the Authors' own revision, Illustrative Notes, and new Introductory matter, and sold at a fifth of the original price, each volume containing the matter of 3 to 4 volumes, being only seven francs. — The following have appeared, and can be purchased separately: —
Caleb Williams, by *Godwin*, 1 volume.
St. Leon, by *Godwin*, 1 volume.
Thaddeus of Warsaw, by *Miss Jane Porter*, 1 vol.
Frankenstein, by *Mrs. Shelley*, and the first part of *The Ghost Seer*, by *Schiller*, 1 vol.
Edgar Huntly, by *B. Brown*, and the end of *The Ghost Seer*, 1 vol.
The Hungarian Brothers, by *Miss A. M. Porter*, 1 v.
Self Control, by *Mrs. Brunton*, 1 vol.
Discipline, by *Mrs. Brunton*, 1 vol.
THE NOVELIST'S LIBRARY, comprehending only such novels and romances of old authors as have been unequivocally stamped with approbation, with Biographical and Critical Notices, by *T. Roscoe*, and Illustrations, by *G. Cruikshank*. — The following have appeared, and may be purchased separately, at only seven francs per volume, cloth-bound and lettered.
Humphrey Clinker, by *Smollett*, 1 vol.
Roderick Random, by *Smollett*, 1 vol.
Peregrine Pickle, by *Smollett*, 2 vols.
Tom Jones, by *Fielding*, 2 vols.
Joseph Andrews, by *Fielding*, 1 vol.
Amelia, by *Fielding*, 2 vols.
Sir Launcelot Greaves, by *Smollett*, and *Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield*, 1 vol.
Tristram Shandy, and *Sentimental Journey*, by *Sterne*, 2 vols.
EDGEWORTH'S POPULAR TALES, 2 vol. 12mo. 10 fr.
EDGEWORTH'S MORAL TALES, 2 vol. 12mo. 9 fr.
EDGEWORTH'S PARENT'S ASSISTANT, 6 vol. 18mo. 12 fr.
HIGH-WAYS AND BY-WAYS, or *Tales of the Roadside*, picked up in the French Provinces, by a Walking Gentleman, containing *Caribert the Bear-Hunter*, *the Priest and the Garde du Corps*, and *the Pouée au Blanc*, 3 vols. 12mo. 13 fr.
 "The style is light and elegant, and the descriptions comprise much originality of conception." — (Monthly Magazine.)
 "We have been delighted by all the stories which this intellectual sportsman has contrived to pick up." — (Monthly Review.)
THE TOR HILL, an historical novel, by *Horace Smith*, 3 vols. 12mo. 13 fr.

- "*This novel exhibits high beauties.*" (New M. Mag.)
- THE LAST MAN, a romance, by Mrs. Shelley, 3 v. 13 fr.
- "*The graceful and the disordered, the tender and the true, the erring, the noble, and the passionate, compose the powerful charm of these volumes.*"
- ADA REIS, a tale, by Lady Caroline Lamb, 2 vols. 12mo. 8 fr.
- "*The Author is acute, ingenious, imaginative, of quick and shrewd observation, with feelings as exalted as her fancy; her pages exhibit in curious contrast a strange mixture of simplicity and shrewdness, of domesticity and dissipation, of wild ideality and satirical touches of real characters and passing follies.*"—(New Monthly Magazine.)
- FORTY YEARS IN THE WORLD, or Sketches and Tales of a Soldier's Life. By the Author of "Fifteen Years in India." 3 vols. 12mo. 13 fr.
- THE BETROTHED LOVERS, a Milanese tale of the 18th century, from the Italian of Manzoni, 3 v. 12mo. 15 fr.
- GULLIVER'S TRAVELS into several remote Nations of the World, by Dean Swift, 2 vols. 12mo. plates, 5 fr.
- THE MODERN SPECTATOR, by M. Galignani, consisting of moral and instructive Essays, 12mo. 3 fr. 50 c.
- ODO, COUNT OF LINGEN; a poetical tale in six cantos, by Sir Egerton Brydges, Bart. 32mo. 3 fr.
- TRIAL OF SIR R. WILSON, CAPT. HUTCHINSON, AND MR. BRUCE, for the escape of Lavalette, 8vo. 3 fr.
- Dr. CLARK, ON THE INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE in the prevention and cure of chronic diseases, more particularly of the chest and digestive organs: comprising an account of the principal places resorted to by invalids in England, the south of Europe, etc., a comparative estimate of their respective merits in particular diseases; and general directions for invalids while travelling and residing abroad, with an appendix, containing a series of Tables on Climate. Second edition, 8vo, 15 fr.
- HENRY'S EXPOSITION OF THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT, wherein each chapter is summed up in its contents: the sacred text inserted at large in distinct paragraphs; each paragraph reduced to its proper head; the sense given, and largely illustrated, with practical remarks and observations. 3 thick large 8vo. vols. 100 fr.
- JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, in which the words are deduced from their original; and illustrated in their different significations by examples from the best writers. To which are prefixed a History of the Language, and an English Grammar, printed verbatim from the last folio edition corrected by the Doctor. 1 thick royal 8vo. vol. beautifully printed on vellum paper, bound in cloth. 1829, 50 fr.
- WALKER'S PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, with Key to classical pronunciation, 18mo. 7 fr. 50 c.—*The same*, 1 vol. 8vo. 12 fr.
- AINSWORTH'S LATIN DICTIONARY, reprinted from the folio edition, with numerous additions, emendations and improvements, by the Rev. B. W. Beaton, A.M., revised and corrected by W. Ellis, A.M. of King's College, Aberdeen. 1 thick royal 8vo. vol., beautifully printed on vellum paper, bound in cloth. 1831. 40 fr.
- A NEW FRENCH AND ENGLISH AND ENGLISH AND

FRENCH DICTIONARY, containing full explanations, definitions, synonyms, idioms, proverbs, terms of arts and science, and rules of pronunciation in each language, compiled from the Dictionaries of the Academy, Boyer, Chambaud, Garner, Laveaux, Descarrières and Fain, Johnson, and Walker, by the Rev. J. Wilson. One large volume, Imperial 8vo. 40 f.

"This great Dictionary, in one volume, each page being in three columns, is a noble, we might almost say a wonderful production. The Editor has done his duty amply; and both the English and French portions will bear the strictest investigation."

NEW FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY, on the basis of *Nugent's*, with many new words in general use. In two Parts—French and English, and English and French. Exhibiting the pronunciation of the French in pure sounds, the Parts of Speech, Genders of French Nouns, Regular and Irregular Conjugations of Verbs, Accent of English Words, List of the usual Christian and Proper Names, and Names of Countries and Nations. To which are prefixed, Principles of French Pronunciation and an Abridged Grammar. By *F. C. Meadows, M. A.* One thick volume 18mo. bound. 11 fr.

(This forms a most complete Pocket Dictionary, and contains quite as much as those in one volume 8vo.)

ROWBOTHAM'S PRACTICAL GRAMMAR OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE, illustrated by examples and exercises, selected from the best French writers; 1 vol. 6 fr.

DOUVILLE'S SPEAKING FRENCH GRAMMAR, in Sixty Lessons, particularly calculated to render the Speaking of French easy to English Persons, without the assistance of a Master; to which is added a comprehensive and classified vocabulary, with a collection of familiar phrases, and various models of notes, bills of exchange, and receipts, tables of the respective value of the French and English coins, etc., 4th edition, 1 vol. 8vo, 9 fr. 50 c.

—**KEY** to ditto, 4 fr. 50 c.

DOUVILLE'S CHILDREN'S INTRODUCTORY BOOK to the French language, in nineteen easy and progressive lessons, 4 fr. 50 c.

BOSSUT'S FRENCH PHRASE BOOK, or **KEY** to **FRENCH CONVERSATION**; containing the chief Idioms of the French language, 15 sous.

FIRST LESSONS IN ENGLISH : PREMIÈRES LEÇONS D'ANGLAIS, avec une traduction française interlinéaire et mot à mot : précédées d'un aperçu des parties du discours, par *Nimmo* et *Tibbins*, maîtres d'anglais, 1 vol. 12mo. 3 fr. 50 c.

ÉLÉMENTS DE LA CONVERSATION ET PHRASES FAMILIÈRES EN FRANÇAIS ET EN ANGLAIS, suivis de Règles simples pour traduire les Verbes, avec des Thèmes servant d'introduction à la Syntaxe anglaise, par *Tibbins* et *Nimmo*, 12mo. 2 fr.

CATECHISM FOR THE USE OF YOUNG PEOPLE, by a *Lady*. 18mo. 2 fr.

THE FAMILY WASHING BOOK, in English and French, 10 sous.

GUIDE

THROUGH

SWITZERLAND AND SAVOI.

PARIS: PRINTED BY A. BELIN.

GUIDE

THROUGH

SWITZERLAND AND SAVOY,

OR

*A new and complete geographical, historical,
and picturesque Description of*

EVERY REMARKABLE PLACE IN THESE COUNTRIES;

Including

Notices of the Climate, Productions, Curiosities, Antiquities,
Manners, Customs, Mode of travelling, the principal
Hotels, etc., with ample details of every object
worthy the notice of the Traveller,
and forming

A COMPLETE ITINERARY.

BY G. DOWNES, A. M.,

Author of "Letters from Mecklenburg and Holstein," "Dublin
University Prize Poems, with Spanish and German Ballads," etc.

NEW EDITION.

PARIS:

PUBLISHED BY A. AND W. GALIGNANI,

AT THE ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND SPANISH LIBRARY,
18, RUE VIVIENNE.

1830.

Rh 178

ABBREVIATIONS.

F. French.

G. German.

I. Italian.

L. Latin.



68/114

PREFACE.

THE following work is the result of personal observations made on a tour through Switzerland and Savoy in the years 1825-6, aided by a careful perusal of the works of the most distinguished modern travellers through those countries. To several of the principal booksellers in Switzerland, as well as to his own immediate friends, the Author feels also indebted for much valuable information.

The distances on the high-roads are borrowed from the calculations of Lieutenant-Colonel Weiss of Strasburgh, as inserted in the "*Nouveau Guide du Voyageur dans les XXII Cantons Suisses.*" They are given in Bernese leagues, whereof eighteen thousand feet correspond to sixteen thousand two hundred and fifty of France. In some districts the measurements are very uncertain, at least on the bye-roads. When the computations are made by time, a usual mode in German Switzerland, an hour is to be considered equivalent to a league. For the high-roads of the Simplon and Mount Cenis the French measurement has been employed.

PREFACE.

In the distribution of the different parts of the work a completely new system has been adopted—that of *stations* instead of *cantons*. The advantage of this mode will be apparent from the consideration that, in order to accomplish a single excursion, several contiguous or neighbouring cantons must frequently be visited. In the present volume the traveller is supposed to station himself at some capital town, or other remarkable place; after visiting which he extends his researches to the immediate environs, and then undertakes more distant excursions. He then proceeds to the next station, and so on through the entire region proposed as the extent of his tour. On a hasty glance at the pages it will be apparent, that some places are described with extreme minuteness, while others seem to be slightly passed over. This procedure was in conformity with the original plan of the work, which was to describe with the greatest possible precision, and as elaborately as the nature of a guide-book would admit, all interesting and frequented places, dismissing in a more cursory manner such remote districts as were deficient in interest or seldom visited by travellers.

G. D.

CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION.	PAGE
§ 1. History.....	vii
§ 2. Passports.....	xliii
§ 3. Money	xliv
§ 4. Expenses.....	xlvi
§ 5. Miscellaneous observations.....	li
Routes from the French Coast to Paris.....	lii
Routes from Paris to Geneva.....	lvii

CHAPTER I.

§ 1. Geneva, hotels, baths, public conveyances, reading-rooms, general view, public edifices, institutions, and promenades	i
§ 2. Excursions from Geneva.....	24
§ 3. Tour of the Lake of Geneva.....	38
§ 4. Lausanne, hotels, baths, public conveyances, reading-rooms, etc.	55
§ 5. Vevay, hotels, public conveyances, booksellers, general view, edifices, institutions, promenades, environs, etc.	71

CHAPTER II.

§ 1. Valley of Chamonix, road from Geneva to Chamonix, etc.....	78
§ 2. Excursions from Chamonix	93
§ 3. Courmayeur, road from Chamonix to.....	110
§ 4. Excursions from Courmayeur.....	113

	PAGE
§ 5. Martigny, road from Chamonix to	119
§ 6. Excursions from Martigny.....	123
§ 7. Bex, road from Martigny to	132
§ 8. Excursions from Bex	135
§ 9. Sion, road from Martigny to, hotels, general view, edifices, institutions, promenades, etc. ...	140
§ 10. Excursions from Sion	145

CHAPTER III.

§ 1. Friburgh, road from Lausanne to, road from Vevay to, hotels and baths, general view, edi- fices, institutions, promenades, environs, etc....	156
§ 2. Excursions from Friburgh.....	165
§ 3. Berne, road from Geneva to, hotels, baths, book- selling establishments, general view; edifices, in- stitutions, promenades, and environs	170
§ 4. Excursions from Berne.....	189
§ 5. Bienne, road from Berne to.....	194
§ 6. Excursions from Berne.....	196

CHAPTER IV.

The Oberland of Berne, tours, etc.....	200
§ 1. Thun, roads from Berne to, edifices, prome- nades, etc.....	211
§ 2. Excursions from Thun.....	221
§ 3. Unterseen and Interlacken	234
§ 4. Excursions from Unterseen and Interlacken....	237
§ 5. Brientz.....	245
§ 6. Excursions from Brientz	249
§ 7. Lauterbrunnen, road from Interlacken to	251
§ 8. Excursions from Lauterbrunnen.....	257
§ 9. Grindelwald, roads from Lauterbrunnen to...	260
§ 10. Excursions from Grindelwald.....	263
§ 11. Meyringen.....	269
§ 12. Excursions from Meyringen	276

CHAPTER V.

	PAGE
William Tell's Country—the Lake of the Four Forest Cantons—the Rigi	285
§ 1. Sarnen, road from the Oberland to, general view, edifices, institutions, environs	288
§ 2. Excursions from Sarnen.....	292
§ 3. Stantz, road from Sarnen to, hotels, general view, edifices, institutions, and environs.....	296
§ 4. Excursions from Stantz	299
§ 5. Brunnen, road from Stantz to.....	301
§ 6. Excursions from Brunnen	304
§ 7. Altorf, road from Brunnen to, hotels and baths, general view, environs, public edifices, institutions, etc.	306
§ 8. Excursions from Altorf.....	309
§ 9. Andermatt, road from Altorf to, hotels, and general view.....	310
§ 10. Excursions from Andermatt, Schwytz, hotels, baths, edifices, institutions, environs, etc.....	312
§ 12. Excursions from Schwytz	317
§ 13. Art, road from Schwytz to, hotels, routes, environs, etc.	323

CHAPTER VI.

§ 1. Lucerne, road from Art to, from Berne by Zofingen, by Burgdorf, by the Emmen Thal and Entlibuch; hotels, baths, public conveyances, reading-rooms, general view, edifices, institutions, environs, etc.....	327
§ 2. Excursions from Lucerne.....	359
§ 3. Zug, road from Art to, from Lucerne, hotels, general view, edifices, institutions, the lake, environs, etc.	377
§ 4. Excursions from Zug.....	380

	PAGE
§ 5. Aarau, road from Lucerne to, hotels, general view, edifices, institutions, environs, etc.	383
§ 6. Excursions from Aarau	385

CHAPTER VII.

§ 1. Zurich, road from Lucerne to, from Zug to, hotels, baths, bookselling establishments, general view, edifices, institutions, promenades, etc. ...	139
§ 2. Excursions from Zurich to	411
§ 3. Tour of the Lake of Zurich	414
§ 4. Rapperschwyl, road from Zurich to	417
§ 5. Excursions from Rapperschwyl	417
§ 6. Schaffhausen, road from Zurich to, by Eglisau, hotels, general view, edifices, institutions, promenades, etc.	418
§ 7. Excursions from Schaffhausen	422

CHAPTER VIII.

§ 1. Basil or Bale, road from Schaffhausen to, hotels, baths, public conveyances, reading-rooms, general view, edifices, institutions, promenades, and environs	425
§ 2. Excursions from Basil	431
§ 3. Solothurn or Soleure, road from Basil to, hotels, baths, reading-rooms, general view, edifices, institutions, promenades, and environs	433
Excursions from Solothurn	436
§ 4. Neufchatel, road from Solothurn to, from Yverdon, hotels, bookselling establishments, general view, edifices, institutions, promenades, and environs	438
§ 5. Excursions from Neufchatel	443

CHAPTER IX.

§ 1. Frauenfeld, road from Zurich to, hotels, general view, edifices, institutions, and environs	446
--	-----

	PAGE
§ 2. Excursions from Frauenfeld	447
§ 3. Constance, road from Frauenfeld to, hotels, general view, edifices, institutions, and environs .	448
§ 4. Excursions from Constance.....	449
§ 5. Lake of Constance.....	450
§ 6. Herisau, road from Frauenfeld to, hotels, general view, edifices, and institutions.....	451
§ 7. Excursions from Herisau.....	452
§ 8. Hundwyl, road from Herisau to, general view..	452
§ 9. Excursions from Hundwyl	453
§ 10. Trogen, road from Herisau to, hotels, general view, edifices, and institutions.....	453
§ 11. Excursions from Trogen.....	454
§ 12. Appenzell, road from St. Gall to, hotels and baths, general view, edifices, and institutions ..	455
§ 13. Excursions from Appenzell.....	456
§ 14. St. Gall, road from Constance to, from Rapperschwyl, general view, edifices, institutions, environs, etc.....	458
§ 15. Excursions from St. Gall, road from St. Gall to Sargans, description of Sargans, hotels, general view, and routes ..	463
§ 16. Excursions from Sargans.....	466

CHAPTER X.

§ 1. Nafels, road from Rapperschwyl to, by Utnach, by Lachen, general view	471
§ 2. Excursions from Nafels.....	473
§ 3. Glaris, road from Nafels to, general view, edifices, institutions, environs, etc.	475
§ 4. Excursions from Glaris	477
§ 5. Coire, road from Sargans to, hotels, general view, edifices, institutions, and environs.....	481
§ 6. Excursions from Coire.....	483

	PAGE
§ 7. Bellinzona, road from Coire to, by the Bernardino, by the Lukmanier, from Altorf, hotels, general view, edifices, institutions, and environs..	493
§ 8. Excursions from Bellinzona.....	497
§ 9. Locarno, road from Bellinzona to, general view, edifices, institutions, and environs.....	498
§ 10. Excursions from Locarno.....	499
§ 11. Lugano, road from Bellinzona to, hotels, general view, edifices, institutions, and environs..	501
§ 12. Excursions from Lugano	502

INTRODUCTION.

§ 1. HISTORY.

THE early history of the countries described in the present work, like those of other nations, is involved in obscurity. The first inhabitants of Switzerland on record were a colony of Phocians, who escaped the victorious arms of Cyrus. These, after founding the colony of Massilia (now Marseilles) at the mouth of the Rhone, about six centuries before the Christian era, followed the course of that river northward to the lake of Geneva, and proceeded thence along its borders to the upper part of the same river, which conducted them through the Valais. About five centuries later the inhabitants of Helvetia, who occupied the western part of the country, called, since the middle of the sixteenth century, Switzerland, are mentioned in Roman history, as allies of the Cimbri and Teutones. Under the command of a young hero named Divico, they thrice overthrew the Romans, but were subsequently defeated in turn by Caius Marius. Fifty years later, at the instigation of a powerful chief, Orgetorix, they formed the extraordinary design of abandoning their country, which they put into execution under other guidance; as Orgetorix himself, being suspected of treasonable practices, committed suicide to avoid a more ignominious death. After three years of preparation for their journey towards the south, they fired the twelve towns and

four hundred villages whereof their territory consisted, and then, three hundred thousand in number, journeyed towards Savoy, which was at that time inhabited by the Allobroges, whose territory also included Dauphiny. These people appear to have had, about this period, some intercourse with the Romans, to whom they sent deputies at the time of Cataline's conspiracy, in order to implore assistance for their distressed affairs; and it was principally owing to them that that formidable plot against the state was detected and frustrated. The Allobroges, however, refused the Helvetians a passage, which was further impeded by a wall built, as it is supposed, from Geneva, which was at that time the most remote town of the Allobroges, to the Vouache, by Julius Cæsar, who had been apprized of their movements, and hastened to counteract them. The Helvetians, therefore, continued their march along the Rhone, through the narrow pass where the Jura approaches the Vouache; but, upon reaching the borders of the Saone, they were met by the Roman commander and totally defeated. Cæsar permitted a hundred and ten thousand to return to their country, where they enjoyed liberty but six years, being eventually reduced to the condition of a Roman province. The inhabitants of the Valais maintained their independence for some time longer than the Helvetians.

As Helvetia, the western part of modern Switzerland, submitted to the arms of Julius Cæsar, so Rhetia, the eastern, was conquered by his successor Augustus. The Rhetians were descendants of the ancient Etruscans, who, being driven from the banks of the Tiber by the Romans, occupied those of the Arno; of which again they were dispossessed during an invasion of the Gauls, and obliged to re-

tire to the valley of the Rhine and the surrounding mountains. The Vindelici, who inhabited the vicinity of the lake of Constance, were also subdued by Augustus.

Ancient Switzerland, having thus become the dominion of a foreign power, began to improve in agriculture and other peaceful arts. Its prosperity was, however, of short duration. After the lapse of a century, and about the seventieth year of the Christian era, the Helvetians became a prey to the extortions of the Roman legion surnamed *rapax*, who were employed to levy taxes upon them; and their refusal to acknowledge the emperor Vitellius, with some minor offences, drew upon them the heavy vengeance of Aulus Cecina, governor of Vin-domissa. Among other places, the flourishing city of Aventicum fell a sacrifice to the cruelties of this inveterate commander. The chief magistrate, Julius Alpinus, was one of the most illustrious victims, whose fate the tears and supplications of his daughter Julia Alpinula, the young priestess of Isis, were insufficient to avert. The city was re-peopled by Vespasian, who is supposed to have been a native of the place.

In process of time, Helvetia shared the fate of the Roman empire. It would be difficult to determine by which of the barbarous tribes of the North its soil was primarily occupied. The Vandals, Burgundians, Allemans, Ostrogoths, Franks, and Lombards, established themselves successively, or conjointly, in the countries of Helvetia and Rhetia, where they formed a sort of heterogeneous nation, until Attila with his Huns swept before him all the former invaders. In 454, great part of Helvetia was in the power of the Burgundians, the most

civilized of the barbarians, while those parts on the east of the Reuss remained under the dominion of the Huns and Allemans. Geneva became the capital of the Burgundian kings. In 534 terminated the first kingdom of Burgundy, the territory becoming subject to Clovis, king of the Franks. Dietbert, another king of the same people, subjugated Rhetia, at the time when the power of the Goths began to decline in Italy.

In the sixth century Christianity was first preached in Helvetia by three monks of I, otherwise called Iona, or Icolmkill, in the Hebrides; who are supposed to have been severally natives of Ireland, Scotland, and England; although its introduction is by some ascribed to an English monk, said to have lived three centuries earlier. Several monasteries were founded at this remote period. The conversion of Rhetia devolved principally upon a Frankish or French hermit.

After the death of Charlemagne, which was succeeded by the partition of his extensive empire, the second kingdom of Burgundy was, in 888, founded by Rodolph of Strättlingen, who espoused the celebrated Bertha, frequently mentioned in the course of the following work, who was daughter to one of the Suabian dukes, at that time possessed of the eastern part of Helvetia. Thirty-three years later, a horde of barbarians, named Turks or Hungarians, invaded the kingdom as allies of the Lombards, but retained possession of it for themselves. These were succeeded by another barbarous host called indifferently Arabs, Hungarians, and Saracens; their original country, as it would appear, not having been clearly known to the historians of that period. These occupied all the passages of

the Alps between Switzerland and Italy, from 921 to 973; but their incessant feuds at length terminated in their total extirpation.

The bequest which Rodolph III made of the kingdom of Burgundy, to the emperor Conrad of Germany, gave rise to a sanguinary war between that monarch and Eudes, Count of Champagne, who claimed the crown in right of his mother. The latter perishing in battle, Conrad remained in possession of the crown, which he received from the hands of the Archbishop of Milan, at Geneva. The successors of Conrad fixed their residence generally in the centre of their empire, which furnished several noble families of Helvetia with an opportunity of aggrandizing themselves. The authority of the emperor accordingly became little more than nominal, the whole country being parcelled out among the nobles and dignified ecclesiastics, with the exception of some cities which had risen to great commercial prosperity. In the twelfth century, the counts, afterwards dukes, of Zähringen were the most powerful of the feudal lords; and after them the counts of Kiburg, Habsburg, Gruyères, Rapperschwyl, Toggenburg, Neufchatel, and others. Of the prelates, those highest in authority were the bishops of Constance, Coire, St. Gall, Basil, Sion, and Lausanne. The richest towns were Zurich, Basil, Lucerne, Geneva, and Lausanne; and, after them, Solothurn and Schaffhausen. In a country thus divided, the clash of petty interests led of course to continued and bitter animosities. The dukes of Zähringen for a length of time held the rank of bailiffs of the empire. To one of them, Berchtold V, the town of Berne may be said to have owed its foundation. On the extinction of this

powerful family, in 1218, the counts of Savoy obtained an accession of power in western Helvetia; while from the decay of the houses of Suabia and Kiburg, the aggrandizement of the counts of Habsburg in the eastern parts of the country arose. The failure of these noble families is in a great measure attributable to the crusades, wherein great numbers of the nobility of Europe perished, either in the field or by the hardships and privations attendant upon warfare.

The first three Forest States, or early cantons of the present Switzerland, Schwytz, Uri, and Unterwald, are scarcely noticed in the history of the country until the thirteenth century. Originally forming one common government, and frequenting one common church, in the Valley of Muotta, the increase of their population led to their separation into three independent sovereignties. At a later period, Unterwald became again subdivided into the two governments of Upper and Lower Unterwald, which still continue independent of each other, although possessing only one voice at the Swiss Diet. At the commencement of the twelfth century, these Forest States had one permanent representative, or patron, at the imperial court, namely, Ulrick Von Lentzburg; after whose death Rodolph of Habsburg was elected. His son, born in 1218, and also named Rodolph, became emperor, and from him was derived the present House of Austria. The Habsburg family were originally of Alsace, and denominated Gontran. Their subsequent appellation was derived from a castle which they built in Argovia. One of the earliest incidents in the history of the Forest Cantons is a dispute, which they maintained with the monks of

Einsiedeln respecting the possession of certain pastures, which was decided by the emperor Henry II in favor of the latter.

Savoy, which had for a length of time been governed by its own sovereigns, produced about this period a hero in the person of Count Peter, endowed with every knightly quality, and usually compared to Charlemagne. Many acts of valor and generosity, still on record, attest his claim to the character. When the Bernese were prevented by the counts of Kiburg from building a bridge across the Aar, Count Peter espoused their cause, departed from his castle of Chillon, on the lake of Geneva, in order to negotiate in their behalf, and with full success, one of the counts of Kiburg having been married to his sister. In like manner he aided the inhabitants of Mörill in the Valais, who had preferred a complaint against Mangepan, a petty tyrant, and traversed in triumph the entire Valley of the Rhone, notwithstanding the opposition of the bishop of Sion and several nobles. The counts of Gruyères, Nidau, and Arberg, paid him homage, and he was surnamed the Holy Captain. He passed some years in England, much in favor at the court of Henry III. Being created Earl of Richmond, and Lord Essex and Dover, he afterwards obtained from Richard of Cornwall, emperor of Germany, the cession of all the lands which had fallen to the crown on the extinction of the family of Kiburg, which, in addition to the fiefs already possessed by the house of Savoy, put Count Peter in possession of nearly all that part of Switzerland where the Romance language is spoken. In consequence of an abortive attempt made by the nobles upon his castle of Chillon, he became also master of the Pays de Vaud, which remained for a long

time subject to the house of Savoy. Count Peter died in 1268.

Albert I, of Austria, differing from the example of his predecessors, by whom the liberty of the Forest States had been recognized and protected, endeavoured to reduce their country to a province of his dominions. The Swiss, however, soon manifested a disposition to defend their liberty by force; upon which a number of the nobles, who were allied to the emperor, and jealous of the growing prosperity of the towns, marched against Berne. Their designs were nevertheless frustrated. The Bernese, supported by auxiliary troops from Solothurn, and commanded by Ulrich Von Erlach, met their enemies at Donnerbüchel, and obtained a complete victory. The emperor had better success in his expedition against Zurich, where he was amicably received. Over the Forest Cantons he set bailiffs, by whom the peasantry were grievously oppressed, especially by two named Landenberg and Gessler. At length a conspiracy was formed against these tyrannic governors, the leaders of which were Werner Stauffacher of the canton of Schwytz, Walter Fürst of Uri, and Arnold Von Melchthal of Unterwald. The well-known adventure of William Tell⁽¹⁾ accelerated the execution of their design. On the 1st of January 1308 the castles of all the Austrian bailiffs were simultaneously captured, but they were themselves sent out of the country unhurt, and only sworn never to re-enter Switzerland. The emperor Albert was preparing to make dreadful reprisals, when he was assassinated by his nephew John of Austria and

(1) See Chapter V, in various places, for the interesting particulars of William Tell's story.

others. The vengeance which his daughter Agnes exercised upon one of the conspirators, and the families of all, is scarcely exceeded in the annals of cruelty. Duke Frederic of Austria undertook, in 1315, an expedition against the Forest Cantons; but was defeated with great slaughter at Morgarten, near the Lake of Egeri, on the 15th November, and a truce was subsequently made between the belligerents. Shortly after this, the territory of Lucerne was advanced to the rank of a Swiss canton.

A continued animosity existed about this period between the nobles and peasantry of Switzerland, and many sanguinary battles occurred between them, wherein the latter had generally the advantage. The only nobleman that sided with the Forest Cantons was John Donat, baron of Watz, a monster of cruelty. In the year 1339 very formidable preparations were made on the part of the Austrians and nobility for the utter annihilation of the town of Berne. They were however completely defeated at Laupen, where Rodolph Von Erlach, son to the hero of Donnerbühel, commanded.

In 1351, Zurich became one of the Swiss cantons through the influence of Rodolph Brun, and was allowed to rank as the first in consideration of its riches, and other important claims to the distinction.

This Rodolph, a man of great boldness and enterprize, having excited a revolt and driven the magistrates out of town, contrived to obtain what might be termed the sovereignty for himself. Having incurred the resentment of the dukes of Austria, and being apprehensive of the consequences, he determined to avail himself of that security which an alliance with the Swiss cantons was likely to afford.

The dreadful plague which desolated great part of Europe in 1348, and subsequent year, extended its ravages to Switzerland, and one-third of the inhabitants are supposed to have perished from the pestilence. This visitation was superstitiously attributed to the Jews, who were accused of having attracted the divine vengeance, and numbers of these unfortunate people were burnt alive at Basil and elsewhere.

About the middle of the fourteenth century, the Austrian dukes recommenced hostilities against the Swiss, of which circumstance the countries of Zug and Glaris took advantage, to secure their admission into the confederacy, which was accomplished in 1352. In this year, Zurich was besieged by an army under the command of the Elector of Brandenburg, but a treaty of peace was speedily concluded between the contending parties. Berne had leagued with the enemies of the confederated cantons, but shortly after solicited to be added to their number, and obtained in 1553, the second place. During a period of a hundred and twenty-five years from this date, no other country was annexed to Switzerland. After another abortive attempt upon Zurich, the confederacy enjoyed a short interval of repose, in which the three early cantons managed to obtain the alliance of the little village of Gersau, situated on the lake of the Four Forest Cantons. This territory which constituted perhaps the smallest republic that has ever existed in Europe, maintained its independence four centuries and a half, until it became finally incorporated with the canton of Schwytz. Berne and Zurich were also occupied in extending their influence by confederacies, and formed in particular a strict union with Friburgh and Basil.

A visitation scarcely less dreadful than the plague of 1348, afflicted Switzerland in 1376. Numerous bands of mercenary soldiers, left unprovided for after the battle of Poitiers, directed their course towards Switzerland, under the conduct of Enguerrand de Couci, and Arnoul de Cerrole, or Cerrole. They committed the most dreadful ravages, especially in the vicinity of Basil, so as eventually to occasion a famine. They consisted chiefly of French and English troops. The most distinguished commander amongst the latter was a Welchman, Jevan Ap Eynion Ap Griffith, called also Duke Offo de Gallio. These cruel military brigands were at length defeated by the people of the Forest Cantons, and obliged to evacuate the country.

In 1386, commenced a new Austrian war. Duke Leopold at the head of a very formidable army penetrated into Switzerland, and advanced to Sempach, on the borders of the Lake of Sempach, or Sursee. Here, on the 9th of June, 1386, the Swiss obtained one of the most brilliant victories recorded in the annals of their country. The combat continued from morning until evening under a burning sun. The Swiss, much inferior in number, were unable to break the hostile ranks, which were covered with armour, in every respect well appointed. The arrival of a fresh reinforcement of Austrian troops, under a celebrated leader, John Von Bonstetten, was momentarily expected; and it is probable that nothing could have saved the confederated army from destruction, but the self-devotion of Arnold Von Winkelried, who, by precipitating himself upon the enemies' spears, opened a passage for his countrymen. The Austrians were totally defeated, and Duke Leopold himself found among the slain.

Two years afterwards, another signal victory was obtained at Näfels, by a small army of Glarismen, over John of Werdenberg, an Austrian commander, to whom the town of Wesen, on the Lake of Wallenstat, had been traitorously surrendered. After the battle, the inhabitants of Wesen, fearing the consequences of their perfidy, abandoned the town, which was consigned to pillage and the flames. At the annual celebration of this victory, a deputation from Wesen are obliged to attend, who, after being compelled to undergo the mortification of listening to a recital of their progenitors' disgrace, are consoled by a participation in the festivities of the evening.

A peace of long continuance was, in 1389, concluded between the Swiss and Austrians, during which the former were occupied in devising means for retaining their conquests, and organizing political improvements. About the beginning of the fifteenth century, the minor cantons made various conquests in Italy, and acquired important possessions in that territory. The abbot of St. Gall extended his sovereignty over a great part of the mountains and vallies, with which his residence was environed. In these mountains he had under his jurisdiction, among other places, a house and chapel, called by a German name, which is interpreted the "Abbot's Cell." This was the origin of the subsequent canton of Appenzell. Various privileges had been accorded by the abbots to the shepherds of these mountains. Hermann Von Bonstetten had, in 1360, even consented to their contracting an alliance with the cantons of Schwytz and Glaris, but others treated them with so much harshness, that in 1400, the peasants took up arms and seized the castles of the bailiffs. An engagement

ensued between the abbot and the Appenzellers, in the defiles of the Speicher, wherein the latter were victorious. The abbot was even obliged to abandon his capital. Two years afterwards, the Appenzellers gained another signal victory at the Stoss, after which, departing from their former usage of keeping within their own limits, they extended their conquests over the Rheinthal, Thurgovia, and even to the borders of the lake of Zurich. In 1406, they subdued a considerable part of the Tyrol, and, not long after, surprised their enemy the abbot, in his little city of Wyl. However, with laudable generosity, they not only refrained from injurious treatment, but escorted him to his cloister at St. Gall. Emulous of this noble conduct, the abbot acknowledged their independence, which was, in 1411, confirmed by an alliance with the seven neighbouring cantons.

The celebrated council of Constance, convened in 1414, by Sigismond, Emperor of Germany, had great influence upon the concerns of the Swiss. Here Frederick, Duke of Austria, was put under the ban of the empire, and all his possessions transferred by Sigismond to the Swiss, in the view of securing their friendship. Shortly after Argovia fell into the hands of the Bernese; Thurgovia, and several other territories of Austria, were occupied by the cantons, and Frederick himself ratified the alienation in 1417. Here, for the first time, the cantons divided among them the sovereignty of the districts they had conquered.

About this time the Valais carried on a violent war against Berne, which had taken part with their enemy the bishop of Sion, and his uncle the lord of Raron, against the latter of whom they had raised the fatal mace, consisting of a wooden club, wherein

all those hostile to the obnoxious individual stuck nails. This procedure, similar to the ostracism of the Greeks, had all the effect of a judicial sentence. The matter was compromised at Evian, and the Valaisans were obliged to pay large sums in compensation of the ravages they had committed. Sion, the capital of the Valais, was consigned to the flames, and its environs laid waste.

The troops of Berne, Schwytz, Uri, Appenzell, Zurich, Solothurn, the Tockenburgh, the Upper Valais, and the bishopric of Coire, obtained in 1424, considerable advantages on the Italian side of the Alps. Domo d'Ossola, Bellinzona, and several other towns, fell into their hands. But the subtle negotiations of Philip Visconti, Duke of Milan, soon wheedled them out of their new possessions. By making some presents to their deputies, and dazzling the cantons themselves with the tender of thirty-one thousand florins, he became again reinstated as sovereign of the conquered districts, and even of the Valley of Levantina, a most important pass into Italy, whose inhabitants were sincerely attached to the Swiss.

The period of the council of Basil was one of increasing prosperity in Switzerland. Many of their troops had certainly perished in a crusade against the Hussites of Bohemia, but they had on the other hand acquired some new possessions, and consolidated the authority they exercised over their ancient territories. The Appenzellers, however, had to struggle afresh against the abbot of St. Gall, and the Count of Tockenburgh, in which conflict neither party appears to have gained much advantage. On the 5th of March, 1435, part of the town of Zng sunk into the lake.

About this time a deterioration of the national

character, the natural consequences of prosperity, is observable in perusing the annals of Switzerland. Wealth generating envy, a civil war arose in the bosom of this hitherto united country, which raged with great violence from 1436 to 1446. Frederick, Count of Tockenbourg, died in 1436, without leaving legitimate inheritors of his vast domains, which extended from the lake of Zurich, to the interior of the Tyrol and the Grisons' country, comprehending the Tockenbourg, Windeck, or the Upper March, Utnach, Yaster, the Rheinthal, Sargans, and many lordships in Thurgovia, the Tyrol, and the Grisons' country. The widow of Frederick, who claimed the succession, had many rivals to encounter; and several of the States took advantage of the controversy to throw off the yoke altogether. Among others, several Grison jurisdictions formed a perpetual league under the name of the League of the Ten Jurisdictions, one of the three which subsequently constituted the Grison republic.

Zurich advanced pretensions to the sovereignty of Windeck and Utnach, which were opposed by Schwytz and Glaris. It was in vain that the other cantons endeavoured to reconcile the contending states, whose differences were fomented by the personal animosity that subsisted between the burgo-master of Zurich, Rodolph Stüssi, and Ital Von Reding, Landamman, or chief magistrate of Schwytz. Meanwhile Schwytz and Glaris seized on most of the districts in question. The dreadful pestilence which devastated Switzerland in 1439, was insufficient to calm the angry spirit that prevailed. The step taken by the government of Zurich, which claimed the emperor's protection, had excited all the cantons against it. In despite of the severe conditions to which Zurich was

obliged to subscribe, it entered into secret negotiations with Frederick of Austria, and purchased his alliance by sacrificing the county of Kiburg. The other Swiss cantons (which were then for the first time universally designated by that name,) exercised a heavy vengeance upon Zurich, by ravaging the canton, and the suburbs of the town. Stüssi, as author of all this evil, was assassinated by one of his own followers, while defending one of the gates. On the other hand, Austria sent against the cantons twenty-two thousand of the devastating bands called Armagnacs, commanded by Lewis, the dauphin of France, afterwards Lewis II. The rival armies met at St. Jakob near Basil, where sixteen hundred Swiss and six thousand Armagnacs lay dead upon the field. Lewis, struck with the valour of the former, concluded a treaty with them, which was afterwards subsequently renewed. Zurich at length renounced its alliance with Austria, which had led to the desolation of great part of northern Switzerland. During this war, the inhabitants of Uri reconquered the valley Levantina, which has ever since continued united to Switzerland. In 1448, a war broke out between Berne and Friburgh, which was, however, speedily terminated. In 1460, the Swiss recaptured Thurgovia, which had fallen into the power of Austria; and Schaffhausen, an ally of Switzerland, also obtained an accession of territory.

About this time the Swiss formed a treaty of alliance with Galeas Sforza, duke of Milan. In 1467, Zurich became possessed of Winterthur, ceded to it by the emperor Sigismund for a sum of money. Mulhausen, in the Sundgau, a district of Upper Alsace, formed a strict league with the Swiss confederation, who supported it in a successful war

against the neighbouring nobility. Schaffhausen, by the same means, obtained a victory over Austria, which was succeeded in 1468, by a peace, the conditions whereof were very advantageous both for the town itself, and Switzerland in general.

In 1474, the celebrated Charles, duke of Burgundy, surnamed the bold, or rash, commenced a war upon Switzerland, with the design of annexing it to his already extensive dominions. This war had been fomented by Lewis II. of France, who distributed large sums through the towns of Switzerland, and principally Berne, to enable them to rid him of a dangerous enemy. The Swiss, now allies of the duke of Austria, and many powerful princes or lords of Suabia, Alsace, and Lorraine, gained possession of many strongholds along the line of the Jura. They also contracted an alliance with the bishop of Sion, and the Valaisans, in order to strengthen themselves against the house of Savoy, and, in particular, the Count of Romont. This lord, who having accepted the appointment of governor of Burgundy had interrupted some Swiss envoys on their passage through the Pays de Vaud, was quickly dispossessed of all the places under his jurisdiction in that territory. The Swiss, during this campaign, conducted themselves with a degree of cruelty justifiable only by the universal prevalence of barbarity at that period. The bishop of Geneva, who had united with his brother the Count of Romont, narrowly escaped severe reprisals, but the citizens of Geneva obtained an exemption from pillage by sacrificing the sum of twenty-six thousand florins.

This war was, however, only the prelude of one much more formidable. Charles of Burgundy, far from relinquishing his designs upon Switzerland,

penetrated by way of Jougne into the Pays de Vaud, at the head of sixty thousand men. A Swiss garrison, in number five hundred, which had occupied the castle of Grandson, were, on their capitulation, all put to the sword, an act of barbarity which inflamed to the highest degree the indignation of the Confederacy. These, having advanced by way of Neufchatel, attacked the duke near Grandson, on the 3d of March, 1476, and routed his army, gaining at the same time a prodigious quantity of booty. The grief of Charles upon this occasion, not only gave rise to a severe bodily disease, but also impaired his intellect. However, having assembled the remains of his army, he proceeded to Lausanne, where he was joined by the Count of Romont. Their combined forces amounting to nearly sixty thousand men, marched thence to besiege Morat, which was defended by only fifteen hundred Bernese. On the 22d of June, they were attacked by the Swiss confederates near that town, and totally discomfited, with the loss of nearly fifteen thousand men, whose bones were collected into a heap, afterwards called the Ossuary of Morat, which existed until 1798, when it was destroyed by some Burgundian soldiers in the French army. The Pays de Vaud was reconquered, and the Count of Romont obliged to yield some districts of it in order to retain the remainder. Friburgh became completely independent, and many important cessions were made both to it and to Berne. The Swiss, not content with their domestic success, undertook to restore to his throne their ally, René, Duke of Lorraine, and for this purpose furnished him with an army of eight thousand men, who penetrated into that country in the depth of the winter. Charles was

at that time engaged in the siege of Nancy, where he was betrayed by his own subjects, and killed in his flight on the 5th of January, 1477. Thus terminated the second ducal house of Burgundy, until then the most powerful sovereigns in Christendom. Lewis II. regained possession of the duchy, and the Swiss obtained an enormous quantity of booty. But this increase of wealth had the injurious effect of corrupting the simplicity of their manners, and introducing a taste for luxuries until then unknown amongst them. The inhabitants of Franche-Comté solicited the alliance of the Swiss, but their proposals were rejected, owing to the jealousy of the smaller cantons, who apprehended a diminution of their own influence at the general Diet, if so extensive a province became annexed to the Confederacy. They concluded, on the contrary, a treaty with the king of France, to whom they furnished an auxiliary body of six thousand men, the first regular Swiss troops that entered the French service with the consent of the Confederacy.

After these brilliant achievements, Berné, Zurich, and Lucerne, proposed the admission of Solothurn and Friburgh into the Swiss Confederacy, which was negatived by the smaller cantons, ever hostile to the adoption of any measure which might lead to a diminution of their influence. It was at Stantz that the Swiss deputies assembled for the discussion of this important question. The meeting became tumultuous in consequence of the obstinate rejection of the proposed measure on the part of the small cantons, and the dissensions would have inevitably terminated in a civil war but for the timely intervention of the hermit Nicholas Von der Flüe. This extraordinary man, hearing that the peace of his country was in danger of being dis-

turbed, lost no time in descending from the mountain, whither he had after many years of a useful life retired some years before, and by his eloquence effected a complete reconciliation between the contending parties. The candidate cantons were annexed to the Confederacy, and a treaty drawn up denominated the Covenant of Stantz, wherein the regulations of the Helvetic Confederacy were revised and improved. These events took place in 1481. The tranquillity of Switzerland was disturbed eight years later by the spirit of faction. John Waldemann, burgomaster of Zurich, who had distinguished himself at the battle of Morat, became an object of popular resentment, without any guilt of his own. He was, however, accused of high treason, and decapitated in the presence of the deputies of the cantons, who employed ineffectual efforts to save him.

In the following year, the abbot of St. Gall had serious differences with the town of the same name, and the people of Appenzell, who were indignant at his erecting a residence at Rorschach, on the borders of the lake of Constance. The result of this dispute cost Appenzell the rich valley of the Rheinthal.

The Swiss played an important part in the bold expedition, which Charles VIII. of France undertook against Italy, in 1494. On the return of the king in 1495, they transported his artillery across the Appennines, by roads which had been considered impracticable. In 1499, they also sustained a war against the emperor Maximilian, and certain princes and lords of Suabia, in behalf of the three Grison leagues, which had lately been organized into a republic, and wished to avenge themselves for some wrongs they had sustained from the Tyro-

lese. During this war the Swiss maintained the reputation of their arms, gaining no fewer than six victories, and ravaging the countries of Franche-Comté, Suabia, and the Tyrol. When the two contending parties became satiated with war, a treaty was concluded at Basil, in pursuance of which they both became reinstated in their ancient possessions nearly as before. The Swiss obtained many marks of gratitude from the emperors, and in particular a complete sovereignty over Thurgovia.

It was to the frequency of these petty conquests, and the taste for war which the Swiss had consequently acquired, that the habit they contracted of engaging themselves as mercenaries in the service of foreign powers is to be attributed. In the year 1500, the Swiss, in number seventeen thousand, marched in the army of Lewis XII. when he invaded Italy, and effected in five weeks the conquest of Milan, Parma, Placentia, and Genoa. Shortly afterwards they changed sides, in compassion for the misfortunes of Lewis Sforza, duke of Milan, and assisted him to regain part of his forfeited territories.

The towns of Basil and Schaffhausen, long allied to Switzerland, were in 1501, enrolled in the Confederacy. In 1513, Appenzell likewise obtained its admission into the Helvetic body. From this period to the end of the sixteenth century, no other territory was elevated to the rank of a Swiss canton.

The Swiss mercenaries being, as has already been stated, not inaccessible to bribery, Pope Julius II., assisted by the celebrated cardinal Matthew Schinner, bishop of Sion, succeeded in alienating them from the service of Lewis XII, and attaching them

to that of Maximilian Sforza. They re-established this prince upon the throne of Milan, and drove the French out of Italy. This occurred in 1512, a short time before the celebrated battle of Ravenna, wherein Gaston de Foix perished, at the age of twenty-three. The Swiss were rewarded with a sum of money, and the cession of the country of Bellinzona, Lugano, Locarno, and Valmaggia; and the Grisons in particular acquired the Valteline, Chiavenna, and Bormio. On the 6th of June, in the following year, Lewis XII. fought the Swiss at Novara. The dukes of Savoy, Montserrat, and Milan, with others, purchased at a high price the victory obtained by the Swiss. In 1513, they undertook an expedition into Burgundy against the same monarch, at the solicitation of the emperor Maximilian. Their army, which amounted to eighteen thousand men, under the command of James de Watteville, a chief magistrate of Berne, penetrated unresisted to Dijon, of which they would probably have gained possession but for the policy of La Trimuaille, who averted the danger by a treaty.

About this period Mulhausen, in Alsace, and Rothweil in Suabia, became intimately associated with the Confederation. The latter of these towns tacitly renounced this alliance in the seventeenth century, but the former continued faithful to its engagements up to the period of its union with France, in 1798.

When Francis I undertook, in 1515, the conquest of Italy, and traversed the Alps at the head of fifty thousand men, the Swiss, far from impeding his passage, not only refrained from attacking him, but even concluded a treaty, whereby they bound themselves to abandon the cause of Maximi-

lian Sforza, on receiving certain sums of money. This baseness excited such indignation, that a great number of the Confederates refused to ratify it. A war ensued, wherein Francis I. defeated the Swiss at Marignano, who were commanded by the celebrated cardinal Schinner. The following year the latter contracted an alliance with France, at Friburgh, wherein were comprehended the abbot and town of St. Gall, the Valais, the Grison leagues, Bienne, and Mulhausen. The battle of La Bicoque, in 1522, wherein three thousand Swiss perished, taught Europe a second time that they were not invincible. Three years after this, they were again defeated at the battle of Pavia, which proved so disastrous to Francis. The peace concluded at Cambray, in 1529, secured to the Swiss a longer continuance of tranquillity than they had enjoyed for a long succession of years.

This repose was at length interrupted by the vehement struggle, occasioned by the introduction of the Reformation into Switzerland. Ulrick Zwingli, a native of the valley of Tockenbourg, was, in 1484, the first that advocated the new principles, wherein he was powerfully seconded by Æcolampadius and Erasmus at Basil, Vadianus at St. Gall, Wyttenbach and Berthold Haller at Bienne and Berne; Henry Lorit at Glaris, Henry Bullinger of Bremgarten, and several others. Zurich first declared in favour of the Reformation, in 1524. St. Gall, Mulhausen, Basil, and Schaffhausen, followed the example. But the success of the evangelical preachers was very different in the Valais, and in the cantons of Schwytz, Uri, Underwald, Zug, Lucerne, Friburgh, and Solothurn. However, the doctrines of the reformers were received in Berne, Glaris, and Appenzell, and also in the subject provinces of

Thurgovia, the Tockenbourg, and the Rheinthal. A civil war seemed upon the point of commencing, when a treaty of peace was happily concluded at Aarau, which served as a foundation to several subsequent ones. In 1530, the Reformation was admitted at Morat, Lausanne, Bienne, and Neufchatel, which was chiefly owing to the advocacy of Farel, a gentleman of Dauphiny. At length the great success of the Reformation excited to such a degree the hostility of the catholic cantons, that they were eager to avail themselves of any pretext for the commencement of hostilities. An opportunity was afforded by a difference which subsisted between the Reformers and the abbot of St. Gall, and a religious revolution that had taken place at Rapperschwyl. Accordingly, in 1531, they marched an army against the cantons of Zurich and Berne, and gained two signal victories over them, the one at Cappel, on the confines of the cantons of Zurich and Zug, wherein the celebrated Zwingli fell, the other near the town of Zug. Zurich first signed a separate treaty of peace, to which Berne afterwards subscribed. The ill effects of these civil wars were in a great measure counterbalanced by the favorable influence excited by the Reformation in the revival of literature, and the scope it afforded for free discussion. The success which attended its introduction at Geneva, led to a further extension of the Swiss territory. This town was governed by its own bishop, but enjoyed at the same time a considerable degree of independence. Its most powerful and persevering enemies were the dukes of Savoy, whose possessions, bordering upon the small territory of Geneva, afforded them a facility for attacking it. Many attempts to capture it were made by these sovereigns in the fifteenth century, who,

although they failed to accomplish their main object, contrived to gain over a number of the principal citizens. The bishops also, who were in some degree dependent on the house of Savoy, and not unfrequently members of that family, had yielded to the dukes some important rights. They even held their court within the walls of Geneva, and it is likely that it would have eventually become altogether annexed to their dominions, but for the introduction of the Reformation.

Charles III, duke of Savoy, was among the most inveterate of the foes of Geneva. The town, however, found powerful allies in the Swiss, especially those of the canton of Friburgh, the first with which it, in 1519, contracted an alliance, and of Berne, with which, seven years afterwards, it entered into a co-burghership. In 1528 the Reformation was first preached at Geneva, and in 1535 fully established. The bishop, Peter de la Baume, quitted the city for ever, and a republican government was proclaimed. The duke of Savoy then endeavoured to subject Geneva by force, but failed; and this abortive attempt drew upon him the arms of the Bernese, who, in 1536, deprived him of the Pays de Vaud, the Pays de Gex, and all the northern parts of Savoy. Shortly after the Pays de Vaud embraced the reformed religion. The Bernese, to satisfy their neighbours, ceded to Friburgh the towns of Rue and Romont, together with some other districts, and to the Valais the bailiwick of Monthey.

The efforts of the Bernese against the duke of Savoy were seconded by Francis I, who took possession of Bresse, Bugey, the southern parts of Savoy, and all Piedmont; in consequence of which Charles was obliged to abandon his territories for ever. Geneva at this period assumed its republi-

can form of government. In 1536 Calvin established himself in that city, where he obtained the professorship of theology, founded the library and academy, reformed the manners of the inhabitants, and in short laid the foundation of the prosperity which it has since enjoyed. The Friburghers had broken off their alliance with the Genevese, on the introduction of the reformed doctrines among the latter. Zurich took their place, and a co-burghership was established between these two cantons and Berne.

Many individuals of considerable influence in Switzerland had declared loudly against the practice of enlistment for foreign service: nevertheless they could not prevent their countrymen from aiding the cause of Francis I, during the long war which terminated in the peace of Crepy, in 1544. While in the service of this monarch the Swiss distinguished themselves on many occasions, especially in the famous battle of Ceresoles, near Carignano. The interior of Switzerland, however, remained for a length of time in a state of tranquillity. The success of Charles V against the German reformers was observed with anxiety, but no league was formed against that emperor. Constance, an industrious and opulent town, which from its geographical situation should have formed a part of Switzerland, had embraced the tenets of the Reformers, and solicited to be admitted into the Swiss Confederation; but, being abandoned to its own resources, was necessitated to submit to the house of Austria, and returned to the Roman faith. The treaties of alliance which subsisted between France and Switzerland were renewed by Henry II. This monarch gave the Bernese a proof of his attachment by referring to their decision, in 1557, a dis-

pute which had arisen between the dukes of Longueville and Nemours, respecting the sovereignty of the county of Neufchatel, which was determined in favor of the former. Most of the feudal manors throughout Switzerland were, at this period, either extinct or subject to the different cantons. In 1555 even the powerful counts of Gruyères disappeared from the list of sovereigns; Michael, the last of them, being so burthened with debt as to be under the necessity of selling his estates to the cantons of Berne and Friburgh.

The Swiss continued faithful to the engagements they had contracted with the kings of France, but the Protestant cantons declined interfering in the wars which desolated that country when under the domination of the children of Henry II; being equally averse to enter the field against members of the same religious profession with themselves, and to assist those same persons whom they considered as rebelling against a king who was in close alliance with themselves. After the massacre of St. Bartholomew, they afforded refuge to such unhappy persons as implored their protection. When Emanuel Philibert, duke of Savoy, became again possessed of that part of his dominions which had been occupied by France, the Bernese, after a long train of negotiations, restored to him the southern parts of Savoy and the Pays de Gex, retaining only the Pays de Vaud. Geneva became thus completely surrounded by the territories of the duke, and consequently exposed to all the dangers likely to arise from unlimited ambition and unceasing hostility.

The little republic of Mulhausen was, in 1587, the scene of a most sanguinary warfare, owing to an attempt made by some seditious persons to undermine the government. Two years afterwards,

Geneva and Berne, instigated by France, undertook a war against Savoy; which, although it continued eleven years, was productive of nothing but bloodshed. About this period, Henry IV of France caused the Pays de Gex and the bailiwick of Gailard to be ceded to him by the Genevese, who became thus again geographically separated from Switzerland. In 1602 the duke of Savoy renewed his attempts upon Geneva. This was the epoch of the famous escalade, whereby the duke had nearly gained possession of the walls when accident led to a discovery, and saved the city. The cruelties exercised by the Genevese government upon some magistrates, supposed to have been in the Savoyard interest, give a frightful idea of the legislation of those times, as do the laws of Berne, Friburgh, and other towns, at an earlier period. A permanent peace was at length concluded at St. Julien, in the following year.

In the seventeenth century the entire of Switzerland enjoyed profound tranquillity, interrupted only by some intestine feuds. The religious dissensions which arose in the canton of Appenzell obliged the inhabitants to separate into two distinct portions, which, like the demi-canton of Underwald, constitute distinct and independent governments. These are called the Interior Rhodes, which consists of Romanists, and the Exterior Rhodes, which consists of Protestants.

The valley called the Valteline was the occasion of very disastrous events to the country of the Grisons. The inhabitants of that valley arose in 1620, and massacred all natives of that country, and indeed all the Protestants who had settled among them. The Spaniards and the house of Austria assisted them in this revolt, from which

arose a long and calamitous war; during which the Valteline was frequently taken and retaken, and the Grisons country occupied by Austrian troops, notwithstanding the opposition of the French and Swiss Protestants. However the courage of the inhabitants of Prettigau, the victories of the Swedes in Germany during the Thirty Years' War, and the peace of Westphalia, restored peace to the country. The Valteline was ceded to its former possessors, and the complete independence of the Grisons recognized by the house of Austria. It was not until the epoch of the treaty of Westphalia that the Austrians definitively renounced all pretensions to the dominion of Switzerland.

The Thirty Years' War obliged the Swiss to keep a standing army in order to save their territory from devastation. But this salutary measure led to civil commotions, some of the subjects of the cantons refusing to contribute to the necessary expenses. The inhabitants of the Lucernese valley of Entlibuch, and several Bernese ones, rose in a mass, and marched against Lucerne and Berne, in the neighbourhood of which they committed great ravages, insomuch that it required the interposition of the other cantons, and especially of Zurich, to stifle the revolt, which was finally terminated by a combat at Hertzogenbuchsee, wherein the insurgents were defeated.

A short time after this, in 1655, new contentions arose between the Protestant and Catholic cantons. Fourteen thousand Bernese were surprised and defeated at Wilmergen in the free bailiwicks; but this loss being compensated by other advantages, a treaty was made without any cession on either side.

In 1667, Louis XIV unexpectedly invaded Franche

Comté, which he easily wrested from the Spaniards. The suddenness of the attack prevented the Swiss from repulsing the invaders as they had prepared to do. In order, however, to prevent the occurrence of similar inroads elsewhere, they determined on forming a contingent, which all the cantons, their allies, and the subject provinces, were bound to furnish, according to a certain proportion.

In 1684, Lewis XIV. had the fortress of Hunningen erected within view of Basil, for the purpose of intimidating the Swiss, and possessed himself of Strasburgh by stratagem. During the wars, which have rendered the reign of this monarch but too notorious, the Catholic cantons espoused his cause, while the Protestants sided with his enemies.

In 1707, the principality of Neufchatel, which had already thrice changed masters, became destitute of a sovereign by the death of Mary of Nemours. Among the various competitors, the king of Prussia was selected to succeed; his religion, and the great distance of his dominions, being considered a sort of guarantee for the moderation of his future government. This choice was opposed by Lewis XIV., but in vain.

While the war of the succession of Spain was still continuing, new troubles disturbed the interior of Switzerland, owing to the persecution which the Protestants of the Tockenbourg underwent from the abbot of St. Gall. The principal cantons espoused the cause of one or the other party, according to their own religious persuasion. The abbot was driven from his estates, and the Protestants gained a signal victory on the 25th July, 1712, at Wilmergen, where fifty-six years before they had been defeated. A treaty was shortly afterwards signed at Aarau, which defined the relative pretensions of

the Catholics and Protestants of Switzerland. Seeds of dissension, however, still remained. The former concluded, in 1715, a separate alliance with France, whereby they conceded to that power the right of interference in their domestic concerns.

A number of petty disputes, or rather civil wars, occurred in different parts of Switzerland subsequently to the death of Lewis XIV. These it will be sufficient to enumerate, without entering into a detail of their causes and consequences. The inhabitants of Glaris had a difference with their subjects of Werdenberg, and the Appenzellers of the two divisions of the Rhodes, among themselves. There was likewise a feud between a part of the inhabitants of Zug, and the adherents of the family of Zurlauben, who had for two centuries occupied the first dignities of the canton; between the different ranks of citizens at Geneva; between the citizens and patricians of Berne; between the inhabitants of the Val-Levantina, and their sovereigns of the cantons of Uri; between one part of the inhabitants of Neufchatel and the king of Prussia, their sovereign, respecting the collection of his revenues; and between the country of Gruyères, and the government of Friburgh. These disturbances, which interfered much with the internal tranquillity of Switzerland, were sometimes terminated by the interference of the neighbouring cantons, sometimes without it.

Previously to the commencement of the French Revolution, the principles of the aristocratic cantons, had become the subject of severe invective in the French journals and legislative assemblies. The Swiss regiment of Ernest was assaulted and disarmed at Aix, in Provence, and the legislative assembly replied only by contemptuous expressions

to the just representations made on the subject. A thousand Swiss soldiers, who formed the body-guard of the unfortunate Lewis XVI of France, were massacred on the 10th of August, 1792, and on the second and third of September following. The Diet, assembled at Aarau, persuaded that vengeance would be imprudent, decreed that Switzerland should maintain a strict neutrality. The French, however, invaded the bishopric of Basil, which was intimately connected with the Swiss, annulled the privileges which they had hitherto enjoyed in France, and dismissed their soldiers without remuneration, which was, however, accorded at a later period. Nevertheless, the revolutionary principles penetrated into Switzerland, and caused a great change in the state of the country. At Geneva, the magistrates were deposed about the end of the year 1792, and replaced by popular committees; in the territory of St. Gall, in 1794, the inhabitants compelled their sovereign to grant them new privileges; in the canton of Appenzell, the magistrates were obliged to revise the ancient laws; in the country of the Grisons, the democratic party gained the ascendancy, of which they had long been deprived; and the subjects of the city of Zurich reclaimed certain privileges which had been almost buried in oblivion.

The reverses which the French armies sustained in Germany, in 1796, retarded in some degree the progress of the Revolution; but when the victories of Napoleon in Italy, and the treaty of Campo Formio, had given France a decided preponderance in the affairs of Europe, nothing was capable of preventing the changes that ensued. The Valtelline, Chiavenna, and Bormio, were incorporated with the Cisalpine or Milanese Republic; Genoa

and Mulhausen, after long endeavours to maintain their independence, were at length obliged to receive French troops within their walls, and to subscribe to a union with their more powerful neighbour; Mulhausen on the 1st of January, Geneva on the 15th of April, 1790. Meanwhile French troops were marched into Switzerland, which were hailed under the title of deliverers in a great number of cantons. This state of public feeling led to revolutions at Lucerne, Basil, Zurich, Schaffhausen, Solothurn, Friburgh, Berne and the districts subject to it; as, Thurgovia, the Tockenbourg, the Rheintal, Gaster, Sargans, etc. Hopes were entertained that the independence of Switzerland would thus be assured, but the result was very different. On the 28th of January 1798, ten thousand French, under the command of General Brune, took possession of Lausanne, while other troops occupied Erguel, both subject to the canton of Berne, which, abandoned by its confederates, was unable to resist the progress of the French arms. However, an engagement took place at Neueneegg, and also at Fraubrunn, in the beginning of March. In the first of these the Swiss had the advantage, but they were defeated in the second, and on the 5th of March Berne opened its gates to General Brune. Hence the greater part of the cantons were induced to submit, enormous contributions were levied, and Berne in particular saw itself deprived of the funds accumulated during five centuries of economy.

General Brune had at first issued orders for the institution of a new democracy, which was to be termed Rhodania, or the Rhodanic Republic, and to consist of five cantons—the Lemane, capital Lausanne; the Sarine and Broye, capital Payerne;

the Oberland, capital Thun; the Valais, capital Sion; and the Tessin, capital Locarno. However this republic existed but one week. After the capture of Berne a Helvetic Republic was proclaimed, which was modelled after that of France. This was divided into twenty-two cantons—the Leman or Pays de Vaud, the Valais, Friburgh, Berne, Solothurn, Basil, Argovia, Lucerne, Unterwald, Uri, Bellinzona, Lugano, Rhetia or the Grisons, Sargans, Glaris, Appenzell, Thurgovia, St. Gall, Schaffhausen, Zurich, Zug, and Schwytz.

The new constitution framed for this republic was received in a great part of Switzerland; but the small cantons, jealous of their ancient institutions, refused to adopt it. French troops consequently penetrated into their valleys, and frightful massacres ensued. Stantz and other places were delivered to the flames, and nearly all their inhabitants butchered. At the same period the northern and eastern parts of Switzerland became the theatre of the sanguinary war, which was carried on by France against the combined forces of Austria and Russia, which, after a long struggle terminated in favour of the former. Switzerland became the victim of a fearful train of calamities, and the face of the country long bore traces of the ruin occasioned by the continued influx of foreign troops, whether friends or enemies. Altorf suffered most, being devastated by an accidental conflagration, in addition to the ruin occasioned by the repeated visits of armed forces.

A new constitution, which admitted of only seventeen cantons, was proclaimed in 1801. New troubles, however, soon put an end to this also. Napoleon Buonaparte, having defeated the Russians and Austrians, imposed upon Switzerland, in 1803,

a new body of laws, known by the name of the Act of Mediation. The Valais had at that period been already separated from Switzerland, and the Frickthal ceded in exchange to the Confederation, which was now composed of nineteen cantons, having at the head a Landamman, chosen from among the chief magistrates of the six oldest cantons in turn. A Diet, composed of deputies from the cantons, was appointed to decide upon the general concerns of Switzerland, and a new treaty concluded with France, whereby the former country was bound to furnish a contingent of troops to the latter.

In 1806 Napoleon bestowed upon his General, Berthier, the sovereignty of the principality of Neuchâtel, which had been wrested from Prussia. In 1810 he united the Valais to France, and transformed it into a section of his vast empire, under the name of the department of the Simplon. These territories were however, generally speaking, ruled with moderation, although on the introduction of the Continental System, whereby the import of English and colonial produce was excluded, great sacrifices were imposed on Switzerland. So great was the number of auxiliary troops required that the cantons had much difficulty in providing them, although they exerted every effort to satisfy their formidable neighbour.

After the battle of Leipsic, in 1813, when the armies of the allied sovereigns approached the Swiss frontiers, the majority of the cantons made ineffectual efforts to maintain a neutrality and preserve their country from the ravages of war, but on the 22d of December two hundred thousand men penetrated into France, crossing the Rhine, and traversing Basil, or at least its vicinity; and Geneva, which sighed for

its ancient independence, being abandoned by the small French garrison that had occupied it, opened its gates on the 30th of December to an Austrian army. On the next day a Council of State with its syndics was appointed, and the restoration of the republic proclaimed. About this period some commotions took place in Switzerland; tranquillity was however soon restored by the intervention of the allied powers. The Congress assembled at Vienna in 1814 and 1815 recognised the neutrality of that country. The nineteen cantons continued in their original position, except Berne, which as some indemnification for its loss of Argovia, and the Pays de Vaud, that had been erected into independent cantons, in addition to its great pecuniary sacrifices, acquired the territorial accession of Bienne and part of the bishopric of Basil, whereof the canton of Basil and the principality of Neuchatel also obtained considerable portions. That principality, together with the Valais and Geneva, were added to the number of the cantons, whereof the Helvetic league now comprehends twenty-two, and a new federal compact was concluded. The return of Napoleon to France, in 1815, excited some disquietude in Switzerland, as well as the rest of Europe. The Diet levied stronger armies than Switzerland had for ages furnished. The frontiers of the country were guarded, and the cause of Louis XVIII. openly espoused. A treaty was also concluded with the allied powers by the cantons, who obtained the demolition of the fortress of Hüningen and the accession of a small territory in the Pays de Gex, to facilitate communication between the different parts of the Confederation. Since that period Switzerland has continued in a state of uninterrupted tranquillity, with the exception of

some trifling disturbances in the canton of Unterwald, which were speedily repressed; and has been successfully occupied in remedying the evils produced by the stagnation of commerce, and the ravages of war, as well as those occasioned by the peculiar nature of the soil and the geographical position of the country.

Savoy, which had been governed successively by counts, dukes, and kings, was also divided into departments in the time of Napoleon, and incorporated with the kingdom of France, but was subsequently restored to the King of Sardinia, an island long in possession of the House of Savoy. No important political event has taken place since that period in the states of that monarch, except the attempt to revolutionize Piedmont, which was however speedily checked, and did not extend its influence to Savoy.

§ 2. PASSPORTS.

Travellers who intend visiting Switzerland by way of Paris must have their passports regularly signed at the French Prefecture of Police, from which they are generally referred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for a counter-signature, which will cost ten *francs*. The latter formality is however, generally, considered unnecessary, as travellers have been allowed to pass the frontiers by merely exhibiting the signature obtained at the French Police department. In order to secure the French signatures it will be necessary first to procure that of the English Ambassador, after taking up the original passport at the French Prefecture in exchange for the provisional one which every traveller receives on landing at any of the ports, or elsewhere, arriving at the French frontier.

Those who propose continuing their tour to Italy should also obtain the signature of the Austrian Ambassador at Paris. Such as intend to visit Savoy (wherein Mont Blanc is situated), by way of Lyons and Chambéry, should obtain the Sardinian signature at Paris; but those who mean to enter Savoy by way of Geneva may apply to the Sardinian Consul at that place, should the want of time prevent them from procuring the Ambassador's signature at Paris.

Travellers that pass through Berne should be careful to send their passports to the proper authorities at that place, which is the usual residence of the foreign Ambassadors in Switzerland.

Cautious travellers usually procure the signature of the Swiss Consul at Paris which costs one *franc*. It is however not considered to be absolutely necessary.

It should be a standing rule to describe at the different Police establishments which it may be necessary to visit, the direction of the proposed tour, and to request information respecting the signatures which it may be requisite to obtain.

§ 3. MONEY.

Circular notes, such as are issued by Herries, Farquhar, and Co., etc. etc., of London, are the most convenient medium which a traveller can possibly provide. French gold and silver are also current through Switzerland and Savoy.

The Swiss *franc* (an imaginary coin) is worth one franc and a half French; it is therefore necessary in making agreements to specify which is intended. The Swiss or Genevese *sous*, on the

contrary, is of less value than the French, twenty-six of them being only equal to twenty *sous*, or one franc French.

The following is a concise view of the currency in the different cantons, which will be found useful in making purchases. The accounts in the hotels are, however, generally furnished in French *francs* and *sous* all through Switzerland.

FRIBURGH, SOLOTHURN, ARCOVIA, BASIL, BERNE.—The computation is in Swiss *francs*. This *franc* is divided into ten *batz* or *batzen*, or into 20 *sous* of 12 *deniers* each. The *batz* is subdivided into 10 *rappes*; the *louis neuf* is worth 16 Swiss *francs*.

APPENZELL.—The computation is in *florins* of the empire. The *florin* is worth 60 *kreutzers*. The *louis neuf* is equal to 11 *florins*.

GENEVA.—The computation at Geneva is twofold.

1. In *livres courantes* or *de banque*. This *livre* is divided into 20 *sols* or *sous*, of 12 *deniers* each. The *louis neuf* is worth 14*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* (that is of *livres*, *sous*, and *deniers*), of these *livres courantes*.

2. In *florins* of 12 *petits sous*, of 12 *deniers* each. The *louis neuf* is worth 50 *florins* ten *sous* of government money.

Two *livres* are worth 7 Genevese *florins*.

The difficulty of computation at Geneva is increased by the nature of the currency, which is partly foreign, partly that of the ancient republic, the canton not having yet struck any coin.

The following coins are those most in circulation. Their value is given in *livres*, *florins*, *sous*, and *deniers*.

GOLD PIECES.	L. s. d.	Fl. s. d.
The <i>pistole</i> of Geneva is worth...	10 — —	35 — —
The triple <i>pistole</i>	30 — —	105 — —

SILVER PIECES.	L	s.	d.	Fl.	s.	d.
The <i>écu</i> of Geneva, called Genevese	—	—	—	12	9	—
The half <i>écu</i>	—	—	—	6	4	6
The old <i>écu</i> of Geneva	3	—	—	10	6	—
The little piece, called of 21 <i>sous</i> .	—	10	—	1	9	—
The half, called the piece of 10 } <i>sous</i> 6 <i>deniers</i>	—	5	—	—	10	6

Value of foreign Money.

GOLD PIECES.

The piece of 20 French <i>francs</i>	12	7	—	43	4	—
The one called of 40	24	14	—	86	8	—
The <i>louis neuf</i> of 24 <i>liv.</i> of France	14	10	6	50	10	—
The double <i>louis</i> of 48 <i>liv.</i> of France	29	3	—	102	—	—
The <i>pistole</i> or <i>louis neuf</i> of 16 <i>liv.</i> } of Switzerland	14	10	6	50	10	—
The double <i>pistole</i> of 32 <i>livres</i> of } Switzerland	29	3	—	102	—	—

SILVER PIECES.

The <i>piastre</i> of Spain	3	5	6	11	6	—
The half of the same	1	12	9	5	9	—
The <i>écu</i> of 5 <i>francs</i> of France	3	1	9	10	10	—
The <i>écu</i> of 6 <i>liv.</i> of France	3	11	6	12	6	—
The <i>écu</i> of Brabant	3	10	9	12	4	6
The <i>écu</i> of Bavaria	3	10	—	12	3	—
The new Swiss <i>écu</i> of 40 <i>batz</i> ...	3	12	6	12	8	—
The <i>écu</i> of 6 <i>livres</i> of Piedmont ...	4	6	—	15	—	—
The <i>écu</i> of 3 <i>livres</i>	2	3	—	7	6	—

The *batz* or *batzen*, a coin properly of German Switzerland, is also current at Geneva. It passes for three French, or four Genevese *sous*.

GLARIS.—The computation is in *florins*. The *florin* is worth 40 *schellings*, of 12 *hellers* each. The *louis neuf* is worth 10½ *florins*.

THE GRISONS.—The computation is in *florins*. The *florin* is divided into 60 *kreutzers*, or 70 *blutsgers*. The *louis neuf* is equivalent to 13⅓ *florins*.

LUCERNE AND UNDERWALD.—The computation is in *florins*. The *florin* is divided into 40 *schellings*, of 12 *hellers* each. The *louis neuf* is worth 12 *florins*.

NEUFCHATEL.—The computation is in *livres*. The *livre* is divided into 20 *sols* or *sous*, and the *sol* into 12 *deniers*. The *louis neuf* is worth 16 $\frac{4}{5}$ *livres*.

ST. GALL.—The computation of the coin is that of the new Swiss Confederation, that is 16 *livres* for the *louis neuf*. The computation of accounts is however generally in *florins* of the empire. The *florin* is divided into 60 *kreutzers*, of 8 *hellers* each. The *louis neuf* is worth 11 *florins*.

SCHAFFHAUSEN.—The computation is in *florins*. The *florin* is divided into 60 *kreutzers*, or 4 *pfennings* each. The *louis neuf* is worth 11 *florins*.

SCHWYTZ.—The computation is in *florins*. The *florin* is divided into 40 *schellings*. The *schelling* is equivalent to 3 *rappes*, or 6 *angsters* of 2 *hellers* each. The *louis neuf* is worth 10 *florins*.

THE TESSIN.—The computation is in *lire*. The *lira* is divided into 20 *sous*, and the *sous* into 12 *deniers*. The *louis neuf* is worth 37 *lire*.

THURGOVIA.—The computation is in *florins*. The *florin* is divided into 60 *kreutzers* of 4 *angsters* each. The *louis neuf* is equivalent to 11 *florins*.

URI.—The computation is in *florins*. The *florin* is divided into 20 *schellings* of 6 *angsters*, or 2 *hellers*. The *louis neuf* is equivalent to 13 *florins*.

THE VALAIS.—The computation of the government accounts is in Swiss *francs* of 10 *batz*. The *batz* is equal to 10 *rappes*. In the Upper Valais it is generally in *écus* of 25 *batz* each, or in *livres* of St. Maurice, which are worth 13 $\frac{1}{3}$ *batz* each. In the Lower Valais it is in *écus* of 20 *batz*, or *florins* of 4 *batz*.

VAUD.—The computation is in Swiss *livres*, of 10 *batz* each. The *batz* is divided into 10 *rappes*, or 20 *sols*, or *sous*, of 12 *deniers* each. The *louis neuf* is worth 16 *livres*.

ZUG.—The computation is in *florins* of 40 *schellings*. The *schelling* is divided into 6 *angsters* of 2 *hellers* each. The *louis neuf* is equal to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ *florins*. However the computation is frequently made as in Zurich, that is 10 *florins* for the *écu neuf*.

ZURICH.—The computation is as at Zug, except that the *écu neuf* is worth 10 instead of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ *florins*.

§ 4. EXPENSES.

The expenses of a chaise with two horses is about a *louis* a day, with three a *louis* and a half, but as the return of the carriage is to be paid for, the traveller really has to pay double the apparent sum. In addition to this some drink money is expected. For a carriage and three horses half as much again is demanded. The day's journey is computed not by the number of miles which can be conveniently accomplished in that time, but by the number usually accomplished. When, for example, the journey from one great town to another can be effected with ease in two days the coach-owner will compute it as two and a half, which, being doubled in order to include the return, amounts to five days instead of two.

In several of the great towns diligences are established: however it will be perhaps found as reasonable, and certainly more commodious, to take a private conveyance when the party consists of two or three.

The usual fare for a boat with two boatmen is about five or six French *francs* for a voyage on the lakes not exceeding four hours, for instance from

one extremity of the Lake of Zug to the other. The following tarif, according to which the navigation of the Lake of the Four Forest Cantons, is regulated, will give a fair idea of the ordinary expenses :

From Lucerne to Flüelen (that is, the entire extent of the lake),

		F.	s.	
For a boat (called Nauwen) of 9 rowers	—	41	5	French.
— of 8	—	37	5	
Half Nauwen of 5	—	23	0	
Jassen . . . of 4	—	20	0	
— of 3	—	16	0	

To Brunnen :

For a Nauwen of 9	—	30	0
— of 8	—	27	0
Half Nauwen of 5	—	18	0
Jassen of 4	—	15	0
— of 3	—	12	0

To Alpnacht :

For the boat	—	1	10
— each rower	—	2	0

To Weggis and Küssnacht :

For the boat	—	1	10
— each rower	—	1	10

Only the half of the return is paid provided the boatmen be not detained more than from two to three hours. When detained longer they have a right to a full return. When the awning of the boat is hoisted there is an additional charge of three *livres* or 20 *batz*, except in the small boats, where it is already considered to be included in the charges above specified.

For guides and mules the charges are generally 9 *francs* a day in the Oberland of Berne, together with a small gratuity to the man that leads the mule, and drink-money to the guide. At the Rigi, a horse or mule to ascend the mountain is 60 *batz* a

day (the leader of the horse included), and the same for the descent on the following day. When the descent is made on the same day, there is an abatement of terms. At Chamonix the expense of a guide or a mule is 6 *francs* a day.

As, however, the charges vary at different times and places, it will be better to apply to the innkeeper in the first instance, from whom correct information will generally be obtained, and also to consult the tariff of the fares, as regulated by the government. Where there is no regular tariff, the traveller will generally succeed in abating the first demand by one third.

Those who cross the Simplon, or Mount Cenis, generally do so on their way to Italy, where a system of travelling prevails completely different from those of other countries, the *vetturino*, or driver, providing diet and lodging on the road, as well as a carriage and horses. At the great hotels of Geneva *vetturini* may be procured, who will, for example, convey a traveller from that place to Milan, furnishing two meals a day, with bed, fire, etc., and defraying the expenses of the road, for about 80 or 90 French *francs*.

The expenses of the hotels and inns of Switzerland and Savoy are nearly the same as in other continental countries; that is, 3 *francs* for dinner at the public table, or *table d'hôte*, 1½ *francs* for breakfast, and 2 *francs* for a single-bedded apartment. Dinner in a private apartment generally costs 1 or 2 *francs* more; bed-chambers vary in price according to the accommodation. Pedestrians can procure entertainment in the small village inns at a very moderate charge; but at the great hotels they will have to pay as much as other travellers.

§ 5. MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

The traveller who proposes undertaking a tour in Switzerland or Savoy, should be possessed of a considerable portion of endurance, both bodily and mental—bodily, to enable him to undergo the severe fatigues which he may have to encounter; and mental, to enable him to bear up against the annoyance of being stopped by bad weather in districts, where it may be of several days' continuance, and where the inns may be very expensive.

Those travellers, whether equestrian or pedestrian, who propose ascending mountains, should be provided with a frock of oiled silk, as the best protection against the weather in places where the labour and heat attendant upon the ascent would render an additional outer garment a severe incumbrance. A mountain-pole is also of considerable service, and a belt round the waist. A bottle of cherry-water (called in German *kirchenwasser*, in French *eau de cerises*) will be found a useful accompaniment on sudden transitions from heat to cold. Provisions should also be conveyed in a knapsack or haversack, of which the guide will take charge, and the contents of which he will expect to share.

The baggage should be as little as possible, the difficulty of transport being great in districts where the traveller may find it necessary to abandon his carriage and proceed on foot or on a mule; for example, from Lauterbrunnen to Meyringen, and thence to Lungern, or from the valley of Chamonix to Martigny.

The traveller should in no instance lose sight of his guide, as he may frequently be in considerable danger without being aware of it, especially in the neighbourhood of glaciers. Persons subject to giddi-

diness should be very cautious of venturing into certain situations.

It is difficult to assign the precise season in which these countries should be visited. The month of June has been considered more rainy than those which precede and follow it; however the length of the day is an important compensation for uncertainty of weather. A later season will be, perhaps, found preferable; such as August or the latter half of July. The shortness of the days is a serious objection to September. The multitude of interesting objects which continually arrest the attention, would render the expenditure of from four to six weeks adviseable, although a very delightful tour can be accomplished within three, or even two (under favorable circumstances) by those pressed for time.

A colloquial knowledge of the German language will contribute much to the pleasure of a tour in Switzerland; however, the French will be found sufficient for all necessary purposes. In the parts bordering on Italy Italian is spoken; and the provincial dialects, called the Romance and the Ladin, in the canton of the Grisons and adjacent districts.

The beneficial effects upon the health produced by exercise and the pure mountain air, is very great. Much has also been written upon the moral effects resulting from an excursion among the Alps. On this subject, however, it may be sufficient to observe, that the worldly minded and the dissipated will quit those delightful regions, which it is the business of this work to describe, as worldly and as dissipated as they entered them; and that the well-regulated mind will become not the less impressed with the majesty and the power of the Creator, for having contemplated the beauty and the sublimity of Switzerland and Savoy.

ROUTES (1)

FROM THE FRENCH COAST TO PARIS.

FROM CALAIS OR BOULOGNE.

No. I.

By Amiens.

	POSTS.		POSTS.
Haut Buisson	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hébecourt	1
Marquise	1	Flers	1
BOULOGNE SUR MER ...	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Breteuil	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Samer	2	Wavignies	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cormont	1	Saint Just	1
MONTREUIL SUR MER ..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Clermont	2
Nampont	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Laigneville	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bernay	1	Chantilly	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nouvion	1	Luzarches	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
ABBEVILLE	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ecouen	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ailly le Haut Clocher .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Saint Denis	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Flixecourt	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	PARIS	1
Picquigny	1		
AMIENS	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		34 $\frac{1}{2}$

No. II.

By Abbeville.

	POSTS.		POSTS.
From CALAIS TO ABBE-		Noailles	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
VILLE (see No. I.) ..	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	Puiseux	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Airaines	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Beaumont sur Oise ...	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Camps	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Moiselles	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Poix	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Saint Denis	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Granvilliers	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	PARIS	1
Marseille	1 $\frac{1}{4}$		
BEAUVAIS	2 $\frac{1}{4}$		32 $\frac{1}{2}$

(1) For a description of each place see GALIGNANT'S GUIDE OF FRANCE.

ROUTES FROM THE

No. III.

By Aire and St. Pol.

POSTS.		POSTS.	
Ardres	2	Doullens	2
La Recousse	1	Talmas	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Saint Omer	2	AMIENS	2
AIRE	2	From AMIENS to PARIS	
Lillers	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	(see No. I.)	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pernes	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		<hr/>
Saint Pol	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		34 $\frac{1}{4}$
Frevent	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		<hr/>

No. IV.

By Noiremont.

POSTS.		POSTS.	
From CALAIS to AMIENS		BEAUVAIS	2
(see No. I.)	19	From BEAUVAIS to PA-	
Hébecourt	1	RIIS (see No. II.) ...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Flers	1		<hr/>
Breteuil	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Noiremont	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		<hr/>

No. V.

By Rouen.

POSTS.		POSTS.	
From BOULOGNE SUR		Vert Galant	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
MER to ABBEVILLE		ROUEN	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
(see No. I.)	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	For the <i>route basse</i> see	
Huppy	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Route from Le Havre	
Blangy	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	to Paris, No. II.	17 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fougarment	1 $\frac{1}{4}$		<hr/>
Neufchatel	2		42 $\frac{3}{4}$
La Boissière	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		<hr/>

DIEPPE TO PARIS.

No. I.

By Gisors and Courbevoie.

POSTS.		POSTS.	
Bois Robert	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	PONTOISE	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pommereval	2	Herblay	1
Forges	3	Courbevoie	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gournay	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	PARIS	1
Gisors	3		<hr/>
Chars	2		19 $\frac{3}{4}$
			<hr/>

FRENCH COAST TO PARIS.

ly

No. II.

By Gisors and Saint Denis.

	POSTS.		POSTS.
From DIEPPE to PON-		PARIS	1
TOISE (see No. V.)..	16 $\frac{1}{4}$		<hr/>
Herblay	1		20 $\frac{1}{4}$
Saint Denis	2		<hr/>

No. III.

By Rouen and Courbevoie.

	POSTS.		POSTS.
Omonville	2	Bordeau de Vigny ...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Totes.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	PONTOISE	2
Cambres.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Herblay	1
ROUEN.....	2	Courbevoie.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ecouis	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	PARIS	1
Villiers	2		<hr/>
Magny	2		22 $\frac{1}{4}$
			<hr/>

No. IV.

By Rouen and St. Denis.

	POSTS.		POSTS.
From DIEPPE to PON-		PARIS	1
TOISE (see No. V.)..	18 $\frac{3}{4}$		<hr/>
Herblay	1		22 $\frac{3}{4}$
Saint Denis	2		<hr/>

HAVRE TO PARIS.

No. I.

By Pontoise.

	POSTS.		POSTS.
La Botte.....	2	Tilliers en Vexin	2
Bolbec	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Magny	2
Aliguerville.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bordeau de Vigny ...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Yvetot.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pontoise.....	2
Barentin.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Herblay	1
ROUEN	2	Courbevoie	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
La Forge Féret.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	PARIS	1
Bourg Baudouin.....	1		<hr/>
Ecouis.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$		25 $\frac{3}{4}$
			<hr/>

VI ROUTES FROM THE FRENCH COAST, ETC.

No. II.

By Saint Germain (Lower Road).

	POSTS.		POSTS.
From LE HAVRE to		Mantes.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
ROUEN (see preceding		Meulan.....	2
Route).....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Triel.....	1
Port Saint Ouen.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	SAINT GERMAIN EN LAYE	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Louviers.....	2	Courbevoie.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gaillon.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	PARIS.....	1
Vernon.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$		
Bonnières.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		<hr/> 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ <hr/>

No. III.

By Pontoise and Saint Denis.

	POSTS.		POSTS.
From LE HAVRE to		Paris, No. I.).....	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
ROUEN (see Route		Herblay.....	1
from Le Havre to		Saint Denis.....	2
Paris, No. I.).....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	PARIS.....	1
From ROUEN to PON-			<hr/> 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ <hr/>
TOISE (see Route			
from Le Havre to			

No. IV.

By Gisors.

	POSTS.		POSTS.
From LE HAVRE to		Etrépagney.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
ROUEN (see Route		Gisors.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
from Le Havre to		From Gisors to PARIS	
Paris, No. I.).....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	(see Route from	
From ROUEN to ECOUIS		Dieppe to Paris, No. I.)	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
(see Route from Le			<hr/> 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ <hr/>
Havre to Paris, No. I.)	4 $\frac{1}{4}$		

ROUTES

FROM PARIS TO GENEVA.

No. I.

First Road—by Poligny.

From Paris to Charenton	1	Maison Rouge (Seine and Marne).....	1 ½
Grosbois	1 ½	Provins.....	1 ½
Brie Comte Robert....	1	Nogent sur Seine.....	2
Guignes	2	Pont sur Seine.....	1
Normant	1	Granges.....	1 ½
Nangis	1 ½		

An additional horse will be required from hence and vice versa for vehicles of the first division (1), during the six winter months (from the 1st November to the 30th April).

(1) The following Table will explain the classification of vehicles, and the number of horses required.

	Number of Persons.	Number of Horses.	Charge for each Horse.	Sum Total.
			fr. c.	fr. c.
1st Division—Cabriolets	1	2	1 50	3 —
	2	2	1 50	3 —
	3	3	1 50	4 50
	4	3	2 —	6 —
2d Division—Four-wheel carriages with shafts	1, 2 or 3	3	1 50	4 50
	4	3	2 —	6 —
1fr. 50c. must be paid by each person exceeding four in number.				
3d Division — Berlines and other four-wheel carriages with poles...	1, 2, 3 or 4	4	1 50	—
	5 or 6	6	1 50	9 —
1fr. 50c. must be paid by each person exceeding six in number; and on no account can more than six horses be put to one Berline.				

One child under seven years old is not reckoned; two under that age are charged as one adult. Children above that age are paid for as grown persons.

GREZ 1 $\frac{3}{4}$

An additional horse will be required from hence and vice versa for vehicles of the first division, during the six winter months.

TROYES 2 $\frac{1}{4}$

Saint Parre les Vaudes... 2 $\frac{1}{4}$

An additional horse will be required for vehicles of the first division for the six winter months, from St. Parre to Troyes.

Bar sur Seine..... 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

Mussy sur Seine..... 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

An additional horse will be required from hence and vice versa for vehicles of the first division, during the six winter months.

Châtillon sur Seine..... 2

Saint Marc..... 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

An additional horse will be required from hence and vice versa for vehicles of the first division, during the whole year.

Ampilly 1

An additional horse will be required from hence and vice versa for vehicles of the first division, during the six winter months.

Chanceaux..... 1 $\frac{3}{4}$

Saint Seine 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

Val de Suzon..... 1 $\frac{1}{4}$

An additional horse will be required from hence and vice versa for vehicles of the first division, during the whole year.

DIJON..... 2

An additional horse will be required from hence and vice versa for vehicles of the first division, during the whole year.

Genlis 2

Auxonne..... 1 $\frac{3}{4}$

An additional horse will be required from hence and vice versa for vehicles of the first division, during the six winter months.

Dole..... 2

Mont sous Vaudrey..... 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

An additional horse will be required from hence and vice versa for vehicles of the first division, during the whole year.

Poligny..... 2 $\frac{1}{4}$

Montrond..... 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

An additional horse will be required from hence for vehicles of the first and second divisions, during the whole year.

Champagnole..... 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

An additional horse will be required from Champagnole to Montrond for vehicles of the first division, during the whole year.

Maisonneuve (Jura)..... 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

An additional horse will be required from hence and vice versa for vehicles of the first division, during the whole year; for those of the second division, simply from hence.

Saint Laurent Jura..... 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

An additional horse will be required from hence and vice versa for vehicles of the first division, during the whole year; for those of the second division, simply from hence.

Morez..... 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

An additional horse will be required from hence and vice versa for vehicles of the first and second divisions, during the whole year.

Les Rousses..... 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

An additional horse will be required from hence for vehicles of the first and second divisions, during the whole year.

La Vattay..... 1 $\frac{3}{4}$

An additional horse will be required from hence for vehicles of the first division, during the whole year, and from Vattay to Les Rousses during the six winter months; and for those of the second division reciprocally for six months.

Gex..... 2

The post-master of Gex is entitled to demand, on the Vattay road, payment for the additional horses as follows, independent of what is due, according to circumstances, for the number of horses fixed by the tarif:

An additional horse for all vehicles of the first division of the tarif, without exception, even though laden with only one person.

When the vehicles are laden with four persons or more, the post-master may provide five horses and two postilions; in which case the price of guides must be paid to the second postilion.

An additional horse must be paid for with vehicles of the third division of the tarif, whatever be the number of persons with which they are laden; still the post-master is not obliged, in any case, to provide more than six horses.—The foregoing regulations apply to the whole year.

GENEVA (a foreign post).. 2

The rates of postage and the regulation of the distance, laid down by the French laws, are observed as well going to as returning from Geneva.

Saint Genix..... 2

63 posts.

No. II.

Second Road—by Arbois.

From Paris to Mont sous Vaudrey (see preceding route). 46
Arbois 2

Salins	2
Champagnole.....	3

An additional horse will be required from hence and vice versa for vehicles of the first division, during the whole year.

Champagnole to Geneva (see preceding route).....	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
--	------------------

64 $\frac{3}{4}$ posts.

No. III.

Third Road.

From Paris to Dole (see No. I.).	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Orchamps.....	2
Saint Vit.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Besançon	2

An additional horse will be required from hence and vice versa for vehicles of the first division, during the whole year.

Busy	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
------------	-----------------

An additional horse will be required from hence and vice versa for vehicles of the first division, during the whole year.

Quingey	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
---------------	-----------------

An additional horse will be required from hence and vice versa for vehicles of the first division, during the six winter months.

From Salins to Geneva (see preceding route).....	17 $\frac{1}{4}$
--	------------------

69 $\frac{1}{4}$ posts.

No. IV.

Fourth Road—by Nevers, Moulins, and LYONS.

From Paris to Villejuif.	1	La Croisière.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fromenteau.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fontenay.....	1
Essonne.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Montargis.....	1
Ponhierry.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	La Commodity	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Chailly.....	1	Nogent sur Vernison ..	1
FONTAINEBLEAU.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	La Bussière.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nemours.....	2	Briare.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

An additional horse will be required from hence and vice versa for vehicles of the first and second divisions, during the six winter months.

Neury sur Loire	2	Saint Imbert.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cosne	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Villeneuve sur Allier..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pouilly.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	MOULINS.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
La Charité.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bessay.....	2
Pougues	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Varennnes	2
NEVERS.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Saint Gérard le Puy...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Magny	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	La Palisse.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Saint Pierre le Moutier	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		

An additional horse will be required for vehicles of the first division from La Palisse to St. Gérard, during the whole year.

Droiturier..... 1 $\frac{1}{4}$

An additional horse will be required from hence for vehicles of the first division, during the whole year.

Saint Martin d'Estreaux.. 1

An additional horse will be required from hence and vice versa for vehicles of the first division, during the whole year.

La Pacaudière..... 1

An additional horse will be required for vehicles of the first division from Pacaudière to St. Martin d'Estreaux.

Saint Germain l'Espinasse 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

An additional horse will be required from hence and vice versa for vehicles of the first division, during the whole year.

Roanne..... 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

Saint Symphorien de Lay 2

An additional horse will be required from hence and vice versa for vehicles of the first division, during the whole year.

Pain Bouchain..... 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

An additional horse will be required from hence for vehicles of the first division, during the whole year.

Tarare..... 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

Travellers must pay for the additional horses supplied, when the snow or ice on Mont Tarare renders such increase to their number indispensable.

Arnas..... 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

Salvagny..... 2

An additional horse will be required from hence and vice versa for vehicles of the first division, during the whole year.

LYONS..... 1 $\frac{3}{4}$

An additional horse will be required for vehicles of the first and second divisions, from Lyons to Salvagny, during the whole year.

Miribel..... 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

An additional horse will be required from hence and vice versa for vehicles of the first division, during the whole year.

Mont Luel	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pont d'Ain	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Meximieux	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	BOURG	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bublanne	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Saint Etienne du Bois. .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

An additional horse will be required from hence and vice versa for vehicles of the first division, during the whole year.

Saint Amour

An additional horse will be required from hence and vice versa for vehicles of the first division, during the whole year.

Beaufort

An additional horse will be required from hence and vice versa for vehicles of the first division, during the whole year.

LONS LE SAULNIER

Mantry

An additional horse will be required from hence and vice versa for vehicles of the first division, during the whole year.

Poligny

Poligny to Geneva (see

No. I.)

87 posts.

No. V.

Second Route by Auxerre, Autun, and LYONS.

Charenton	1	Panfou	1
Villeneuve Saint Georges	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fossard	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Lieusain	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Villeneuve le Guiard..	1
MELUN	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Pont sur Yonne	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Châtelet	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sens	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

An additional horse will be required from hence and vice versa for vehicles of the first division, during the six winter months.

Villeneuve le Roi

Villevallier

Joigny

Bassou

AUXERRE

An additional horse will be required from hence and vice versa for vehicles of the first division, during the six winter months.

Saint Bris

An additional horse will be required from hence and vice versa for vehicles of the first division, during the six winter months.

Vermanton

An additional horse will be required from hence and vice versa for vehicles of the first division, during the six winter months.

Lucy le Bois 2 $\frac{1}{4}$

An additional horse will be required from hence and vice versa for vehicles of the first division, during the whole year.

Avallon 1

Rouvray 2 $\frac{1}{4}$

An additional horse will be required from hence and vice versa for vehicles of the first division, during the whole year.

Roche en Breney..... 1

Saulieu 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

An additional horse will be required from hence and vice versa for vehicles of the first division, during the whole year.

Pierre. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$

An additional horse will be required from hence and vice versa for vehicles of the first division, during the whole year.

Chissey..... 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

An additional horse will be required for vehicles of the first division during the six winter months, and from Chissey to Pierre-Ecrite during the whole year,

Autun..... 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

Saint Emilan..... 2

An additional horse will be required for vehicles of the first division during the whole year, from Autun to St. Emilan; and from St. Emilan to Autun during the six winter months.

Saint Léger..... 1 $\frac{3}{4}$

An additional horse will be required for vehicles of the first division during the whole year, from St. Léger to St. Emilan.

Bourgneuf 1

An additional horse will be required from hence and vice versa for vehicles of the first division, during the whole year.

Châlons sur Saone 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

Senecy..... 2

Tournus..... 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

An additional horse will be required from hence and vice versa for vehicles of the first division, during the six winter months.

Saint Albin..... 2

MACON 2

Maison Blanche 2

<p>Saint Albin..... 2</p> <p>MACON 2</p> <p>Maison Blanche 2</p>	<p>Saint Georges de Ro-</p> <p>gnains..... 1 $\frac{3}{4}$</p> <p>Anse 1 $\frac{3}{4}$</p> <p>Limonest 1 $\frac{1}{2}$</p>
--	---

An additional horse will be required from hence for vehicles of the first and second divisions, during the whole year.

Lxiv ROUTES FROM PARIS TO GENEVA.

LYONS	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Lyons to Geneva (see No. IV).....	38 $\frac{3}{4}$

98 $\frac{1}{4}$ posts.

No. VI.

Third Route by Troyes, Dijon, and Lyons.

Paris to Dijon (see No. I.)	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	Chagny.....	2
Baraque	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Châlons sur Saone...	2
Nuits.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	To MACON (see No. I.)	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beaune.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Logis Neuf (vacant) ..	2

An additional horse will be required from hence and vice versa for vehicles of the first division, during the whole year.

BOURG (Ain)..... 2

An additional horse will be required from hence and vice versa for vehicles of the first division, during the whole year.

Pont d'Ain..... 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

Cerdon 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

Maillac 1 $\frac{1}{4}$

An additional horse will be required from hence and vice versa for vehicles of the first division, and for those of the second, simply from hence, during the whole year.

Nantua 1 $\frac{1}{4}$

Saint Germain de Joux.. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

An additional horse will be required for vehicles of the first division during the whole year.

Bellegarde 1 $\frac{3}{4}$

An additional horse will be required from hence and vice versa for vehicles of the first division, during the whole year; and for those of the second division, from Bellegarde to Saint Germain de Joux, during the six winter months.

Collonge 2

An additional horse will be required from hence and vice versa for vehicles of the first division, during the whole year; and for those of the second division, from hence only, during the six winter months.

Saint Genix..... 2

GENEVA 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

72 $\frac{3}{4}$ posts.

Though this last is a foreign post, the French rates of postage and distances are observed, as well going as returning.

GUIDE

TO

SWITZERLAND AND SAVOY.

CHAPTER I.

§ I. GENEVA.

HOTELS, BATHS, PUBLIC CONVEYANCES, READING-ROOMS, etc.—The principal hotels are, La Balance (one of the most excellent in Switzerland), La Couronne, and L'Ecu de Genève, within the city. At Sécheron, about a quarter of a league without the walls, is the splendid establishment called the Hôtel d'Angleterre, or the Hôtel de Sécheron. Among the secondary inns are, Les Trois Maures and L'Ecu de France. M. Chevalier, a traiteur, at the Ville de Paris, opposite to the post-office, also lets apartments.

There are a number of good boarding-houses at Geneva. Lovers of science will find themselves most commodiously settled at Rue du Puits St. Pierre, No. 116, Maison Brière (1).

(1) The proprietor, M. Seringe, is a distinguished botanist, and affords every facility to those devoted to that science. He is one of the principal coadjutors of the celebrated M. de Candolle in the publication intituled, *Prodromus Systematis naturalis Regni vegetabilis*, and author of several botanical works. Various collections of dried plants, prepared in a portable form, are always ready to be disposed of at his house.

The principal Baths are in the Quartier de St. Gervais, near the end of the Rue de Jean Jacques Rousseau, and in the Rue de derrière le Rhône (wherein are all the principal hotels). There are also several without the city, both on the Rhone and the Arve.

There are Diligences from Geneva to Paris by Dijon or Lyons to Milan, to Basil by Yverdon and Neufchatel, to Berne through Lausanne, and thence through Avenches (*Aventicum*) or Friburgh, to Chambery, to Bonneville, and Sallanches. A small mail-coach communicates with the Bas Valais by Thonon, following the route of the Simplon so far as Saint Maurice. There are no vehicles that ply regularly in the neighbourhood of Geneva, except one to Nyon, which starts from the Place de Bel Air. Horses, and carriages of every description, can be hired in various places. Those of the Messrs. Dejean, proprietors of the hotel at Sécheron, are preferred. They also provide the best *voituriers*, or *vetturini*, for Italy, or other countries. Their office in Geneva is in the Rue de derrière le Rhône, No. 281.

The Steam-boats (the Winkelried and the Guillaume Tell,) ply regularly on the lake between Geneva, Lausanne (or rather Ouchy, the port of Lausanne), and Vevay. They also make the tour of the lake in certain seasons, and on certain days. The Winkelried is the better vessel. Two other steam-boats will shortly be added to the number—the *Leman*, and the *Jean Jacques Rousseau*.

The principal booksellers are Messrs. Barbezat and Delarue, Cherbuliez, Le Double, and Paschoud, at whose libraries guide-books, maps, views, etc. will be found. Of the private Reading-rooms the most central is that of Messrs. Barbezat and Delarue.

opposite the post-office, in the Rue de derrière le Rhône. Strangers are also admitted to the public Reading-rooms in the Museum.

Messrs. Bautte, Moynier, and Co. (Rue de derrière le Rhône, No. 61,) have the principal manufactory of jewellery, and also a watch-making establishment; M. Gounouilhon (Quartier de l'Ile, Quai Neuf, No. 241) and Messrs. Moulinié brothers, and Co. (Rue de la Cité, No. 31,) have the principal watch manufactories.

GENERAL VIEW.—The city of Geneva, capital of the canton of the same name, is situated at the south-west extremity of the lake of Geneva, where the Rhone, after traversing, issues from the lake, and in latitude $46^{\circ} 12' 0''$, longitude $23^{\circ} 49' 43''$. The precise line of demarcation between the lake and the river is a line of palisadoes interposed between the Ports, adjoining the Place de la Fusterie and the opposite shore; but the limit of the river is frequently extended to the chains that inclose the Port de Genève, or Port du Lac. Many of the houses are built of the rocks of Meillerie. Geneva contains nearly twenty-five thousand inhabitants. The name is said to be derived from two Keltic words—*gen*, “passage,” and *iva*, or *eva*, “water.”

The Rhone, on issuing from the lake, divides the city into two unequal parts; to which may be added a third, the Quartier de l'Ile, consisting of a small island formed by two branches into which the river separates itself. This island communicates with the mainland on each side by two pairs of bridges. The smaller part, situated on the north-west of the river, is called the Quartier de Saint Gervais; the greater, which contains the entire of the ancient city of Geneva, and a considerable space around it,

consists of the Haute Ville and the Ville Basse, or, according to another division, of the Cité and the Rues Basses.

At the *Porte de Cornavin*, leading from the *Quartier de Saint Gervais* into the country, is the junction of three grand routes by which Geneva is approached on the north and west. One leading from Paris by way of Lyons, another from Paris by way of Dijon, and the third, from the interior of Switzerland, by Lausanne. The Dijon coach formerly passed through Gex, but has of late joined the Swiss, or Lausanne road at Nyon, and continued its course along the lake to Geneva. On walking along the ditch to the right, before entering the city, an inscription may be seen on the wall of one of the bastions, which records the date of the fortification of the city.

Viator,

Munita licet satis sit, si probe morata civitas
Ipsique cives armati satis, si bene animati,
et ambo secura nimis, si cura numinis excubet,
externa tamen haudquaquam vetat deus præsidia.

Eapropter

Senatus populusque Genevensis unica semper
in deum fiducia munimentum istud, hanc
ad diem desideratum collato ære lapide cingere cœpit

Kal. Mar. A. D. MDCXLV.

eique rei monumentum hoc conlocari voluit.

On entering this gate, and advancing along the *Rue de Cornavin*, the first street to the left is the *Rue de Jean Jacques Rousseau*, called before the Revolution the *Rue de Chevelu*. Here, at No. 69, is the house wherein J. J. Rousseau is supposed to have been born. It is distinguished by the following inscription: *Ici est né Jean Jaques Rousseau, le 28 Juin 1712*. Some specimens of his hand-

writing, and also of those of Voltaire and Beza, are shown to visitants; but the most important of Rousseau's manuscripts are deposited elsewhere, in the possession of two gentlemen of Geneva. Some suppose it was in a house in the Grande Rue, opposite to the Museum (which was formerly the hotel of the French resident), that Jean Jacques first saw the light. In the principal street of the Quartier de Saint Gervais, the Rue de Coutance, is a confectioner's shop, No. 85, which was one of his favorite resorts. The back-shop, or cabinet, wherein he used to dine, has been altered, and a wooden booth opposite to the shop, on the outside, where he used to sit and chat with his nurse (the proprietor of it), no longer exists. A celebrated modern traveller states that this shop is the fourth on ascending the Rue de Coutance: it is not the fourth, but the third, reckoning from the Rue des Etuves, where the Rue de Coutance properly commences. This, which is one of the principal manufacturing streets of Geneva, is distinguished on one side by a number of lofty wooden arcades, projecting from the roofs of the houses and supported by posts. These it is intended in process of time to remove. The old house, at the junction of the Rue de Coutance and Rue de Cornavin, is the ancient palace of the dukes of Savoy, wherein they dispensed justice, when possessed of the jurisdiction of Geneva.

The Rue des Corps Saints leads from the Rue de Coutance to the Place du Temple. It is so called in memory of the martyrs St. Nazarius and St. Celsus, who are said to have been interred in this place. The wall which bounds the Place du Temple on the west still retains traces of one of the outer gates of the Quartier de St. Gervais: there was another at the end of the Rue du Cendrier. These

two gates were removed, and the Porte de Cornavin substituted, in 1555. This gate is the only communication between the country and this quarter of the city. At the lower extremity of the Rue de Coutance is the *place* of the same name, which is adorned with a fountain. This place is remarkable for an optical delusion. That part of the city beyond the Rhone appears to be built just under the Salève, a mountain of Savoy more than a league distant. "Poor city!" cried the famous Duke de Rohan, "how couldst thou defend thyself from bombs and bullets directed against thee from the summit of those rocks?"

The Quartier de l'Ile, which is divided into the Grande Ile and Petite Ile, contains a celebrated hydraulic machine, whereby the water of the Rhone is conveyed into reservoirs, and distributed throughout the city. The principal part of the apparatus consists of eight elevatory pumps, arranged in two systems of four each, which are set in motion by a wheel, twenty-seven feet in diameter. One system of pumps elevates the water to a reservoir seventy feet above the river, which is placed in the highest story of the tower, wherein the machine is contained, whence it re-descends through another conduit. The other system has its reservoir, at the junction of the two Rues du Grand Mézel and de St. Germain. In the same apartment is an older and more imperfect apparatus, which is employed when any accident interrupts the operation of the former. One system of pumps serves to conduct the water to the Hôtel de Ville, wherein there is another reservoir, and thence to the Haute Ville; another through the Quartier de St. Gervais, and the Ville Basse. The present wooden tower is to be superseded by one

of stone, now erecting. A large tunnel, or conduit, by which the water is conveyed, crosses the river close to one of the bridges. There is also in the *île*, between the bridges which connect it with the *cité*, an old square tower called the Tour de l'Île, or the Tour de César. It stands on the foundations of the tower erected by Julius Cæsar to prevent the Helvetians from crossing the river, but is itself not older than the thirteenth century. From the Commentaries of that military historian, it appears that Geneva was in his time the last town (*oppidum*, "walled town") of the Allobroges, or Savoyards. It was at a comparatively late period that the city began to extend its precincts to the Island of the Rhone, and the opposite bank. Even so late as the time when it formed part of the first kingdom of Burgundy, the circuit of the city traced by King Gondebaud was limited to a small triangular space, whereof the most elevated point was the platform of the cathedral, and the three angles, severally, at the Arcade du Bourg de Four, the Evêché (now the old prison), and the intersection of the Grande Rue, the Rue de la Tertasse, and the Rue de la Tour de Böel.

The bridges last mentioned lead immediately into the Place de Bel Air, one of the most frequented parts of the city, and from which radiate many of its principal avenues. On crossing from the *île* to this *place* a long street opens on the left, which runs parallel and nearly close to the Rhone, and terminates at a part of the port of Geneva called the *Bassin*. This street, called the Rue de derrière le Rhône, admits through several interruptions agreeable views of the lake. Some of these openings, as the Port de la Fusterie, the Port du Molard, etc. serve as harbours, or stations for boats. The Rue

de derrière le Rhône appears to concentrate everything conducive to the accommodation of a traveller. Here are all the principal hotels, coffee-houses, and reading-rooms; the post, diligence, and steam-packet offices; commodious baths, etc.

Parallel to this street, and communicating with the Place de Bel Air by the Arcade de la Monnaie, are the Rues Basses, a succession of commercial streets, provided with arcades like the Rue de Coustance, but which here run along both sides, and have small shops, or booths, at the bases of the posts that support them. These Rues Basses communicate with the Rue de derrière le Rhône by a number of dark alleys, and also by the three *places*—De la Fusterie, Du Molard, and De Longemalle. The old gate, or arcade of Molard, is one of the vestiges of the ancient city. The Grande Rue de Rive, a continuation of the Rues Basses, leads directly to the Porte de Rive, across the Place du Marché au Bled, near which is the harbour called the Port au Bois. On a small esplanade not far from this, and close to the public shambles, may be seen several eagles, exposed in cages, the living representatives of that which appears in the arms of the canton. The Porte de Rive is the egress to the great road leading to Italy along the southern shore of the lake (and which is even here, at its outset, called the Route du Simplon), and also to that leading to Mont Blanc through Bonneville.

The next street which branches out from the Place de Bel Air, and which also communicates with it by the Arcade de la Monnaie, is the Rue de la Cité, or simply the *Cité*. This street, which forms an angle with the Rues Basses in an open space formerly called the Place Nôtre Dame (wherein is a public fountain), ascends the hill which may pro-

perly be termed the Haute Ville. At the right of the City is the Rue de la Tertasse, at the corner of which is the house considered the finest in Geneva, which was formerly occupied by the celebrated De Saussure, afterwards by Napoleon Bonaparte, and is at present expected to become the temporary abode of the Queen of Naples. This street, which forms one communication with the Porte Neuve, or Porte de Plainpalais, was formerly closed by a tower and city gate, which were thrown down in 1706. Nearly opposite to it is the Rue de la Tour de Boël, which descends to the Quartier des Rues Basses. The name is derived from that of an ancient tower, whereof there is no other vestige remaining. The Grande Rue, a continuation of the Rue de la Cité, leads to the Hôtel de Ville, adjoining to which is the Rue de la Treille, at one extremity whereof is a fountain surmounted by a handsome column, at the other, a light Ionic portico which leads into the Treille—the finest promenade of Geneva. A little without this portico, upon a wall on the left, is a Latin inscription, but of doubtful antiquity. At the further extremity of the Rue de l'Hôtel de Ville is the Place du Bourg de Four, which is entered by the Arcade du Bourg de Four, supposed to be one of the gates of the wall, where-with Gondebaud, a monarch of the first line of the kings of Burgundy, inclosed the ancient city. The illustrious Necker was born in a house at the entrance of the Arcade, which was some years since occupied by the late Syndic Guainier. On the side fronting the *place* are some scarcely decypherable Latin inscriptions. The house adjoining, upon the right, at the extremity of the Rue de l'Hôtel de Ville, was an ancient castle of King Gondebaud. This building, which has of course undergone much

alteration, but whose walls still retain their original thickness, is at present occupied by a gentleman of considerable literary eminence, in whose garden are the remains of a rude bas-relief which represented the armorial bearings of the ancient possessor. The Place du Bourg de Four is irregular, but adorned with trees and a fountain. A descent on the right leads to the Porte Leger, now shut up, but which in time of war is employed as an avenue of communication. On the left, the Rue Verdaine connects the *place* with the Grande Rue de Rive. A corner house of the Rue Verdaine is supposed to mark the site of the convent of St. Victor, whereof Bonnivard, the "Prisoner of Chillon," was Prior. Following the line of the Grande Rue de Rive and the Rues Basses so far as the Place de la Fusterie, on the right, and then, turning up on the left, one passes under an arch called the Fort de l'Ecluse into the Rue du Petit Perron, or simply the Petit Perron. At the corner of this street and the Rue Punaise is a Latin inscription on a stone now inserted in the wall of the house, which can be easily decyphered. Many Roman relics have been found on excavating near this spot. Higher up is a flight of stone steps leading from the Rue du Perron to the Rue du Puits St. Pierre, so called from a fountain adjoining. Here, at No. 116, the corner of the Rue des Chanoines, is an apartment wherein Calvin is said to have resided, and wherein he probably died. Not far from this, in the direction of the cathedral, is the Passage des Barrières, above which are some remains of one of the gates of the wall with which King Gondebaud inclosed the ancient city.

The last street which issues from the Place de Bel Air is rather a promenade than a street, and

shall be described as such. It is called the Rue de la Corratorie, and sometimes the Rue des Trottoirs. In addition to an open communication with the *place*, it has another by a passage called the Porte, or Arcade de la Corratorie, which joins the Arcade de la Monnaie. This *place* was one of the points of attack on the occasion of the Savoyard escalade in 1602, so famous in Genevese history. It was here that the famous achievement of the frying-pan, or iron pot, occurred, wherewith a woman levelled a Savoyard who was endeavouring to ascend into the city. An old gate which stood between these two arcades has just been removed. From an elevated part of it, which afforded standing-room, Calvin is said to have been in the habit of preaching to the people below; and the spot where he stood was thence called Calvin's Pulpit.

In addition to the *île* already mentioned, which is sometimes called the Ile du Rhône, there is another small island in the river (the Ile des Barques), which is completely uninhabited, but employed as a depository for wood, etc. On this site it is proposed to erect a monument to J. J. Rousseau. The proposition originated with a gentleman who is possessed of the original manuscripts of some of his most celebrated writings.

The principal routes which centre at Geneva are those leading to Lyons, to Dijon, to the Simplon, or Switzerland, by Lausanne; to the Simplon by Thonon, to Bonneville, and to Chambery.

EDIFICES, INSTITUTIONS, etc.—1. The principal church is the Temple, formerly the Cathedrale de St. Pierre, situated in the *cour* of the same name, and supposed to have been founded about the end of the tenth century by Conrad the Pacific, of the second line of the Burgundian kings, and completed

by the emperor Conrad in 1024. It occupies the place of a more ancient cathedral, built in the sixth century, which was again erected on the site of a still more ancient church, that was burnt in the conflagration of Geneva during the reign of Gondebaud. It is surmounted by three towers commanding a fine view of the city and its environs. In one of them is the musical clock of St. Peter, and in another the largest bell of Geneva, called Clemence, presented in 1407 by Bishop William de Mornay; beside which is another, called the Belle Rive. There is also a silver bell, which is rung on the breaking out of a conflagration. This church is built in the form of a Latin cross. The modern front, which has been substituted in place of an ancient Gothic portal demolished in 1749, is of the Corinthian order, and erected in imitation of the Pantheon at Rome. The interior presents but little matter for observation, except the tomb of Theodore Agrippa d'Aubigny, a warrior and learned theologian, and friend of Henry IV of France, who, as the author of some historical works, incurred the hostility of the French government, from which he sought a refuge in Geneva, where he died in the seventeenth century. It was under his superintendence that the existing fortifications of the city were erected. Another celebrated monument of black marble erected to Henry, Duke de Rohan, who perished at the siege of Rheinfeld in 1638, by his wife Margaret, daughter to the great Sully, was removed by order of the French government on the 18th February, 1794, but has been since restored. At the head of the monument is a figure of the duke somewhat mutilated. The sittings of the general council were formerly held in this temple, and it is here that the prizes awarded

by the college are annually distributed, in June. A temple dedicated to the Sun or Apollo, under the name of Bellinus, is said to have stood on the site of the present Temple de St. Pierre. 2. The Gothic building on the south of the Temple de St. Pierre, and adjoining to it, is a chapel, founded in 1406 by the Cardinal John de Brogny, afterwards bishop of Geneva, under the invocation of Notre Dame des Machabées. Outside of this chapel are still to be seen some remains of a bas-relief, representing a herd of swine—an allusion to the humility of the founder and the occupation of his boyhood. This edifice, secularized at the period of the Reformation, serves at present as a hall for the academical courses of law and polite literature. 3. The small temple called the Auditoire, formerly the Eglise de Notre Dame la Neuve, is also close by the Temple de St. Pierre, at one corner of the Rue de la Taconnerie. It was founded in the thirteenth century. At present it is appropriated to the service of the German Reformers, and also serves as a chapel of ease to St. Peter's, in the cold season. 4. At the opposite corner of the Rue de la Taconnerie, is the Batiment du Consistoire, or simply, the Consistoire, which serves as a hall for the academical course of theology. 5. The Temple, or Eglise de la Madeleine, situated in the *place* of the same name, existed so early as the twelfth century, and was rebuilt for the last time in the fifteenth. It is of considerable size, but does not possess any architectural attractions. 6. The Temple Neuf, or Temple de la Fusterie, erected in 1714, is situated in the Place de la Fusterie. In front of this church is a market, at the rear a small promenade bordered with trees. 7. The Eglise de St. Germain, consecrated since 1803 to the Roman Catholic worship.

It is situated in the Rue St. Germain, which communicates with the Grande Rue by the Rue or Place du Grand Mézel. It is a singular fact, that this is the first temple wherein the reformed religion was preached by order of the government. The period of its foundation is uncertain. 8. The *Hôpital* is situated in a square adjoining that of the Bourg de Four. It was built in 1709, on the site of the nunnery of St. Claire, which was founded in the fifteenth century by Yolande of France, sister of Louis II, and wife of Amadeus IX, duke of Savoy. It consists of a number of buildings, well adapted to the various purposes for which they are intended. The part destined for the insane is separated from the main body of the edifice, but, being close to one of the principal promenades, is much too exposed. It is proposed to remove its occupants to some more retired situation at a distance in the country. Attached to this hospital is a chapel, which, in addition to its original destination, is appropriated to the service of the church of England. 9. At the upper end of the Rue Verdaine, on the site formerly occupied by a castle of the Counts of Geneva, and at right angles with the hospital, is a house built in the eighteenth century, to serve as a church for the Lutherans and a residence for their minister. There is nothing in its external appearance to indicate its destination. 10. The *Eglise de St. Gervais* is situated in the *quartier* of the same name, on a small esplanade contiguous to the fortifications, and at one extremity of the Rue du Temple. It is a Gothic edifice, chiefly built in brick. The principal entrance is turned towards the country, which proves that the church is of a date anterior to that of the walls of this part of the city. However, the precise period of its foundation is unknown. The

steeple was built about the middle of the fifteenth century. In an ancient cemetery, now a cooper's yard, adjacent to the church, may be seen a tablet inserted in the wall, which contains the names of seventeen citizens who perished in defence of their country, when the Duke of Savoy, in 1602, made a nocturnal attempt upon the city. The following inscription is annexed :

D. O. M. S.

Qvorum infra nomina scripta, corpora sita posteri nostri, hi dvm ingressis ipsa in pace vrbem hostibvs et fortiter arma sva et sedvlo mvnia alia pernecessario tempore opponvnt glorioso laudabiliq exitv pro repvb cecidervnt ad D. XII Decemb CID. ID. CII qveis iccirco perpetvum hoc monvmentvm ampliss. ordo decrevit L M.

11. The Hotel de Ville, situated near the most elevated part of the city, at one extremity of the Grande Rue, is an edifice of irregular construction. The northern and western fronts, rebuilt about the year 1618, are rather handsomely executed. The square pavilion, in which the latter terminates on the side towards the adjoining promenade, appears to have belonged to the ancient wall erected round Geneva at the end of the 15th century. The principal staircase, constructed about the year 1570, consists of a number of paved inclined planes without steps. This contrivance was to enable the members of the Council (who were at that period generally far advanced in years) to ascend on horseback, or in sedan chairs. There is a machine visible from the staircase, which communicates with a reservoir of water preserved within the building, and is ready for use on the occurrence of a fire. Here are a number of colored Alpine views, by Linck. 12. Opposite to the Hotel de Ville is the Arsenal, a building of similar architecture and probably the same date,

supported by arcades. Here may be seen, in addition to the modern, a variety of ancient arms; the ladders on which the Savoyards attempted to scale the walls of Geneva; the armour of the Duke de Rohan; a curious emblem of the union between the Protestant powers of Zurich, Berne, and Geneva; petards wherewith the Savoyards intended to blow up the gate of the city; handsome pistols taken from the Spaniards, etc. 13. The Hotel du Musée, formerly the Hotel de la Préfecture, in the Grande Rue, is the principal building devoted to scientific and literary purposes. It contains a library, with a news-room, museum, lecture-rooms, etc. The library consists of several small apartments, in one of which literary societies sometimes meet. Strangers, on being introduced, are allowed to read gratuitously, and even to take books home with them, upon proper application. The Museum, although still in its infancy, is rapidly increasing, and contains a considerable variety of interesting objects, among others a number of antiques found near St. Genis, in the neighbourhood of Geneva; a large silver orb, inscribed "*Largitas D. N. Valentini Augusti*," found in the Arve, and supposed by Abauzit and Montfaucon to be a votive buckler; several sacrificial instruments found at the base of one of the rocks called Pierres de Niton; bust of Vespasian in marble, found in the valley of Maurienne; a curious bust of Silenus in *terra cotta*; the base of a statue of Bacchus, inscribed "*Libero patri Cocliensi P. Severius Lucanus, V S L M*;" medals and coins ancient and modern; the lantern of the sentinel who, in 1602, discovered the Savoyards in the act of making a nocturnal attempt upon the city; the collection of De Saussure, etc.; several interesting models of scenery, etc. Some of the academical courses, for

instance that of Zoology, are conducted in the lecture room. 14. The Collège, or Gymnase, the students whereof are divided into nine classes, is situated near the descent from the Place St. Antoine into the city. It was founded by Calvin, in 1558, and inhabited for some time by him. It contains the Bibliothèque de la Ville, consisting of more than fifty thousand volumes, beside several curious manuscripts, pictures, etc.; among others a French translation of Quintus Curtius, which had belonged to Charles the Bold, and was taken among the spoils at the battle of Morat; a diary of Philip the Fair, consisting of waxed wooden tablets; a French translation of a work on the chace written by Frederick II; a curious copy of Cicero beautifully illuminated; the remains of a fine picture of Jupiter and Leda by Arlaud, a Genevese artist; an original letter of Sir Isaac Newton addressed to Arlaud, etc. The College is built on the site of a vineyard adjoining to the gardens of a convent of Cordeliers. 15. Near the College is an Ecole de l'Enseignement Mutuel, or Lancasterian School, for boys. 16. There is another Ecole de l'Enseignement Mutuel for boys, in the Quartier de St. Gervais. 17. The Ecole de l'Enseignement Mutuel for girls is in the Grenette; an old building situated in the Place Longemalle, and originally one of five granaries built in different parts of the city. The lower part is used for a corn market. 18. Another of those ancient granaries stands at the junction of the Rue du Cendrier with the Rue des Terreaux de Cornavin, in the Quartier de St. Gervais. This granary is thus inscribed: "*Commencé le premier Octobre 1645 Et paracheve le premier Juillet 1647.*" 19. The Pénitenciaire, or new prison, lately erected at the Bastion de Hesse, after the model of that at Boston, in

New England, is calculated to accommodate fifty-six culprits. This building appears to be admirably adapted to its objects, and the details are well worthy of inspection. Close to the flanking wall is the Tour Maitresse, a part of the old wall which Bishop William de Marcossai erected in 1366. To such a height has the earth been accumulated around it in forming the bastion, that by far the greater part is covered. 20. The Prisons Publiques, which may now be termed the old prisons, are situated at the rear of the Temple de St. Pierre near the Rue de l'Evêché. The building which they occupy was the ancient Palais de l'Evêché, or Bishop's Palace. It was burnt in 1334, but rebuilt about 1425. At the period of the Reformation it was converted to its present purpose. 21. The Casino is also close by the Temple de St. Pierre. It is a plain but commodious building not yet quite finished. Here musical assemblies, balls, etc. are to be held. It is intended to erect twenty-two columns around the music saloon, to designate the twenty-two cantons of Switzerland, adorned with the arms of the respective cantons. 22. The Theatre, or Salle de Spectacle, has hitherto been employed as an assembly and ball-room. It is agreeably situated in the Place de la Comédie, near the Porte Neuve, and has a handsome coffee-house attached to it. 23. The Nouveau Musée, now erecting opposite to the theatre. 24. The Ecole du Dessin, or Calabri, situated at one extremity of the promenade called Le Petit Languedoc. This building contains a collection of pictures. 25. Opposite to the Calabri is a small edifice inscribed "*Artibus Promovendis*," which may not improperly be designated the Salle de Sculpture, although it appears to have no determinate name. It contains a collection of models,

casts, etc. 26. The Maison d'Eynard, or Hôtel Eynard, is a fine palace supported on Ionic columns, situated near the two last-mentioned buildings. It was built in the Italian style by a gentleman who resided for a long time in Tuscany, and is by far the most splendid private residence in Geneva. 27. The Observatoire, close to the Place Maurice, possesses some remarkably good instruments for astronomical observations.

At Geneva there are a great number of institutions for the promotion of science and education, as L'Académie, L'Ecole du Dessin, L'Ecole des Demoiselles, La Société des Catécumènes, which comprises twelve schools called Ecoles du Matin and Ecoles du Soir, La Société de la Musique Sacrée, La Société pour l'Avancement et l'Enseignement des Arts, La Société des Amis des Beaux Arts, La Société des Sciences Naturelles, La Société Helvétique des Sciences Naturelles, Les deux Sociétés de Médecine, La Société Allemande, etc. In addition to the hospital, and the three Lancasterian schools already mentioned, there are, an Institution des Sourds-Muets, Le Comité des Orphelins, Le Bureau de Bienfaisance, La Chambre des Tutelles et Curatelles, etc. There are also many private cabinets of Natural History and Paintings. Among the former may be enumerated those of Messrs. Saussure, Sollot, Zurinc, De Luc, Pictet, Lindre, De Candolle, Boissier, Colladon, Tingri, Moricand, Marin, Gosse, etc.; among the latter those of Francillon, Tronchin, Sellon, Duval, Chapuis, Eynard, and Madame Maître; and finally the Cabinet de Physique of Pictet.

Among the learned men whose names have become connected with that of Geneva either by birth or residence, may be enumerated Spon, Abauzit, J. J. Rousseau, Bonnet, Fatio de Duilliers (a mathe-

matician who lived about the end of the 17th century), Michéli Ducrét (the first person who in Switzerland undertook the measuring of mountains), Le Sage, the De Lucs, Senebier, Vaucher, the De Saussures, Pictet, Prevost, Mallet, Necker, Madame Necker, Madame de Staël, Huber (an excellent naturalist, and pupil of Bonnet), who lost his sight at the age of twenty, Alphonso Turretin, Vernet, etc. Of distinguished living authors there reside at Geneva Messrs. Bonstetten, Simonde de Sismondi, Simond, and De Caudolle.

PROMENADES. Geneva being a fortified city, the principal promenades are either on, or adjacent to, the bastions. 1. In the Quartier de St. Gervais one has been lately opened on the Bastion de Cornavin. This, which is generally called the Promenade du Bastion Royal, or La Nouvelle Promenade, commands an extensive view of the Jura, the Vouache, Mont Sion, the Alps of Savoy, the Grand and Petit Salève, the Voirons, the hills of Cologny and Boisy, which overhang the lake of Geneva, etc. etc. Below is the new wire bridge, which connects the hamlet called Les Paquis with the Rue du Cendrier, formerly the Rue de Chante Poulet. 2. The Rue des Terreaux du Temple, running along the fortifications, forms a continuation of this promenade. 3. At the opposite side of the Porte de Cornavin are the Rue des Terreaux de Cornavin, a promenade bordered by a range of very handsome houses, which are seen to much advantage on entering Geneva by this quarter. 4. At the Place de Bel Air commences a succession of promenades extending all round the south-east of the city. The first is the Rue de la Corratorie already mentioned. On this site a new street is to be built, which will be in some degree modelled after the Rue de Rivoli, at Paris. A wall

which encloses it on the side towards the country separates it from the fortifications, which contain the barracks, the arsenal of the artillery, and other military establishments. Along this wall runs what is called the Parapet. This part of the fortifications is called the Bastion de Hollande, a name bestowed upon it in token of gratitude for a subsidy afforded to the Genevese in 1661 by the States-General of the United provinces. This street, or promenade, which forms the communication between the Place de Bel Air and the Porte Neuve, is bordered with trees, and provided with seats. It terminates at the Place de la Comedie, from which several other promenades branch out. 5. Among these may be reckoned the Jardin des Plantes, established in 1816 and 1817 by the celebrated De Candolle. In front of the orangery are busts of six distinguished Genevese botanists, Chabrey, Trembley, Rousseau, Bonnet, De Saussure, and Senebier. Four of these were executed by Italian artists: the two, which are considered the best, are by Pradier, a Genevese. 6. Between the Jardin des Plantes and the city Moat is another promenade, that of the Bastion Bourgeois, which formerly extended across the space now occupied by the garden. It contains fine avenues of trees forming some of the most agreeable walks within the precincts of the city, but was for some time deserted, having been the scene of certain unhappy transactions connected with the revolution of 1794. Here stood a national monument to J. J. Rousseau, the inscriptions whereof were removed by a French Prefect, and which was itself demolished when the botanic garden was commenced. In the interior are preserved a number of instruments intended for meteorological observations. 7. The garden is bounded on one side by a second exterior

promenade extending across. 8. On the other it is limited by a third, the Rue de Sous la Treille, formerly called Le Petit Languedoc. At its eastern extremity the Hôtel Eynard is seen to great advantage. 9. An ascent on the left from the Place de la Comédie leads to La Treille, the most celebrated of all the Genevese promenades. It is situated in the most elevated part of the city, contiguous to the Hôtel de Ville. So early as 1539 there was here a plantation of white mulberry trees. At present the promenade consists of an alley of horse-chesnuts, provided with seats and a handsome railing. It commands a beautiful view of the environs of Geneva and the mountains in the distance. Nearly over La Treille are a number of fine houses built by Law, a Scotch financier in the reign of Lewis XV of France; among these are the Maisons Tronchin, Sellon, Turretini, Duval, Boissier, and De Boisy. 10. A short distance beyond La Treille is another row of fine houses, forming one side of the Rue Neuve de Beau-Regard, and leading to the Place Maurice, formerly the Place St. Antoine. This is a fine promenade commanding an extensive prospect, especially of the lake, which is seen to the greatest advantage from its further extremity. 11. Near the junction of the Rue Neuve de Beauregard and the Place Maurice, is the new promenade of the Bastion du Pin. Near the descent from this promenade to the city is the Bastion de Hesse, whereon is built the new Pénitenciaire. It is so called in memory of the liberality of the Landgrave of Hesse, who contributed a large sum towards its erection.

ENVIRONS. —The immediate suburbs of Geneva are :—1. Les Pâquis, a pretty hamlet situated on the margin of the lake, a little to the right of the Lausanne road, and communicating with the Rue du

Cendrier, in the Quartier de St. Gervais, by an elegant wire suspension bridge, erected under the superintendence of Colonel Du Four, a pupil of the polytechnic school instituted by Napoleon. 2. St. Jean, an eminence to the left of the Lyons road, diversified with a number of elegant country-seats, and intersected by paths leading to some distance along the course of the Rhone, and commanding fine views of Geneva and the surrounding country, with the Alps, etc. in the distance. Here is situated Les Délices, a villa inhabited by Voltaire, previously to his residence at Lausanne. It has undergone considerable alteration, and contains no object of interest, except the saloon wherein he was habituated to act. The house of M. Constant presents one of the finest points of view. Some of the paths form a sort of promenade called the Tour de Sousterre, descending almost to the bank of the Rhone. Opposite to St. Jean, and on the left of the two rivers, is the hill of La Bâtie, which near their junction is very steep, but easy of access elsewhere. Its summit is a large platform commanding very agreeable prospects, and formerly crowned with a forest, which was hewn down by the Austrians in 1814. On the edge of a ravine, near the most elevated part of the platform, looking towards Geneva, are the ruins of an ancient castle. 3. Les Jardins, consisting of a large space of ground occupying the angle formed by the confluence of the Rhone and the Arve, and containing a number of kitchen gardens, which extend to a great distance, and supply the city with vegetables. An agreeable path, the Tour des Jardins, leads along the banks of both rivers, passing by their confluence at a short distance from the city. 4. Plain Palais, a handsome and spacious plain, bordered on three sides with a double row of trees, and

at times appropriated to military exercises. 5. *Les Tranchées*, a promenade close to and occupying a part of the fortifications. Here is an establishment for the amusement of shooting with the cross-bow. A suspension bridge, similar to that of *Les Pâquis*, forms a communication between this promenade and that lately opened on the *Bastion du Pin*, adjoining the *Place Maurice* and the *Rue Neuve de Beauregard*. 6. *Pré l'Evêque*, so called from its having once formed part of the domains of the bishops of Geneva. Here, in a private garden, is the methodist Chapel. 7. *Eaux Vives*, a hamlet opposite to *Les Pâquis*, and also situated on the lake. There is a very convenient communication opened between these two hamlets by means of a steam-boat which crosses the lake at stated hours every day. Here, near the entrance of the port of Geneva, are two solitary rocks called the *Pierres de Niton* (more correctly *Neiton*), or *Rocks of Neptune*, from the Greek name of that deity, although the title is properly applicable to one only, which is supposed to have anciently served as an altar for the fishermen of the district. This opinion is corroborated by the discovery, made in the seventeenth century, at the base of this rock, of two small hatchets, and a sacrificial knife, which may be seen in the Museum.

§ 2. EXCURSIONS FROM GENEVA.

FERNEY (*Voltaire*).—About a league and a half from Geneva is Ferney, situated in the French territory, and celebrated as the residence of Voltaire. The apartments of the castle continue in their original state, and contain many curious objects which are shown in detail. The terrace of the garden commands a fine view of Mont Blanc. A tree is pointed

out, which was planted by the hands of the philosopher, and near which his bust is to be erected. On the roadside in front of the castle is the chapel which he built, but the inscription no longer exists. Here may be remarked the tomb for which Voltaire had his measure taken, and which has been said to be neither within nor without the chapel. In the gardener's house are preserved some curious relics, among which are a blank book containing the seals of most of Voltaire's correspondents. One of the finest effects of the sun upon Mont Blanc may be obtained by leaving Geneva about an hour and a half before sunset, and advancing along the Ferney road (which is the high road to France, by way of Gex), as far as an eminence situated about a quarter of a league in advance of the village of Grand Saconnex. Of the other Alps, the most distinct are the Aiguille Verte and the Buet; on the west of Mont Blanc the Grande Jorasse and the Géant are also visible. In the same direction, but much nearer, are seen the Reposoir and the Môle.

COPPET (*Madame de Staël*)—The town of Coppet, situated on the road to Lausanne, about two leagues and a half from Geneva, in the canton of Vaud, is celebrated for its castle, the successive residence of the baroness de Staël-Holstein, and her father, the Minister of State Necker. Here also resided the philosopher Bayle, as tutor to the counts of Dohna's children, and William Schlegel, the distinguished German author, to whom was confided the education of Madam de Staël's. The castle is built on the site of a feudal one, which, in 1536, was besieged by the Bernese, and partly destroyed by a conflagration. Near the entrance of the town is a bye-road leading to Ferney, which renders it easy to comprise the two excursions within one day. The

road to Coppet passes through Sécheron, remarkable for its fine hotel, and a country-house successively occupied by the empress Josephine, and her daughter queen Hortensia, who resided there in 1815. It is situated at the foot of the hill of Pregny. The hamlet of La Pierrière succeeds. Genthod, farther on, was once the residence of the celebrated Bonnet. A tongue of land, the Creux de Genthod, shoots out hence into the lake. Versoix, which Lewis XV. endeavoured to erect into a rival of Geneva, but which now forms an integral part of the Genevese territory, properly consists of two distinct parts, Versoix le Village, and Versoix la Ville. The lines of the streets, intended to be built in the latter, can still be traced.

COLOGNY (*Lord Byron*), ROILLEBEAU, etc.—A little beyond Coligny, a village agreeably situated upon a hill on the south side of the lake, is the former residence of Lord Byron. Within the same excursion may be comprised a visit to the ruins of the ancient castle of Roillebeau, a residence of the first line of the Burgundian kings; to Jussy l'Évêque, which owes its name to a castle once possessed by the bishops of Geneva; and to the castle of Crest, which belonged to Theodore Agrippa d'Aubigny, whose monument (as has been already mentioned,) is in the Temple de St. Pierre, at Geneva. Roillebeau is however of difficult access, being situated in a marshy country.

CAROUGE.—Scarcely half a league from Geneva, on the south, is the town of Carouge, distinguished by its commercial prosperity. This is partly to be attributed to the exertions of the king of Sardinia, who, in 1780, when it formed an integral part of that kingdom, endeavoured to render it the rival of Geneva, erecting it from an inconsi-

derable village into the capital of a new province, designated the Province of Carouge. Here is a great cotton factory, potteries, tanneries, etc. Adjoining to the cotton factory is the public cemetery. The protestant church is a handsome new building of the Doric order. The Roman catholic chapel fronts the market place, wherein there is a small promenade bordered with trees. It was formerly an insignificant building, but is at present undergoing considerable enlargement. Carouge is entered on the side of Geneva by a new stone bridge of three arches across the Arve, built in imitation of that of Jenà at Paris. It is in this town that the Jews of the canton of Geneva reside, not being allowed to settle within the walls of the city. The road between Carouge and Geneva forms a handsome avenue, being bordered with trees almost to the gate of the latter. Under the hill of Champel, near Carouge, is a sandpit called the Champ des Bourreaux, wherein Servet is said to have been burned alive in pursuance of Calvin's cruel sentence.

On the south-east of the lake are, the village of Lancy, between Carouge and the height of La Bâtie, scarcely half a league from Geneva; the hamlet of Sierne, situated on an eminence above the Arve, at the distance of a league from Geneva; and Bessinge, three quarters of a league from Geneva, situated between the right bank of the Arve and the lake. These command very interesting views. Cartigny, a village situated near the Rhone, two leagues and a half from Geneva, presents the curious spectacle of a number of masses of earth, grouped in the form of obelisks, and alternately produced and dissipated by the action of the water. To the north-west of the lake are Petit Saconnex, Morillon, and Pregny, all more or less interesting in point of scenery. The first is

about half a league from Geneva, and seated upon a hill whereon the two latter are also situated. Chambésy, situated at some distance above the road to Lausanne, affords one of the most magnificent points of view in the entire canton.

THE SALÈVE. — Among the mountain excursions which may be conveniently undertaken from Geneva as a centre, the most usual is that to the Mont Salève in Savoy, which consists of two parts, the Grand and the Petit Salève. This mountain, distant from Geneva about a league and a half, is a favorite haunt of the botanist; but being accessible only in a few places, the circuitous routes by which it is necessary to approach it considerably increase the length of the excursion. When it is proposed to visit the Petit Salève alone, the most convenient mode is to proceed in a carriage by the road which leads through Chêne, and after turning off to the right between that village and Anemasse, to cross the Arve, near Etrambères, in a float. Hence it will be expedient to send the carriage round to Veiri, or Veirier, on the Genevese side of the Salève, and to ascend the hill on foot, which can be effected with the greatest ease. The path winding along the Savoyard side of the hill passes by the base of an eminence called Mont Gosse from a small villa on the summit, wherein the celebrated Dr. Gosse was habituated to reside for a considerable part of the year, engaged in scientific research. On the grounds are the ruins of an old castle from the summit of which there is a fine and extensive prospect, comprehending Mont Blanc with its Aiguilles, or Needles, and several other chains of mountains, the entrance of the valley of Sixt, the junctions of the two branches of the Arve, the neighbourhood of Bonneville, etc. The former path being regained conducts to Morner,

near which is the curious residence of Mr. Sybold, built in the Russian style. Farther on is the village of Monetier, situated in the hollow between the Grand and Petit Salève. This village, which was totally destroyed by fire in 1822, has been since rebuilt with considerable expedition. The several villages of the Salève possess tolerable inns, but some visitants prefer conveying provisions with them. At Monetier it will be found convenient to dine. After passing through the small valley or hollow of Monetier, a short but rapid ascent leads to the summit of the Petit Salève, passing by the ruins of the castle of the Hermitage, which command a fine view of the lake of Geneva, and surrounding country. Near the castle is the Balme de l'Hermitage, a grotto or gallery of rocks, otherwise called Les Voûtes. Higher up is the Balme du Démon, considered to be of dangerous access. On returning to the Valley of Monetier, a steep descending path, in some places wrought into flights of rude steps, and hence named the Pas de l'Échelle, conducts to the village of Veirier, situated in the plain, at the base of the mountain, whence the route may be continued in the carriage to Geneva by way of Carouge. Those who are unwilling to encounter the fatigue of walking can proceed in a carriage, or on horseback, to Monetier, and return to Geneva by the same route; whereby, however, much of the pleasure of the excursion is sacrificed.

The excursion to the Grand Salève may be commenced where that to the Petit Salève terminates, by driving to Veirier and ascending the Pas de l'Échelle to Monetier. A fatiguing but secure path leads from this village to the top of the mountain. At Les Treize Arbres, somewhat more than a league from Monetier, all the difficulty of the ascent is over.

This place is so called from a group of trees, formerly perhaps thirteen in number, but now reduced to eight, which are partly visible at Geneva. Farther on is the hamlet of La Croisette, situated above the village of Colonge sous Salève, whence there is a road, practicable for horses, which descends the mountain. Those who wish to reach the highest summit of the Salève will have to proceed half a league farther than La Croisette, to the more westerly of two hillocks, called Les Pitons. Shortly after crossing the summit, the path descends to Pommiers, distant two leagues and a half from Geneva, and formerly the site of a rich Chartreuse abbey, thence to Geneva by Le Chable. Those who wish to avoid walking during the entire excursion, can procure a vehicle or horse at Geneva, proceed to Le Chable, and ascend by Pommiers on foot, having previously ordered the carriage to await their descent from the Pas de l'Echelle, at Veirier.

THE VOIRONS. — The Voirons is an interesting mountain also in Savoy, about two leagues from Geneva, but approached generally by St. Cergue, situated at the distance of nearly three. Those who prefer returning by St. Cergue should take a carriage as far as Lussanges, and there procure a guide, having sent the carriage round to wait at La Cergue. The most elevated part of the mountain is called Mont Calvaire, after which the interesting ruins of the convent of Notre Dame des Voirons should be visited. This was formerly a Benedictine establishment, and possessed a statue of the Virgin, an object of high veneration. On the destruction of the convent by fire, the statue was transferred to Annecy. The road from La Cergue back to Geneva passes through Jussi. Such as ascend from La Cergue should there procure a guide, and, after visiting all

that is interesting on the mountain, descend by the valley of Boège and rejoin the high road at Anemasse, whither the carriage should have been sent round from St. Cergue. There are several other modes of ascent, or descent, by paths winding along the western slope of the mountain. Its western extremity is reached by one that passes along a precipice named the Saut de la Fille.

THE RÉCULET.—The chain of the Jura, in France, also affords several interesting excursions. Its most elevated summit, the Récullet, on the mountain of Toiry, is situated above the village of Toiry, and distant about three leagues from Geneva. From this height, a great extent of country is thrown open to the view, including the lake of Geneva and its environs, and the range of Alps from Dauphiné to the St. Gotthard, extending nearly one hundred leagues, in the centre of which appears Mont Blanc. Several other Swiss lakes are more or less visible: those of Bourget and Annecy, in Savoy, are distinctly seen. It requires four hours to ascend the mountain.

THE DÔLE.—The mountain of the Dôle, nearly as elevated as the Récullet, affords a still more interesting excursion. Its base is five leagues from Geneva in a direct line, but only one and a half from Nyon, in the canton of Vaud; so that those who wish to spare fatigue and expense have an opportunity of effecting both by taking a seat in the Lausanne diligence, as far as that town. Both the old and the new roads to Paris by Dijon wind round this mountain, uniting on its western side, near the village of Les Rousses. The diligence which travels the new Dijon road affords a still greater facility than the former, as it conveys the tourist to that village, whence he may ascend by the Col de la Faucille, and return by the Col de St. Cergue. Those who ascend

from St. Cergue generally descend by Les Rousses. The entire excursion extends to about fifteen leagues and requires more than one day, except perhaps in the height of summer. There are good inns at Lavatay, a hamlet on the road to Gex, at Les Rousses and at St. Cergue. Those who hire a private vehicle should send it round to either of these two places, according to the point from which they propose to ascend. A third route, shorter but more difficult, leads through the villages of La Ripe and Bonmont, the former of which is three quarters of a league from Nyon. On the summit of the Dôle is a grassy platform, which, on the first two Sundays of August, is the scene of an agreeable rural festivity. All the shepherds and shepherdesses of the surrounding *chalets*, and the peasantry in general of the enviroing districts, assemble for the purpose of sport and recreation, and the celebration of rustic games. The small lake of Les Rousses, in the French territory, may be visited on this excursion.

THE VAL DE JOUX.—The excursion to the Val de Joux, or Valley of Joux, can best be undertaken from Rolle, the third stage from Geneva on the Lausanne road, through which passes the diligence between these two cities. Good mountain roads conduct from Rolle to the lake of Joux, a distance of five leagues and a half. The carriage route passes by Aubonne, Gimel, the *chalet* of Pra de Rolle, the mountain of Marchairu in the Jura, Brassu, and Sentier. Pedestrians can proceed direct from Rolle to Gimel, without going round by Aubonne. The walk from Rolle to Gimel is about two leagues, thence to the summit of the mountain two leagues and a half, after which a descent of an hour conduits to Brassu, beyond which, at the distance of half an hour, is Sentier. There are inns along

the valley, at Brassu, Chenit, Le Lieu, Le Pont, and L'Abbaye. Tourists usually lodge at Le Pont, between the lakes of Joux and Brenet. Between this village and that of Les Charbonnières are large subterraneous conduits, both natural and artificial, into which the waters of the district disappear, the largest of which is employed by the inhabitants for turning the saw mills of Bonport, erected on this spot. The village of L'Abbaye is so called from a convent of Premonstrants founded in 1440, whereof the church and a tower still remain. There is a tradition that the small lake of Brenet owes its origin to them, having been produced by an attempt they made to improve the fishery of the district by stopping the chasms, or *entonnoirs*, by which the waters of the Orbe disappeared. At Le Lieu the hermit Pontius established a monastery, at the commencement of the sixth century. Above the village of L'Abbaye are seen the Chaudière d'Enfer and the source of the Lyonne, or La Petite Chaudière, two very curious grottos of difficult access. From Le Pont, the Dent de Vaulion may be ascended in an hour and a half. The view from the summit is very magnificent. On the right in the distance is Mont Blanc, on the left Mont St. Gotthard and the Splügen, in the centre Monte Rosa. Mont Tendre, adjoining, is of much more difficult ascent. There is a third lake, the lake of Tar, in the valley of Joux, which is very small but very deep. A road, practicable for small carriages, leads back from Le Pont to Rolle by L'Isle, Grancy, Bussy, and Aubonne; but those not pressed for time may continue their excursion to the Val d'Orbe, Romain Motier and Orbe, and return to Rolle by La Sarra, Cossonay and Aubonne. There is no carriage road through the valley from Le Pont to Orbe. The lake of Joux

is two leagues in length, by half a league in breadth; that of Brenet is about a league, that of Tar only ten minutes in circumference.

THE VAL D'ORBE.—On proceeding from Le Pont to the Val d'Orbe, or Valley of the Orbe, the source of that river is first reached. Further on is the Grotte de Valorbe, and beyond that the village of the same name. This district is full of iron-works. From Valorbe there are two paths, one to the left, leading to Ballaigue, the last Swiss village in this direction, where it joins the high road from Paris by Besançon and Portarlier to Yverdon. By proceeding from Ballaigue to Yverdon, there will be a chance of securing the diligence which passes on its way to Geneva, but the route is circuitous. The other path, on the right of Valorbe, leads to Romain Motier, a name derived from *Romani Monasterium*, a hermitage having been here founded by St. Romanus in the sixth century. It is distant a league and a half from Valorbe. At the same distance beyond Romain Motier is the town of Orbe. Pedestrians may, if they please, turn off on the right, a little beyond Romain Motier, and reach La Sarra, on the high road, without passing through Orbe. On the way, the Falls of the Orbe, the Grotte des Fées and the Grotte d'Agé should be visited, whichever route is chosen.

Orbe, owing to its antiquity and historical importance, is one of the most interesting towns of Switzerland. It was the capital of one of the four cantons into which ancient Helvetia was divided, and afterwards of the Lesser Burgundy. The Frankish kings of the first dynasty resided here sometimes, and it afterwards became the abode of the governors of Transjurana. It passed successively under the domination of the houses of Zähringen, Savoy and Chalons. Of the ancient castle of Orbe,

only two high towers, and some inferior ruins remain, which have been made an appendage to a handsome promenade. The church is of great antiquity. From a comparison of its sculptured figures with some of those existing in ancient churches throughout the British islands, its foundation has been ascribed to the Irish missionary Columbanus, who visited Switzerland in the sixth century. Against the wall is the handsome monument of a Bernese patrician, named May, who died in 1694. The ancient bridge is supposed to have been built by Teudelinda, youngest sister of Thierri, king of Burgundy. The new bridge has been erected to shorten and facilitate communication. Orbe is the birth-place of the reformer Viret, the famous cardinal Duperron, the naturalist Bertrand, the jurist Carrard, and the physicians Venel and Jaccard, who acquired much reputation by their success in curing distortions of the limbs. To the north of the town of Orbe is the village of Montcherand, which has a handsome modern castle : in an adjoining wood is a large grotto, where the youth of the neighbouring villages assemble on festival days. The situation of the castle of St. Barthélemi, a league and a half from Orbe, and the views it commands, are very striking.

Cossonay, between Orbe and Aubonne, was formerly the residence of a line of barons, whose family furnished two bishops to Lausanne. It was once a flourishing town, but was reduced to ashes in 1475 by a conflagration, and has never recovered its original importance. Some ruins of its ancient castle remain. It commands a handsome prospect of the country, which is watered by the Venoge.

FORT DE L'ÉCLUSE and PERTE DU RHÔNE.—One of the most favourite excursions usually undertaken from Geneva is that to the Fort de l'Ecluse, and

Perte du Rhône, in France. The former is at the distance of seven leagues and three quarters from Geneva, the latter three leagues and a quarter farther. The road travelled by the diligence between Geneva and Lyons passes through the Fort, and stops afterwards at the custom-house of Bellegarde, or Pont de Bellegarde, for a considerable time; which allows a favourable opportunity for visiting the Perte du Rhône, distant only ten minutes walk from the hotel adjoining the custom-house. Those therefore who propose leaving Geneva by this route have no necessity for undertaking a separate excursion. It would be advisable to make a previous inquiry at Geneva, whether the exhibition of a passport is necessary, as it is sometimes required at the Fort de l'Ecluse. The Rhone, after traversing the country which intervenes between Geneva and the Jura, passes, through a very narrow defile, the Pas de l'Ecluse, between the extremity of that mountain and the opposite one of Vouache, in Savoy. The steepness of the rock has only allowed room for a very narrow road winding above the channel of the river, which agrees exactly with the description given of it by Cæsar, in the first book of his Commentaries. The Fort, after being dismantled in 1815, has since been repaired. The Perte du Rhône, or Loss of the Rhone, is so called because the river, owing to the accumulation and peculiar disposition of the rocks, suddenly disappears, descending precipitously into a chasm, or chamber, through which it continues its course for some time. There are properly three falls, but it is only at certain seasons that the phenomenon can be seen to advantage. When the river is very much swollen, the effect is lost altogether.

ANNECY.—There are several routes by which ex-

cursions may be made to Annecy, in Savoy—by pursuing the high road leading to Chambery; or that leading to Bonneville; or, thirdly, by following a road practicable for small carriages alone, which, commencing at Carouge, passes along the base of the Salève, near the village of Bossey, and through those of Arcamp and Chable. Beyond Chable is the Mont Sion, after traversing which, by the village of St. Blaise, the road passes near the castle of Creuseilles, and, after the rapid descent called La Caille, crosses Les Usses at the Pont de la Caille, and ascends to the village of the same name. After this, a torrent called Le Fier is crossed at the Pont de Brogny, about half an hour distant from Annecy. The road here is completely level. This small and pretty town is situated on the lake of the same name. It was the residence of the dukes of Savoy, Nemours, and also of the bishops of Geneva, after their expulsion at the time of the Reformation. On returning to Geneva, the baths of Aix may be visited. The lake of Annecy is about four leagues in length by one in its greatest breadth, and contains a romantic island, that of Chateaucieux, which is joined to the mainland by a causeway. After traversing a continuation of the plain which extends from the Pont de Brogny to Annecy, and a tract of country very interesting to the geologist, the Chéran is crossed near Albie. Aix les Bains is distant two hours from Albie, and celebrated for its baths. The lake of Bourget can be visited from Aix. At the opposite side of it are the abbey of Haute Combe, and an intermitting fountain which issues from a rock near the abbey. The lake is scarcely three leagues in length, by half a league or three quarters in its greatest breadth. The tourist may return to Ge-

neva by Romilly and Frangy, along the high road to Chambéry (1), or by Belley and Bellegarde.

BEAUFORT.—An agreeable excursion may also be made through Annecy, Faverges and L'Hôpital sous Conflant, to Beaufort, returning through Flumet, Mégève, Sallenches, and Bonneville.

VAL DE TANINGE.—A very agreeable excursion may be made to the valley of Taninge, in Faucigny, by St. Joire, returning through Bonneville.

VAL DE TORRENS.—The celebrated glass manufactory of the valley of Torrens may be visited in passing through the valley of Annecy. There is another road more commodious for carriages by the small valley of La Roche. On returning, the road by Mont Sion may be chosen.

§ 3. TOUR OF THE LAKE OF GENEVA.

Since the establishment of steam-boats, the entire circuit of the lake can be made in one day, either on Sundays or Thursdays. Those who wish to have a more minute view of the different towns and villages along the shores, can avail themselves of the diligence to visit the northern shore, so far as Lausanne, whence they can easily procure a vehicle to Vevay, and thence to Villeneuve, the last town. There is no bridge across the Rhone at the extremity of the lake, so that the interesting objects of the southern shore may be more conveniently visited in a separate excursion. Travellers going to Italy have the advantage of pursuing the one or the other road.

The Lake of Geneva, called also the Lake Lemán, and sometimes, but rarely, the Lake of Lausanne, is

(1) See the article intituled "Chambéry."

situated nearly in the middle of a large valley, between the Alps and the Jura. The Rhone has been erroneously stated to continue its course across the lake without intermingling with it. The lake is of a crescent form, and usually divided into the Petit and the Grand Lac, although consisting of only one uninterrupted sheet of water. The Petit Lac, commencing at Geneva, extends to the distance of four leagues and a half, being bounded by the Pointe de Promentoux on the northern shore, and the Pointe d'Yvoire on the southern. Near the port of Geneva is a large sand bank called Le Travers, and the Pierre, or Pierres de Niton, already mentioned. The length of the lake, taken on the Swiss side, is eighteen leagues and three quarters; on the Savoyard, fourteen and a quarter. Its greatest breadth, between Rolle and Thonon, is above three leagues and a quarter.

The road along the northern shore of the lake traverses in succession Sécheron, La Pierrière, Genéthod and Versoix, all which have been already described. Between Versoix and Coppet (the first stage from Geneva,) is the frontier of the canton of Vaud. Coppet is the smallest of the Vaudese towns situated on the lake, consisting of one street with a harbour for boats. The celebrity of its chateau, or castle, the successive residence of many distinguished persons, has been already noticed. The original castle was, in 1536, burned by the Bernese. The town contains between five and six hundred inhabitants, and has a Lancasterian school, which is under the patronage of the present Baron de Staël. The plains around Coppet were signalized in 1019 by a battle, wherein three brothers of the house of Habsburg, commanding the troops of Henry II, emperor of Germany, defeated an army of Burgundians com-

manded by William, count of Poitou. Beyond Coppet is an insulated district of the canton of Geneva, wherein is the village of Céligny, at a little distance from the road ; as is also that of Cran, in the canton of Vaud, with a castle annexed. On the road under Cran is a Roman mile-stone.

The next stage is Nyon, a town of great antiquity and some consideration, containing about two thousand two hundred inhabitants. It was founded by Julius Cæsar : in the higher parts, some traces of a Roman wall are still visible. * It was formerly the capital of one of the subdivisions of Helvetia, and became one of the four *bonnes villes* (good, or privileged towns,) under the house of Savoy. In the fifth century it was devastated by barbarian invaders, and in 1399 entirely destroyed by fire. The Gothic castle of Nyon is still existing. The church is also remarkable for its antiquity. One branch of the ancient Roman road, known by the name of Etraz, which extends between the Jura and the lake of Geneva, enters the town of Nyon. The village of Promenthoux is situated on a tongue of land extending into the lake, and partly covered by the park or forest of Prangins, a castle situated on the left of the road much farther on. This estate has been in the possession of Joseph Bonaparte since 1815. The vineyard district of La Côte is considered to commence at Nyon, although, properly speaking, its boundary on this side is the rivulet of La Dulive, within a league of Rolle. The vineyards extend along a chain of low hills, at some distance on the left.

After passing near Dully and La Lignière, the road reaches Rolle, the third stage from Geneva, which contains about one thousand three hundred inhabitants. This town was founded in 1241 by

two brothers, barons of Mont le Vieux. An ancient family of Solothurn, or Soleure, which possesses that town in fief, still retains the name. It has a handsome promenade on the site of the former park of the castle. It is between this town and Thonon, on the opposite shore, that the lake has its greatest breadth. Rolle possesses a spring of mineral waters at the extremity of one of the promenades, called the Fontaine de Jouvence, with baths adjoining which were once in high repute. Leaving Perroi on the left, the road reaches Allaman, remarkable for its two castles, one of which was for a time the residence of the ex-king of Holland, Lewis Bonaparte. The Pointe d'Allaman forms, with that of Promenthoux, the entrance to the bay of Rolle. Near Allaman, the district of La Côte terminates. About three quarters of a league inland from the lake is the small town of Aubonne, on the river of the same name. The celebrated traveller Tavernier, who became proprietor of this estate, used to say that the view from Aubonne was second only to that commanded by Constantinople. The church is of singular construction and contains several tombs; the castle is also ancient. At the top of the Signal de Bougy, above the village of the same name, a superb view is obtained, which includes Mont-Blanc. Beyond Allaman is St. Prex, a village situated immediately upon the lake, at the extremity of a promontory which terminates on the west the bay of Morges. Its isolated church, one of the most ancient of the country, stands beside the road, at some distance from the shore. The name St. Prex is a corruption of St. Protasius, a patron of the place, who was buried there and gave his name to the burgh, which succeeded an ancient Roman town of Basuges, called in Latin *Lisus* or *Basugii*. This

town was, in 563, overwhelmed by the lake in consequence of the fall of the mountain of Tauretunum, on the opposite shore, which occasioned the destruction of many towns in the vicinity. The walls which still surround the village were erected by a bishop of Lausanne in the thirteenth century, to preserve it from the attacks of pirates.

The next town is Morges, the fourth stage from Geneva, a considerable town, but rather thinly peopled, containing only about two thousand five hundred inhabitants. The streets and houses are handsome. The church, erected in 1771, with Ionic and Corinthian columns, forms one of the principal embellishments. Avenues planted with trees adorn the approaches to the town. The harbour is commodious, and capacious enough for a hundred and fifty boats. A canal, intended to form a communication between the lakes of Yverdon and Geneva, by means of the rivers Orbe and Venoge, was begun about two centuries since, but has never been completed. The junction of this canal with the lake, near the port of Morges, would have greatly enhanced its commercial prosperity. The castle, a massy structure erected in 1230, has been converted into an arsenal, and is surrounded by a handsome promenade. The town itself is not of great antiquity, having been founded about the year 931. It flourished in succeeding ages, under the mild administration of the dukes of Zähringen, by whom it was, in 1037, fortified. Under the house of Savoy, Morges, like Nyon, became one of the *bonnes villes*. The Bernese captured it in 1475, during the war between the Swiss and Burgundians. The ancient castle of Wüflens, of great notoriety in the history of Switzerland, stands in an elevated situation on the left, at a short distance from the town. The principal part

of this large edifice is a dungeon of great height, built of brick, in the Roman manner. Not far distant is a modern castle, of Gothic architecture, supposed to have been erected in the tenth century by the celebrated queen Bertha, wife to Rodolph II, king of Burgundy. At some distance from the town, towards the north, is a spring said to be efficacious in curing affections of the stomach. To the left of the road are Echichens and Lonay. The finest view of Mont Blanc, which this district commands, is obtained at the former. After passing the village of Preverenge, the road crosses the river Venoge. The next village is St. Sulpice, at a short distance from the road, on the right. Vidy is rather a large inhabited plain than a village or a hamlet. It marks the site of the ancient Lausonium, the parent-city of Lausanne (1). Near a small Roman Catholic chapel, beside the road, is a bye-road leading to Ouchy, the port of Lausanne. The entrance of that city is by the handsome promenade of Montbenon; on the right of the road is the Place d'Armes. Lausanne is the fifth stage from Geneva.

After passing the village of Pully, the road conducts to Lutry, a small town containing about two thousand six hundred inhabitants. It was, about the commencement of the thirteenth century, fortified with walls by Berthold of Neufchatel, bishop of Lausanne; and a fort, which no longer exists, was also constructed by William d'Ecublens, one of his successors. On the side of Lutry towards Lausanne is Grand Pont, a handsome promenade, where, about the beginning of May, the festival of the popinjay is celebrated, which some centuries since was also popular in England. The popinjay is a green

(1) Lausanne forms the subject of a separate article.

bird fixed to the top of a very elevated mast, and serving as a mark for shooting. Near Lutry is the tower of Bertholo, built, as it is supposed, by queen Bertha, and rebuilt in 1221 by Berthod of Neufchatel.

Beyond Lutry, leaving on the right the village of Villette, is the ancient burgh of Cully, about half way between Lausanne and Vevay, and nearly in the centre of the vineyard district of La Vaux. The discovery of the base of a statue of Bacchus, found at St. Prex in 1744, with the following inscription already cited: "*Libero patri Cocliensi P. Severius Lucanus, V S L M*"—"To Bacchus the patron of Cully, etc." would indicate that the vine was here cultivated at a very remote period. This opinion is strengthened by the discovery, made at Cully itself in 1818, of the ruins of a temple with an Ionic entablature, which appears to possess all the attributes of a temple of Bacchus. The inscribed pedestal may be seen in the museum of Geneva, and a fragment of the entablature has been transported to the country-seat of Dr. Levade, near Vevay. In 1359, Aymon de Cossonay, bishop of Lausanne, granted to the inhabitants the right of fortifying the town with walls. An agreeable excursion can be made from Cully to the Lac de Brai, or Bret, situated in an elevated valley of the Jorat. Near this lake are the ruins of the Tour de Gourze, built in the tenth century. The torrent of Forestay, descending to the lake of Geneva, forms a pretty cascade not far from the high road. A road which passes through the village of Chexbres, on the border of the lake of Brai, affords the shortest mode of descent to the high road for those travelling to Vevay. By pursuing this bye-way, however, the tourist misses Glérolles and St. Saphorin. Glérolles, an ancient

town, being destroyed by an inundation in 563, the inhabitants took up their abode on the height where St. Saphorin, formerly St. Symphorien, now stands; and which, in the fifteenth century, was also called Glérolles. Before arriving at St. Saphorin, the road passes immediately under the ivied walls of the castle of Glérolles, built on a platform of rock, and which served as a summer residence for the bishops of Lausanne, by whom it was built. A milestone of Claudius found near St. Saphorin, which marks the thirty-seventh mile from Aventicum, is set in the inside of the western wall of the church of that village. While undergoing repair, in 1820, a fragment of an altar was also discovered, which, according to the inscription, had been dedicated to "Returning Fortune." The red wine of this neighbourhood is the best in the canton of Vaud. Previously to the severe winter of 1709, the olive is said to have been here cultivated. Numerous plantations of myrtle, a crop of an unusual description, may also be seen outside the village disposed in terraces, above the houses. This, however, is not, as might be supposed, merely a matter of ornament: it furnishes, on the contrary, an article of traffic with the canton of Friburgh, where the churches are adorned with sprigs of it. At Vevay (1), the district of La Vaux terminates, which was anciently called La Rive, owing to its situation along the lake. The Germans call La Vaux by the name of *Ryffthal*, and the wine *Ryffwein*; which may be translated, "ripe valley" and "ripe wine." The road on entering the town crosses the small river Vevayse, which rises at the foot of the

(1) Vevay forms the subject of a separate article.

Molleson in the canton of Friburgh, and flows through the valley of Vevayse.

At the distance of a few minutes from Vevay is the Tour de Peilz, a small town which contains the remains of a fortified castle, built in 1239 by Count Peter of Savoy. Beyond Vevay is the village of Clarens, on which the pen of Rousseau has conferred everlasting celebrity. The river, or Baie de Clarens, is crossed near the entrance of the village: it is at times an inconsiderable rivulet, but frequently swells into an impetuous torrent, which overflows and deposits a quantity of stones and sand on the environing plain. Clarens no longer exists in its original state, having been stripped of much of its wood by the monks of the Great St. Bernard, who here possess an estate. Strangers, however, generally visit the rising grounds above the village, which are covered with cottages enveloped in foliage. Some have even pretended to fix the site of the castle of St. Preux, as described in the *New Eloisa*; but the attempt to identify it would be chimerical. Above Clarens is the castle of Chatelard, built in 1441 by James de Gingins on the ruins of an ancient fortress. At Chailly, some distance from the road, the house is still shown where Madame de Warens, Rousseau's friend, resided. Anet, her gardener, was a native of this place. Beyond Clarens is Vernex, and, farther on, Montreux, a little to the left of the road. Two other villages, Planches and Sales, are also called by the general name of Montreux which is properly applicable to a parish. These villages are situated at the foot of the Dent de Jaman, a peaked mountain. Sick and indigent travellers who pass this way receive assistance from the interest of

small property amounting to little more than two thousand francs, bequeathed "to all the poor of the universe" by the philanthropic Michael Mamin, a chamois-hunter, who spent his life in a fruitless search after precious metals in the caverns of Naye, and died in 1779. Under the rock whereon is built the church of Montreux, is a grotto full of incrustations of mosses, stalactites, and small concretions termed *Confetti di Tivoli*. Another interesting grotto is situated above the village of Bren, on the mountain of Thomai, at a place called *Se que pliau*,—"the rock that weeps."

Beyond Montreux is the celebrated castle of Chillon, on which the well known poem of Lord Byron, intituled, "*The Prisoner of Chillon*," has conferred additional celebrity. It stands upon an insulated rock in the lake, joined to the mainland by a draw-bridge. According to some historians, there existed at the beginning of the twelfth century a castle of Chillon, since in 1113 there resided in it a castellan, named Peter d'Orsières, a follower of the Count of Savoy. The present castle was built in 1238, by Amedeus IV, Count of Savoy, and is said to have been fortified, in 1248, by Count Peter, called the Little Charlemagne. It consists of a mass of buildings irregularly disposed, and commanded by a great square tower in the centre. In 1273 Count Philip of Savoy gained a victory which assured to him the possession of the entire Pays de Vaud. Two centuries and a half later, the Bernese, assisted by a hundred Genoese, captured this fort from Charles V, Duke of Savoy, who had appointed to the command of it Rye, a native of Faucigny. Many persons of distinction were then delivered from captivity, among others Francis de Bonnivard, Prior of St. Victor at Geneva, who, in 1530, had been

treacherously seized and conducted thither, because he had inveighed against the libertinism of the clergy. He was confined for six years in a dungeon of the castle of Chillon; the floor of which is lower than the surface of the lake, but which is, however, not utterly destitute of light. The iron ring, by which he was chained to a pillar, is still shown, the impression of the chain on the pillar, and the groove formed in the floor by his constantly walking to and fro within the same limited space. On the pillar in which the ring is inserted, the visitant will see among many others, the name "Byron," without further observation. Other dungeons are also shown, totally destitute of light, and communicating with the exterior by a hole in the ceiling alone, through which provision was lowered to the prisoner below. Chillon was subsequently the residence of the bailiffs of Vevay, but was in 1733 converted into a state prison. Since 1798 it has served as a sort of arsenal, or depository of arms, powder, etc.

The last town on the northern side of the lake is Villeneuve, containing about eight hundred and fifty inhabitants. Under Aimon V, Count of Savoy, it possessed a very rich hospital, founded in 1236, to afford shelter to the numerous pilgrims who travel by this route to Rome. This hospital existed until lately, but the funds have been transferred by the government to increase those of the new penitentiary. In the neighbourhood of Villeneuve some Roman remains have been found, memorials of an ancient city, known in the time of the Romans by the name of Peniculus, which was destroyed by the inundation which occasioned the fall of the mountain of Tauretunum. These antiques consist of inscriptions and medals of the se-

cond and third centuries. In 1815 some ancient tombs were also discovered, which contained human skeletons and small lachrymatories. About a quarter of a league from the port of Villeneuve is a small island, the only one in the lake of Geneva. It consists of a square platform protected by walls, and principally formed of earth conveyed across from the shore. There is on it one inhabited cottage, surrounded by poplars.

Having completed the northern shore of the lake, it will be necessary, in order to return to Geneva by the southern, either to cross in a boat from Villeneuve to Boveret, or to make a circuit by Noville and Chessel, and, after traversing the Rhone in a float near the latter village, to proceed by the Porte du Sex and Port Valais to Boveret. Between Villeneuve and Noville was probably the field of battle where, one hundred and seven years before the Christian æra, the Tigurinian general Divico defeated and slew the Roman consul Lucius, with his lieutenant Piso. Some suppose that this battle took place in the environs of Ollon, or Roche. Noville was rebuilt subsequently to the catastrophe of 563, and has thence obtained its name. The road from Villeneuve to the Rhone by Chessel is not practicable for large carriages.

Boveret is an obscure hamlet, built partly beside the lake, partly at a little distance from the road. The existence of an obscure inn, bearing the sign of the Tour de Boveret, would render it probable that there existed here at an unknown period a tower or fort, destined to protect the harbour. Not far from Boveret, on the acclivity of the neighbouring mountain, are the remains of a strong ancient castle, under the walls whereof a body of Valaisan troops were, in 1255, defeated by Amé IV, Count of Savoy.

The next village is St. Gingoulph, which is divided by a deep hollow into two parts, whereof the one is in the canton of Valais, the other in Savoy. The parish church is in the former, but the latter is rendered of more importance by a port, and manufactory of nails and iron-wire, transferred hither from Martigny, in consequence of the inundation of 1819. The rapid torrent of the Morge has been converted to the uses of the manufactory. Travellers coming from the Valais are liable to examination at the Savoyard custom-house. This is the fourth stage from Geneva, on the south side of the lake. There are two tolerable inns. Beyond St. Gingoulph is the hamlet of Bret, on the site of the ancient Tauretunum, a flourishing town in the time of the Romans, which was utterly destroyed by the fall of part of the neighbouring mountain in 563. Some suppose that it was rather at Boveret that this town was situated; but the former opinion is much better grounded. Beyond this place the road passes by the celebrated rocks of Meillerie, so much in request for architectural purposes. The appearance of the place is very different from the description of Rousseau, in the *Nouvelle Héloïse*, which was written at a time when no road existed along this part of the lake. The present road is of admirable construction, and conveys some idea of the route of the Simplon, by which name indeed it is sometimes designated. Formerly there was no mode of approaching the village except by water, or a very small road, practicable only for light carriages. Hence the inhabitants lived in a state of comparative seclusion, inclosed between the rocks and the lake. The village of Meillerie, which formerly consisted of about twenty cottages, has been much increased since the opening of the new road. The situation still con-

tinues picturesque, notwithstanding the changes effected upon the rocks by excavation and blasting. Beyond Meillerie, in an elevated situation on the left, are the villages of Tholon, St. Paul, and others, which would form the object of an agreeable excursion. Tholon is celebrated for a particular kind of goat's milk, called *chante-merle*, which is frequently conveyed to Evian, and even to Geneva. Further on is the village of Tour Ronde, near which the road along the lake formerly terminated. Still further is that of Maxilli.

The next town is Evian, the third stage from Geneva, which perhaps affords the best points of view for contemplating the opposite shore. Here the labours undertaken by the French government for completing a communication between France and Italy, by the Simplon, may properly be said to have commenced. On entering Evian from the side of Meillerie, the road actually passes through the walls of a church, which from its situation at one extremity of the principal street had interfered with the direct line of passage. Evian contains about fifteen or sixteen hundred inhabitants, and is much frequented in the fine season, owing to the beauty of its situation, the mineral springs which abound in that neighbourhood, and the excellence of the inns. The Hôtel du Nord, at Evian, is perhaps the best on the whole line of road from Geneva to St. Maurice in the Canton of Valais. Some remains of the walls and towers, wherewith this town was fortified by Count Peter of Savoy, are still existing.

The road, after leaving Evian, passes between Amphion and Publier. The former is an agreeable village, much celebrated for its mineral springs, and altogether an attractive residence. At Publier

are the ruins of an old castle formerly destined to guard the passage. The road afterwards traverses the Dranse with its barren and stony banks. The bridge across this impetuous river was built in the 15th century. It consists of twenty-four arches, but is extremely narrow.

Beyond the bridge of the Dranse and before arriving at Thonon, the road passes within a short distance of the Chartreuse convent of Ripaille, which is surrounded by trees so as to be completely invisible. Here is also a castle of seven towers, with a park surrounded by walls, which afforded an agreeable retreat to Amadeus VII of Savoy, after his abdication in favour of his son. On the site of the castle, or near it, a hermitage had previously existed. The promontory called the Pointe de Ripaille is one of the most considerable on the southern shore of the lake, and with the environing objects forms an agreeable prospect when seen from the water. Thonon, the capital of the province of Chablais, and the second stage from Geneva, is a commercial town of about three thousand inhabitants, and contains a college and some manufactories. The approach from the Genevese side is agreeably bordered with trees. No town of Savoy has produced so many distinguished and enlightened men. Among them may be instanced General Dessaix. Thonon is divided into the high and low towns, the latter of which forms the harbour. The former contains some good buildings, as the principal church, the College, and the new Town House, or Hotel de Ville. At the eastern extremity of the town is a square, planted with trees, which serves as a promenade, and commands a magnificent view. Here stood an ancient castle which was demolished by the Swiss in the 16th century. In the middle of this plat-

form is a fountain with a pyramid of grey marble, which covers the former well of the castle. Another curious old fountain with inscriptions is in a square nearly in the centre of the town. The environs of Thonon are interesting, especially the village of Concise, situated in the heart of a wine district, and commanding a very fine view, and L'Ermitege, where certain Roman remains can be seen, whence it has been inferred that there was once a fortified camp in this neighbourhood. The principal hotel is La Balance.

In addition to the high road from Thonon to Geneva, there are also two others. The one winds close to the lake, forsaking the high road at Coudré, and passing by Filly, Excénevex, Yvoire, with its conspicuous promontory, Messeri, the castle of Beau-regard beautifully situated above the lake, Hermance, Chevrans, Anière, regains it at Corsier. This road is now practicable for carriages. The other bye-road, which is more interesting, owing to the various points of view it affords, and is throughout distinct from the high road, passes by Collonge, Alinges, Gerigny, the chateau de la Rochette, Aligny, Avully, Vignier, Bons, Langin with its tower, Machilly, Monia, Jussy, Puplinge, and Chêne-Thonex. The wood of Jussy is scarcely practicable for travelling after rainy weather, and there are no regular inns on this road, but merely village public-houses. The ruins of the castle of Alinges will repay the trouble of a visit. This was the most ancient castle of Chablais. In the tenth and subsequent centuries it served as a hunting-lodge, and belonged successively to the kings of Burgundy, the counts of Savoy, and the lords of the house of Coudré. It afterwards became a frequent ground of contest between the barons of Faucigny and

5.

the counts of Savoy. In the sixteenth century it became the bulwark of Chablais, during the years between the Swiss and Savoyards. It is still more remarkable as connected with the history of Francis de Sales, a person of illustrious birth, who devoted himself to an ecclesiastical life, and was subsequently canonized. Charles Emanuel, Duke of Savoy, wishing to convert his Protestant subjects to the Romish persuasion, employed the ministry of Francis; who had voluntarily undertaken the somewhat perilous enterprise. The young missionary presented himself without an escort at the castle of Alinges, then possessed by the Baron of Hermance with a strong garrison, and there took up his abode. Every day he went out, accompanied by one priest and one domestic; and returned in the evening, not considering it safe to remain without the walls. The ruins of Alinges properly consist of two forts not far asunder, some vestiges of a fortification, the vault of an old chapel, a tower, and some other minor remains.

After Thonon, the high road passes by Anthi and Coudré. Before abandoning the lake, it commands from an elevated situation beyond Coudré a very extensive view, including the mountains of Alinges, Bogève, and Abondance, with the Dents d'Oche, a mountain of very grotesque form in the distance. Beyond Coudré, the road passes successively by Marclaz, Jussy, Bonatrain, and Sciez; the last of which is at some distance from it. After Sciez is Massongi, between which and the next village, Dovaine, the road passes near the base of the hill of Boisy, famous for its excellent wines, especially that called *La Crepy*. On a hillock that projects from Boisy, called Châtelard, there were discovered in the last century two tombs of Allobro-

gian construction, which appeared to have served as a sepulchre to some persons of distinction. The materials have unfortunately been dispersed, and not a vestige of these curious memorials remains.

Dovaine, the first stage from Geneva, is also the first station of the Sardinian custom-house officers, and contains two tolerable inns, whereof the Lion d'Or is preferred. The rivulet of Hermance is crossed beyond Dovaine. After Corsi, leaving the castle of Bellerive on the right, the road passes through Cologny, and at length terminates at Geneva.

§ 4. LAUSANNE.

HOTELS, BATHS, PUBLIC CONVEYANCES, READING-ROOMS, etc.—Le Lion d'Or and Le Faucon rank as the first hotels: the latter will perhaps be found preferable to the former, and is at the least much more agreeably situated. The secondary hotels are Les Balances, La Couronne, and Le Cerf. The mineral baths are those of Du Boverat and Du Vallon: the latter are the more frequented. Those who prefer sea-bathing will find accommodation at Ouchy, the port of Lausanne, only twenty minutes distant from the city; the hotel of Ouchy, L'Ancre, is considered very good. In addition to the Diligence from Geneva to Berne which passes through Lausanne, there is a private diligence which runs between Lausanne and Geneva every day. There is also a regular steam-boat service between Lausanne and Geneva, and at times between Lausanne and Vevay. There are Diligences also between the two latter towns. The principal booksellers are Hignou and Co., Rouiller, and Henry Fischer. In addition to the private reading-rooms, at some of the bookselling establishments, the cantonal library

is open to the use of strangers at a trifling expense.

GENERAL VIEW.—The city of Lausaune, capital of the canton of Vaud, is situated at a short distance from the northern shore of the lake of Geneva, in latitude $46^{\circ} 31' 5''$, longitude $24^{\circ} 57' 4''$. It occupies three hills and the intervening vallies. The streets are generally narrow, steep, and winding. Lausanne contains about ten thousand inhabitants.

The entrance of the city from the Genevese side is through the Rue du Grand Chêne, a continuation of the promenade of Montbenon.* This street conducts to the Place de St. François, the principal place of resort in Lausanne. In the centre of the *place* is a handsome fountain. At the opposite side of the Place de St. François, and in a direct line with the Rue du Grand Chêne, is the Rue du Bourg, wherein are most of the hotels. The proprietors of houses in this street formerly possessed the singular right of being allowed to pass judgment on criminal trials. The valuable library of Gibbon, the historian, (now the property of William Beckford, Esq., the author of "*Vathek*,") is deposited in a house situated in this street. That which he inhabited, and wherein he wrote his "*Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*," is found by turning on the right from the Place de St. François through an old city-gate beside the church, instead of proceeding straight forward to the Rue du Bourg. The garden terrace where he used to walk, his cabinet, and a linden which he planted, etc. are exhibited to visitants. A lodge in the garden, wherein he used to study, is now rebuilding. The house is at present occupied by M. de Molin, the banker. The entrance to the part exhibited is on the road called the Descente d'Ouchy.

Two streets, the Rue or Montée de St. François

and the Cheneau de Bourg, descending on the left from the Rue du Bourg, form a communication between the Quartier de Bourg and the Quartier de la Cité, which are separated by a deep valley, the Rue du Pré, through which runs a stream called the Flon. The stream just mentioned traverses the lowest part of the city, the Quartier du Pont. At the Pont, properly so called, is a very ancient building, which was once the Hôtel de Ville. It is built of cut stone, and forms a medley of various orders of architecture. Opposite to this edifice is a handsome fountain.

The street called the Descente du Pont conducts to the Quartier de la Palud and the *place* of the same name, wherein the markets are held. At the eastern extremity of this *place* is a very handsome fountain, bearing the date 1585, and surmounted by a figure of Themis. Opposite the modern Hôtel de Ville is the Rue de la Madeleine. Here, between Nos. 5 and 6, are still to be seen some remains of the house of the burgomaster Isbrand d'Aux, which was rased in consequence of an attempt made by that magistrate, in 1588, to subject the Pays de Vaud to the Duke of Savoy. At the upper extremity of this street, near a terrace adorned with handsome lime-trees, the buildings of an ancient convent of Dominicans still exist. In one of these a masonic lodge is held. A spacious platform annexed to the convent is now occupied by a public magazine, and a yard for depositing wood. Close by, in a place called La Rippone, very considerable works have been undertaken, consisting of extensive vaults, which, beside filling up a deep hollow through which flows the Loue, serve as a foundation for a new market-place, and a ready mode of communi-

cation between the Quarters of La Cité, La Palud, and St. Laurent.

On advancing from La Ripponne through the Quartier de la Cité, in the direction of the castle, a very ancient building may be seen opposite to its principal entrance. It was formerly a church consecrated to St. Marius, became a granary about the time of the Reformation, and is at present the barracks of the cantonal school. Near this building is an ancient gate, the apartments above which serve for the prisons of the Court of Appeal. Two streets, nearly parallel, branch out from the small *place* in front of the barracks, the Cité Devant and the Cité Derrière, which lead to the college and cathedral. Two staircases, the Escalier de la Grande Roche and the Escalier de la Petite Roche, form the shortest communication between the terrace of the cathedral and the Quartier de la Palud. Another is the steep Rue de St. Etienne, which conducts to the street called the Cité Dessous. Instead, however, of descending, it will be better to turn off to the left from the terrace of the cathedral towards the Porte de Couvalou, where there are some remains of ancient walls with battlements, built by the bishops. This gate is at one extremity of the Cité Dessous : at the other commences the Rue de la Mercerie. At the top of this street there existed, about twenty years since, a large gate, one or two stones whereof are still remaining, which separated the town from the Quartier de la Cité, wherein the bishops exercised their temporal authority. Every bishop, on passing under this gate to take possession of his see, was obliged to make oath on the holy sacraments that he would respect the rights and franchises of the citizens of Lau-

sanne. On their installation the Bernese bailiffs took the same oath with great ceremony, in presence of the council and burgomaster.

After descending the Rue de la Mercerie, and proceeding to the Place de la Palud, the Quartier de St. Laurent is approached, to which one of the numerous arcades of the Hôtel de Ville serves as a communication. The principal streets in this part of the city are the Rue du Grand St. Jean, the Rue du Petit St. Jean, and the Rue de Pépinet. The Pépinet ascends from a handsome *place*, improved in latter years. With this street, which leads towards the promenade of Montbenon, the circuit of the principal parts of the interior of the city may be said to terminate.

The principal routes which centre at Lausanne, are those leading to Geneva, to Yverdon, to Berne, and to the Simplon by Vevay.

EDIFICES, INSTITUTIONS, etc.—1. The Cathedrale, formerly the Eglise de Notre Dame, is considered one of the finest Gothic churches in Europe. It was founded about the year 1000 by Bishop Henri, and consecrated in 1275 by Pope Gregory X, in presence of Rodolph of Habsburg, and many other illustrious persons. In the interval it had suffered twice by conflagrations, and was in 1335 much damaged by a third, which reduced nearly the entire city to ashes. It was rebuilt by Bishop Boniface and his successor, and again repaired in 1506 by Bishop Aymon de Montfaucon. It is situated on an elevation which commands the city. On the exterior wall are ancient inscriptions, now difficult to decypher. This church is built in the form of a Latin cross, and was surmounted by two high towers; one of which was destroyed by lightning on the 24th May 1825. The principal entrance

is adorned with a variety of carved figures, and the interior is supported by a great number of columns. The most remarkable tombs are kept carefully locked up. The most conspicuous is one of white marble, erected to Henrietta, the first wife of Stratford Canning, Esq. Above is the bust of the deceased, and below the following figures:—Painting, Music, Study, Hymen, Fidelity, Maternal Affection or Charity, and Prudence. Hymen and Study are the workmanship of Canova. There are two inscriptions; that which records the date is as follows:—“*Harriet Canning, née Raikes, décédée le 17 Juin 1817.*” The monument of Othon de Grandson, called in an old chronicle, the *Chevalier sans Pair*, is also here. This warrior was killed in a duel by Gérard d’Estavayer, at Bourgen Bresse, on the 7th August 1397. It is said that the tomb having been opened in the eighteenth century, his skeleton was found in complete armour with gilt spurs upon the heels, and his buckler lying beside him. Among the other remarkable monuments are that of Amedeus V, first duke of Savoy, who after his abdication and long retirement from the world, was elected Pope, under the designation of Felix V; of a Russian princess Orloff, supposed to have been poisoned by Catherine II; those of the Duchess Caroline of Courland, and a Countess of Wallmoden Cimbron, two patients of the celebrated physician Tissot; of a baroness of Coppet, a predecessor of Madame de Stäel’s; of St. Bernard du Menton; and of several bishops, among whom is Marius, bishop of Avenches, who in 581 fixed his residence at Lausanne. A covered passage formerly led from the northern transept to an adjoining convent, to which a house has succeeded which has a pious inscription over the entrance, perhaps in reference to its ori-

ginal destination. The terrace of the garden of Dr Levade's house, near the cathedral, offers a fine point of view. 2. The Eglise de St. Francois, situated in the *place* of the same name, adjoining to which was a Franciscan convent, is of considerable size, but not otherwise remarkable. It was founded in 1444 by Pope Felix V, who there held in 1449 the last general council. At the period of the Reformation most of the theological disputations were conducted in this church. Two modern buildings, one of which is employed as a custom-house, are close adjoining; but the effect is still more injured by the old city-gate, already mentioned as conducting to Gibbon's residence. This, however, it would be hazardous to remove, as it serves to support the church, which is somewhat dilapidated. 3. The Eglise de St. Laurent, situated in the *place* of the same name, is a handsome structure of the eighteenth century. Its front is of the Doric and Ionic orders. Near this church is a marble fountain adorned with an Ionic column. 4. The Chapelle du Culte, wherein the Romish, the English, and the Reformed German service are celebrated, stands in the Cité Dessous, near its junction with the Rue de la Mercerie, and nearly opposite to the Rue de St. Etienne. The site of this church was formerly occupied by the arsenal of the city. 5. Near the Eglise Catholique, and in the same street, is the Hospice Cantonal, a handsome building constructed in 1766, to replace one more ancient, which was founded in 1282. It is entirely of cut stone, and adorned with Tuscan and Doric pilasters. This fine establishment was originally a foundation and possession of the city, but has since become the property of the state, who have prepared it for the reception of the indigent sick of the entire canton.

6. The Chateau or Castle, situated in the most elevated part of the city, and close to the suburbs, was founded about the middle of the thirteenth century by Bishop John de Cossonay, and finished by one of his successors, William de Challand, about the commencement of the fifteenth century. It consists of a large square mass of building constructed in cut stone, flanked at the four angles with brick turrets, connected by an outer gallery that runs all round the edifice. The entire circuit is provided with machicolations. The majority of the apartments have been new-modelled into public offices. The apartment however of the bishop is still shown, the ceiling whereof is in its original state. Here stood a chair, moving on rollers, which formerly concealed an aperture now walled up, whereby the bishops had free egress to the neighbouring convents, and other places, by means of subterraneous passages. It was thus that the last bishop, Sebastian de Montfaucon, escaped from the castle in 1536, when it was besieged by the Bernese. Part of the court of this castle forms a small terrace shaded by acacias, which commands a magnificent prospect. This court is bordered on two sides by elegant buildings, erected in 1802, which may be considered as appendages to the castle. The one is adorned with a peristyle, and occupied by the Tribunal of Appeal, the supreme court of the canton; the other presents a front of the Doric order, and contains some very handsome apartments. The first is a vestibule wherein the pupils of the military school perform their exercises; within this is the Hall of the Grand Council, etc. The mint and numerous offices occupy the inferior apartments.

7. The Collège, or Académie, a considerable building, was founded in 1587. In front is a large court

planted with trees. The ground-floor is occupied by the different classes; the upper stories by the academic council, the academy, its auditories, the cantonal library, the students' library, and the cantonal museum. In the cantonal library are a few curious manuscripts; among which are a copy of St. Jerome's Commentaries on Job, and a Latin Bible. This library was founded in 1549, and much increased in 1758, by the bequest of a learned Spaniard, Hyacinth Bernal de Quiros, who had been professor of ecclesiastical history at the academy of Lausanne. Several other libraries and donations of books have also contributed to its increase, as those of many German princes, of the Lords Harcourt and Stanhope, and the historian Gibbon. The books of this library are hired out; those of the students' library can only be procured by the students themselves. The Cantonal Museum, among a number of other interesting objects, antiquarian and scientific, contains the following:—A leg-bone of Cornelius Lucius Scipio Barbatus, brought from Rome; an antique lamp found at Nyon, very large and fine; an Egyptian bottle, containing rose-water; a salver, representing the parturition of Leda, with Mercury holding the two eggs; Roman weights of red earth, found at Vevay; a glass bracelet found at Bex; fragments of porphyry from Titus's baths at Rome, presented by Kemble, the tragedian; a variety of pieces of Saracen armour, found near Arnex, between Cossonay and Yverdon; a model of the galleries of Bex; impressions of very large ferns; the *Silurus Glanis*, from the lake of Morat, the largest kind of fish in Switzerland; a variety of antiques from Avenches; a rude model of an ingenious machine invented by M. Venetz, Valaisan, engineer in chief for the purpose of clearing away a part of the

glacier of Getroz. The mineralogical department is the richest, containing a great variety of Alpine and other specimens, in addition to two collections—the one arranged according to the system of Werner, and the other according to that of Häüy. Another collection, consisting of Russian minerals, was presented by General de la Harpe. The zoological collections were sent from Turkey. The collected pictures of M. Ducroz, a native of Lausanne, who spent forty years in Italy, also adorn the Museum. Among the professors of the academy are the names of Theodore Beza, Conrad Gessner, Pierre de Crousaz, Louis de Bochat, Henri Etienne (Henry Stephens), Barbeyrac, Hottomann, etc.

8. Near the college is a small building, Lycée, or the Ecole publique de Dessin, where a number of young persons, including the majority of the students of the academical college, take lessons from an expert draftsman.

9. Close to the terrace of the cathedral is an old building, called the Evêché, now undergoing considerable reparation. One part of it contains the prisons of the tribunal of the district; another is to be converted into a Lancasterian school.

10. The Casino, not yet quite finished, near the Place de St. François, is a handsome building. A new promenade is to be made close by it.

11. The Hôtel de Ville, formerly the episcopal palace, was constructed in 1454. In addition to the usual public offices it contains an apartment which has been lent to the society of music, and appropriated to concerts and other musical entertainments. At the bottom of one of the corridors, and on the door of the great hall, is an allegorical picture bearing the date 1684, and a Latin inscription, *nihil silentio utilius*. On a wall of the same hall is a stone bearing an ancient Latin

inscription : this stone, which formed part of a coffin, was found at Vidy in 1739. 12. The Theatre, situated in the Place de la Caroline, was erected in 1804. In addition to a Salle de Spectacle, capable of containing eleven hundred spectators, it includes several other apartments destined for assembly rooms, etc. The staircase, called Escalier de la Comedie, conducts to the interior of the city. Near the Theatre is an excellent Manège. 13. The Maison de Force, a little out of the city, is a very fine building, just finished, on the plan of the famous Penitentiary of Philadelphia. In the pavilion are three stories, in the wings two. 14. The Champ de l'Air is a large establishment, appropriated since 1810 to deranged persons. The three last-mentioned buildings are in the Faubourg de Martheray.

There are at Lausanne a great number of institutions for the promotion of science and education. Societies, whether literary or commercial, are usually termed circles. In the Place de St. François the Cercle du Commerce and the Cercle Littéraire hold their meetings. At the former the political journals may be found; adjoining are a billiard-room and other places of recreation. The latter is exclusively literary. A library and saloons for reading and conversation are attached to the establishment. There are many circles also held at the Place de la Palud, such as the Cercle de la Palud, and those Du Grand Conseil, Des Amis, Des Etudiants, Des Arts, etc. In the Rue du Grand St. Jean is the Ecole de Charité, founded in 1726 by Professor Polier and other citizens of Lausanne, and also the Caisse d'Epargne, a Savings' Bank, founded in 1817 by the late Mr. Theodore Rivier and other benevolent persons. Here, as in other parts of the canton, is a Chambre des Habitants pauvres non Bourgeois, and several private

corporation funds, a Société Biblique, a Société des Agronomes, a Société d'Economie Générale, etc. Among the private museums the most remarkable are, the zoological collection (chiefly of indigenous birds,) belonging to Professor Chavannes; the mineralogical collections of Professor Struve, and M. Lardy, inspector of forests; the gallery of select pictures belonging to Professor Bridel. The picture gallery of M. Ducroz has been already mentioned. The collection of Baron Minutoli at Vidy is very miscellaneous and curious.

PROMENADES.—The only promenades, properly so called, adjoining Lausanne are those of Montbenon and the Petit Languedoc. At their junction with the Rue du Grand Chêne is a small elevated terrace on the side towards the lake, called Belvedere, which commands a magnificent prospect. Near this terrace the society of archery frequently contend for prizes. At Montbenon are also the grounds appropriated to military exercises, reviews, and public festivals; and these promenades are, upon the whole, ranked among the most delightful of Switzerland. The Petit Languedoc is a rising ground close to Montbenon, where benches shaded with poplars serve as so many points of view for scenery of the most magnificent description. The Terrace de St. Pierre, at one extremity of the street of the same name, is rather a fine point of view than a regular promenade.

ENVIRONS.—The environs of Lausanne constitute its leading attraction, owing to the magnificent views they command. The principal station is the Signal, an elevated terrace on the summit of a steep hill above the valley of the Flon, a stream which, as has been already mentioned, flows through Lausanne. The way to the Signal from Lausanne is

through the suburb of La Barre, adjoining the castle. A little beyond the stream, on the right of the ascending road, is the villa called the Jardin, the proprietor whereof possesses a cabinet of scientific objects. On a terrace may be seen an ancient Doric column brought from Aventicum. The most favorable time for ascending to the Signal is before sunset. Mont Blanc is not visible from this eminence. In order to see it, it will be necessary to ascend to the Point Culminant, or summit, of the Jorat, a chain of mountains above Lausanne. Close to the Signal is the Bois de Sauvabellin, a grove of oaks wherein the Druids are said to have celebrated their mysteries. On the edge of this grove is a circular space surrounded with seats for the purposes of rural entertainment, and there are roads and paths through it which form agreeable promenades for those who love retirement. This is also the scene of military festivities, such as that of the Abbayes des Trois Drapeaux, which take place generally in June, and that of the scholars of the college, celebrated on the occasion of their promotion. The etymology of the name, being *Sylva Bellini*, has led to the supposition that the worship of the Druidic deity Bellinus (the Bel, or Baal, of the Orientals) was there celebrated. From the same name the valley of Bellevaux, below this grove, is supposed to be denominated, although *belle* (beautiful) would furnish a more obvious etymology. The grove of Sauvabellin formerly extended to the hill whereon stands the cathedral.

In addition to the ascending road towards the Signal, there are two paths which branch off on the right from the suburb of La Barre; another on the left, called the Chemin Neuf, passes under the walls of the Castle, and leads to the Bains du Boverat,

La Rippone, and thence to the Place de St. Laurent, by the Rue de Chancrau. Of the paths on the right, one follows the course of the Flon through a romantic valley, and leads to several interesting objects. The first of these is Les Eaux, so called from a ferruginous spring whereof the celebrated Tissot recommended the use, but which has been long neglected. A solitary promenade leads from this place to the Bains du Vallon. Higher up the valley was an old powder-mill, which exploded in 1811. A narrow path which turns off on the left, before arriving at Les Eaux, conducts to Montmeillan, a favorite resort of those that practice shooting at a mark. The continuation of this path above the house of entertainment at Montmeillan is another mode of approach to the Bois de Sauvabellin and the Signal. The other path, on the right of La Barre, leads to La Solitude, a deserted bathing-place, and thence by an exceeding steep ascent to the high road to Berne.

The high road to Berne leaves Lausanne by the Faubourg de Martheray. On the left side of this road, beyond a place which has since the times of catholicity retained the name of Calvaire, is the cemetery of Pierre de Plan, the entrance to which is by a handsomely planted promenade. At the further extremity of this burying-place are seven groves, rendered more conspicuous than the rest by the pains taken to inclose them with iron railings. In the third of these is interred the famous English tragedian, Kemble. The monument bears the following simple inscription: "*Sacred to the Memory of John Philip Kemble, Esq. who departed this life 26th February 1825, aged 66 years.*" The most conspicuous monument is one on the left of the entrance, erected by the Rev. Richard Allott,

Dean of Raphoe, in Ireland, to his daughter and wife. It is of marble, and deposited within a niche adorned with tracery.

The other cemetery, that of St. Laurent, is close to the quarter of the same name. At the extremity of the Rue de St. Laurent is the Faubourg de la Halle (more correctly de l'Aile). Here stands a round tower of cut stone which appears very ancient: another similar stood near to it some years since. The entrance to the cemetery of St. Laurent is in a lane, which turns off on the right of the high road close by this tower. It contains no interesting work of art. On the high road, and a short distance beyond this lane, a tenement called the Pré du Marché is met with on the right. Within this were the ruins of an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Roch, the very foundations of which are now scarcely discernible. On the north and west of the Quartier de St. Laurent are a great number of country-seats, as Le Pavillon, Le Maupas, Le Clos de Bulle, Le Petit Clos, Beaulieu, Colonge, Belles Roches, Beau Soleil, Les Bergères, La Chablière, Le Désert, La Grangette, Boston, Malley, Prélaz, Valency, etc. The view from the rocks above Les Bergères is one of the finest.

On the road to Vevay a little without the suburb of Etraz are the villas of Villamont and Monrepos. In Villamont is a simple and interesting monument erected to the great Haller by his son, an officer in the French service. Monrepos, the splendid possession of M. Perdonnet of Vevay, was once the habitation of Voltaire. There is scarcely a vestige of him remaining, as the entire villa is undergoing very considerable alteration. In this direction are also the country-seats of La Rosière, Les Toises, Beausite, and Moresquines, etc.

At a short distance from Lausanne on the Genevese side is Vidy, a country-seat, or rather number of country-seats divided among different proprietors. This is a place of considerable interest to the antiquarian traveller, being the site of the ancient *Lousonium*, the parent-city of Lausanne. On one of the tenements whereof Vidy consists, some excavations have been made, and many Roman implements and ornaments discovered. Few traces, however, of the town itself are distinguishable. It was destroyed in the disastrous inundation of 563, and the inhabitants obliged to take shelter around the hermitage of St. Protasius, on the neighbouring heights, where they founded a new town, also called *Lousonium*, and afterwards Lausanne. Some suppose the name Lausanne to be derived from *Lais Annæ*, in allusion to the ancient celebrity of the reliques of St. Anne, transported hither at an early period, and venerated by innumerable pilgrims from all quarters. It has also been jocosely derived from the words "*Les Anes!*" supposed to have been ejaculated by a traveller, who happened to see the inhabitants assembled in a field for the purpose of choosing a name for the infant city.

On the north-east of Lausanne are the rustic hamlet of Chailly, Les Rappes, La Sallaz, etc.; and, nearer to the city, Béthuzy and Bellevue. More distant are Rovereaz and Vennes, both very interesting. The excursion to the Chalet de la Ville, three quarters of a league above Lausanne, is also much admired. Dr. Tissot sometimes passed entire months at this spot. The borders of the Venoge afford agreeable rambles, but at a considerable distance from the city.

Ouchy, the port of Lausanne, formerly called Rive, is situated on the lake, at twenty minutes' dis-

tance from the city. A mole, constructed about the end of the eighteenth century, and a large custom-house, serve to protect its transit trade, which is very considerable. The position of Ouchy is distinguishable at a great distance, owing to a high square tower which formed part of a castle formerly the property of the bishop of Lausanne, and now employed as a public office. This tower was, in 1160, built by Bishop Landerich, of Dornach. Near the high road to Ouchy are many country-seats, among others Monport, La Rasude, Rosemont, Le Jourdil, etc. To the west are Montriond and Les Cours. The road shaded with walnut-trees, which traverses the last, is the favorite promenade for carriages. Beyond Les Cours and the Pont de la Maladière are Vidy (already mentioned), and Dorigny. At the latter is an experimental farm, where several useful experiments are conducted by the members of the Societies of Agricultural and general Economy. Vernand, a league from Lausanne, is considered the handsomest of all the country-seats in the environs. More to the north are the fine country-seats of Bois de Vaux and La Bourdonnette. On the east are the Petit Ouchy, Denantou, Mont Choisi, Mont Olivet, Bienvenu, Pierre à Portai, Trabandan, etc.

§ 5. VEVAY.

HOTELS, PUBLIC CONVEYANCES, BOOKSELLERS.—The principal hotel at Vevay is Les Trois Couronnes, which is of a very splendid description. The others, which are only of a secondary character, are La Ville de Londres, and La Croix Blanche. There is a diligence to Lausanne daily, and a communication also by the steam-boat with Lausanne,

and thence, without delay, with Geneva. The principal bookselling establishment is that of Lortscher and fils.

GENERAL VIEW.—The town of Vevay, the second in rank of the canton of Vaud, is situated close to the northern shore of the lake of Geneva, in latitude $46^{\circ} 25' 32''$, longitude $24^{\circ} 31'$. Above it rises Mont Chardonne, one of the chain of the Jorat. The impetuous river Vevayse disembogues into the lake close to the town: a handsome bridge across this river, built in 1808, is one of its chief ornaments. Vevay is built nearly in a triangle, whereof the base lies along the lake, and forms one side of the Grande Place, or Place du Marché. Three sides of this place are bordered with buildings, some of which are handsome. The fourth side, which opens upon the lake, is lined with trees. The streets are tolerably wide, but the houses in general low. In 1785 some of the houses of the Rue du Sauveur sunk into the lake, but were reconstructed on piles and stone moles. There are several fountains through the town. One of them is of late erection and bears the following inscription: "*Civis civium commodo urbis patriæ ornameto, 1817.*" This fountain, which is close to the Grande Place, is the donation of M. Perdonnet, a financier of Paris, but native of Vevay, who has been already mentioned as the proprietor of Monrepos, near Lausanne. The house once occupied by Ludlow, who is interred in the cathedral, is shown at Vevay. It is inscribed "*Omne solum forti patria est, quia Patris.*" Vevay contains about one thousand one hundred inhabitants.

The principal routes that centre at Vevay are those leading to Lausanne, to Friburgh, and to the Simplon.

EDIFICES, INSTITUTIONS, etc.—1. The Cathédrale, or Eglise de St. Martin, is a little out of the town, and elevated above it. The date of its erection is 1498. It is surrounded by a planted terrace, commanding a magnificent view. On the left, looking towards the lake, are the distant mountains of the Valais, and still farther the glaciers of the Pain de Sucre; a part of the Grand St. Bernard still farther; on the same side, but nearer, are the Aigle, the Dent de Jaman, and others; on the right a variety of fertile hills, with the Jura in the distance; and in front the lake of Geneva, the rocks of Meillerie, and the Alps of Chablais. The church possesses no architectural beauty, but contains two very interesting monuments, that of Edmond Ludlow, one of the judges who condemned Charles I of England, with a long inscription; and that of Andrew Broughton, who read his sentence of death. These two Englishmen, being obliged to flee their native land, sought refuge at Vevay, where they were protected by the Bernese, who then held the jurisdiction of this country, notwithstanding repeated applications on the part of the English government for their surrender. Here are also the monument of the traveller Matte, who retired to Vevay, after having traversed Asia, Africa, and America; and that of J. Martin Couvreur, who died in 1738, at the age of ninety-three, a liberal benefactor to the city, in memory whereof his fellow-citizens erected this monument to his remains. Divine service is performed in the cathedral during the summer season.

2. The Eglise de St. Claire is within the city. Here divine service is performed during winter. 3. The Hôtel de Ville was rebuilt in 1755. The grand staircase is admired. In one of the angles of the hall is a fragment of an altar made of white marble,

which was found in 1777, while the court of the college was excavating. The inscription on this monument indicates its dedication to the god Sylvanus. In front of this building is a small square planted with trees. 4. The Château, or Castle, formerly occupied by the bailiffs. 5. The Hôpital, or Hospital, built in 1734. It contains the public library, which was founded in 1806 by private subscription. 6. The Grenette, or Corn-Exchange, is a handsome building supported on eighteen Tuscan columns, and occupying the rear of the Grande Place.

There are at Vevay a College and a Benevolent Society; another society, called the Chamber of Poor inhabitants not Citizens; a branch of the Society of Emulation; a Savings'-Bank, etc. The most remarkable private museum is that of Dr. Levade, which consists chiefly of coins and medals, in addition to a fine collection of Swiss minerals. Besides this collection Dr. Levade possesses an extensive library, and some antiquities, among others a mile-stone of Antoninus, marking the thirty-eighth mile from *Aventicum*. The library of M. Joffrey is also very considerable. There exists at Vevay a society of a singular description, called the Abbaye des Vignerons, which from very remote times have superintended the labours of the vintager. A deputation is sent by this society every spring and autumn to inspect the vineyards of the commune, and award prizes wherever merited. Previously to the Revolution these prizes were distributed at a festival called the Fête de l'Abbaye des Vignerons, during which a procession of a most extraordinary nature was led through the streets of Vevay. After an interruption of twenty-two years, this old custom was revived on the 5th and 6th August, 1819. Pagan ceremonies, scriptural scenes from the Old Testa-

ment, modern usages, were all blended together; patriarchal and mythological personages appeared in appropriate habiliments. Pales, Ceres, Vulcan, the Cyclops, Bacchus, Silenus, all with their proper attributes, Noah, the large cluster of grapes brought by the spies from Canaan, two groups called the Vintagers of Spring, and the Vintagers of Autumn, figure in this procession, which attracts strangers from all quarters. These rites appear to be of the most remote antiquity.

Vevay has given birth to some very distinguished characters, for instance to Charles Labelye, the architect of Westminster Bridge; and Brandouin, an artist of merit, who resided for a time in Holland and England. Most of the fountains of Vevay have been executed after his designs. The famous Petitot, the painter in enamel, died here in 1691, having retired hither after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. At a later period the Dean Muret, an energetic promoter of public economy, resided here for some time as pastor.

PROMENADES.—The only regular promenade at Vevay is that called *Derrière l'Aile*, which extends from the *Grande Place* along the margin of the lake. The environs, however, contain a number of agreeable walks, commanding fine views of the surrounding country.

ENVIRONS (1).—The finest points of view in the immediate neighbourhood of Vevay are the terraces of the Castle, of the Cathedral, and of the Castle of *Tour de Peilz*, at the country-seat of Chemmin, the pavilion of *Richevue*, etc. Many delightful excursions by land or water may be made to the

(1) See the article intituled, "*Tour of the Lake of Geneva.*"

surrounding and opposite country, for example, to Clarens, Meillerie, the Castle of Chillon, the Lake of Brai, etc. The villages of Corsier, Corseaux, Joigny, and Chardonne, are included within the Cercle de Corsier, which commences at Vevay, including one of its suburbs, the Faubourg St. Antoine, and the establishment of Arabie, where a number of scythes for cutting marble are set in motion by the water of the Vevayse. At Corsier, situated at the distance of ten minutes from the lake, on a hill covered with vineyards and orchards, Rodolph I, king of the Lesser Burgundy, is supposed to have held his assizes. Chardonne is the birth-place of Josias Emery, who, about the end of the last century, acquired a high reputation by the marine watches he manufactured at London. Above these four villages is the fertile mountain of Chardonne, covered with wood, meadows, and pasturages. This mountain, called also Le Pélerin, is the most elevated part of the Jorat. Towards the north is the rural valley of Barussel, on the confines of the canton of Friburgh. The castle of Hauteville, built in 1760, has fine gardens annexed, wherein is a small temple which commands a very extensive view. Near Hauteville have been discovered many antiquities, among others the tomb of a Roman warrior. The ancient castle of Blonay recalls the chivalric glory of the illustrious barons of Blonay, whose manor it continued for more than seven hundred years. It is situated half a league from the lake, at the foot of the Vaudese Alps, on a hill surrounded with villages and country-seats, and commands most varied and smiling prospects. Above the castle of Blonay is the mountain Lala, whereon there is a spring of sulphureous water. In the same district, between the mountains of La

Playau and Plan de Châtel, which are near the valley of Villars, is the fountain of Alliaz. Its sulphureous waters which were much in request about the middle of the sixteenth century, and afterwards fell into disuse, are once more employed in the cure of various diseases. A commodious building has lately been erected for the accommodation of resident bathers. The sources of the torrent called the Baie de Clarens are in the valley of Villars. The mountains of Caudon and Bresolellaz are the last of the chain of the western Alps. They are separated from the Jorat by the Vevayse, which flows among abrupt precipices, across one of which is the bridge of Fégières, near the small town of Châtel St. Denis.

Vevay is perhaps the most convenient station for an excursion to the Moleson, the highest mountain of the canton of Friburgh, and the Dent de Jaman, on the confines of the same canton and that of Vaud. On the former excursion the interesting old castle of Gruyères may be visited. To effect this, it will be necessary to follow the road leading from Vevay to Friburgh so far as Bulle, a distance of between five and six leagues, and to proceed thence to Gruyères, one league from Bulle. It requires about three or four hours to ascend the Moleson, where lodging may be obtained at a *chalet*, should the day be too far advanced for descending. On the slope of the mountain is the Chartreuse of Part-Dieu, founded in 1307 by the mother of a count of Gruyères. The view from the summit is magnificent, extending over the entire cantons of Friburgh and Vaud, great part of those of Berne, Solothurn, and Neuchâtel, the lakes of Neuchâtel and Morat, the chain of the Jura as far as the canton of Basil, Savoy,

and great part of the canton of Valais. The return to Vevay may be shortened by descending to one of the villages between Vevay and Bulle, to which village the carriage should have been previously sent round from Gruyères. The accommodations at Gruyères are very indifferent: at Bulle the principal inn is La Croix⁽¹⁾.

To visit the Dent de Jaman a carriage may be taken as far as Montreux. The ascent, which occupies about three hours, may be accomplished on horseback. Pedestrians should provide a guide to the distance of a league and a half above Montreux. The view is very extensive. These two excursions can be very commodiously combined, by re-descending from the Moleson to Gruyères, and taking the carriage round to Montbovon (where there is a tolerable inn), ascending the Dent de Jaman from thence, and descending to Montreux or Clarens.

CHAPTER II.

§ 1. VALLEY OF CHAMONIX⁽²⁾.

ROAD FROM GENEVA TO CHAMONIX. Adilgence leaves Geneva at six o'clock in the morning on

(1) See the account of the route from Vevay to Friburgh, in the article intituled "Berne."

(2) The orthography of this, as of a multitude of other names of places in Savoy and Switzerland, is completely unsettled. The word is variously spelt—Chamouny, Chamouni, Chamony, Chamoni, Chamounix, and Chamonix. I have adopted the orthography employed in the tract relative to the guides of the district, printed at Turin, to which allusion is made in the course of the present chapter.

certain days for Sallanches, in Savoy, where it arrives in about twelve hours. Those, however, who travel in a private carriage will find many interesting objects to delay them on the road. About a quarter of a league from Geneva is the fine country seat of La Boissière, at the right of which appear the three summits of Mont Blanc rising above the Petite Salève. Near Chêne the Môle appears in front at some distance, under the form of a sugar-loaf; and, much farther, on the left the Glacier of the Buet. Chêne is a considerable village of the Genevese territory, a small part, however, of which belongs to the Sardinian. Between this and Anemasse travellers, especially females, sometimes undergo a rigorous search, and are required to produce their passports, which should have been countersigned by the Sardinian Consul at Geneva. About a league and a half from Geneva the road winds along the Arve, between the Salève on the right, and the Voirons on the left, following the course of the Arve at a little distance. At the rear of the former mountain may be seen the castle of Mornay, and, further on, the hill and castle of Esery. Beyond Vetra, nearly two leagues from Geneva, a torrent is crossed called the Ménoge. A road, practicable only for small carriages, branches off on the right, which leads to La Roche, and thence to Annecy. After Vetra are Nangy and Contamine. At the latter village, distant three leagues from Geneva, is an extensive cotton factory. The valley of Les Bornes is seen sloping towards the river. A little beyond Contamine, and upon an elevated position on the left, which forms part of the base of the Môle, are the ruins of the signorial castle of Faucigny. At Bonneville the diligence stops for dinner.

Bonneville, the capital of the province of Fau-

cigny, is a small town situated on the Arve, near the foot of the Môle, and distant five leagues from Geneva. It contains a public square, in which is a planted promenade. The prison is built on a considerable eminence. Here guides to the Môle may be provided; after ascending, which mountain those who intend to return to Geneva, without proceeding any further on the road to Chamonix, may descend by St. Joire, in order to vary their route.

At Bonneville the Arve is crossed by a bridge of stone. The road enters the fine valley of Cluse, sometimes called the valley of the Môle, which is commanded by the Brezon on the right, and the Môle on the left. On the right is also seen the church of Vergi, in an elevated situation, on the left the fields about Marigny, commanded by mountains which separate the valley of Cluse from that of Taninge. Near the pretty hamlet of Vaugi is seen the junction of the Giffre with the Arve. The former is a torrent issuing from the valley of Taninge. Near Siongy, on the right, are the mountain and valley of Le Reposoir and the ruined castle of Mussel. In the valley of Le Reposoir is a Chartrreuse convent. The ruins of a fine bell-tower, thrown down by order of Albitus, are seen at Siongy.

Pedestrians who are not pressed for time may visit on their way the Brezon and the Saxonet, the first two mountains on the right of the valley of Cluse. After crossing the Arve at Bonneville, and following the high road for about an hour, one must turn on the right towards the village of Thié, where the ascent of the Brezon begins, which is everywhere practicable for mules. Further up is the village of Brezon, above which are the *chalets* called the Granges de Solaison. On the left is the chain

of the Vergi. At a little distance is a perpetual spring, and a sort of natural ice-house, which serves as a repository of that article for the inhabitants of Bonneville. The immediate ascent to the summit is very steep. On the side towards Bonneville is a formidable precipice, which it is dangerous to approach unless on all-fours, or creeping flat on the stomach. The view from the brink is magnificent. From the village of Brezon a path leads through a cultivated plain to that of Saxonet, whence there is a ready descent to Siongy. There is another easier descent, which is however longer, as it joins the high road between Bonneville and Siongy, about three quarters of a league from the latter village. The time requisite to ascend from Bonneville to the summit of the Brezon is about three hours and a half; from the village of Brezon to Cluse, by Saxonet and Siongy, three hours.

The town of Cluse is romantically situated on the Arve, and distant eight leagues from Geneva. A delay of a few hours would suffice for visiting the valley and convent of Le Reposoir and the castle of Mussel, already mentioned. An ascent of a few minutes from the entrance of the bridge of Cluse leads by a rocky path to a very interesting point of view. The road again continues to wind along the Arve, which is crossed at Cluse, through the valley of Maglan.

About a league from Cluse are the cavern and village of Barme, or Balme. The cavern is interesting; but should not be visited without a guide. Here pedestrians who have travelled by Sallenches and Chede, or mean to return by that route, may abandon the high road, and proceed by the Montée des Rottes through some villages of the commune of Arrache to the *chalet* of Cordés, and Plan de

Joux, and, by the Col d'Arberon, to the lake of Flaine. To the east of the lake is a mountain called Haut de Veron, or sometimes La Croix de Fer, from a votive cross erected upon it. From the lake of Flaine the path proceeds towards the *chalet* of Flaine, where travellers generally lodge after a walk of about seven hours and a half. The path continues to the summit of the Platey, and descends under the Aiguille de la Portelle, and thence across the wreck of the mountain that fell in 1751. On reaching the summit where the fall began, the mines of Servoz may be seen, at a great depth below. Those who visit the mines must lodge on the second night at the *chalets* of Antherne, after passing those of Salles. The journey may be continued to Servoz on the third day, by the Lake and Col d'Antherne, and the village of Mont. There is a fine view of Mont Blanc from the Col d'Antherne. Further on is the village of Maglan, which gives name to the valley.

There are several cascades called Nants, in this part of the valley, as those of Orli, Verroi, Lüe, and Arpenaz. The aerial hamlet of Méribelle also embellishes the prospect. Near the last mentioned cascade, which is eight hundred feet high, is placarded:—“*Lieu de l'Echo de la Cascade d'Arpenaz.*” Here are three diminutive pieces of artillery. The expense of firing the two smaller is two francs; for the largest three are required. The Arve is again recrossed at the village of St. Martin situated under Mont Varens, within a quarter of a league of Sallenches. Many travellers stop for the night at the Hôtel du Mont Blanc, in St. Martin, where the accommodation is good, and the situation more agreeable than at Sallenches. They thus avoid the trouble of returning to St. Martin, in order

to continue their journey to Chamonix by way of Passy, which is the ordinary route. Those who intend visiting the celebrated baths of St. Gervais, on their way to Chamonix, need not return to St. Martin. The bridge at the latter village commands a magnificent view of the chain of Mont Blanc, perhaps the finest obtained from any valley in the whole line of country. Near the principal summit are observed the Aiguille and the Dôme du Gouté; on the east, or left, the Aiguilles du Midi, du Plan, de Flegère, and de Charmoz; on the west, or right, those de Bionnassay, de Bellaval, du Glacier, and de Péteret. The horizon is on this side terminated by the pyramidal mountain of the Mausolée.

The town of Sallanches, on the small river of the same name, is in a very picturesque situation, and distant about twelve leagues from Geneva. It is of considerable antiquity, and possesses a chapter of canons and some convents. Those who arrive sufficiently early in the evening, and intend to lodge either here or at St. Martin, should ascend the bed of the river, called the Antre de la Frasse, or Frasque, and obtain at some distance above Sallanches another view of Mont Blanc; and, if possible, at sunset. Along the river are many wild and striking situations, which are termed the Horreurs de la Frasque. An agreeable promenade can also be undertaken to Mont Rosset; above which are the verdant fields of Cordon, and, still higher, the snowy summits of Mont Jovet. Those who return to St. Martin obtain a full view of Mont Varens, which impends over that village. Its summit is named the Aiguille de Varens.

From St. Martin, or Sallanches, to Chamonix, a *char-à-banc* must be employed, as the road is not practicable for heavier carriages. The charge is

twelve francs, and three drink-money, but the return must be also paid, which doubles the apparent expenses. It would be advisable to depart very early, in order if possible to ascend Montanvert immediately on arriving at Chamonix, the uncertainty of the weather in these mountainous regions rendering it expedient to employ to advantage every favorable hour. Each of the roads (by Passy, or St. Gervais) is interesting. About half a league from Sallenches is the Nant Sauvage, which it is somewhat dangerous to cross in rainy weather. The village of Passy is at some distance from the road, but the antiquarian will be inclined to visit it in order to see two *ex-voto* inscriptions on the portal of the church, which were found while it was building:—

No. 1.
MARTI
AYSVGIVS AF
VOLT VATVRVS
FLAMEN AVGY
II. VIR AERARI
EX VOTO.

No. 2.
MARTI AVG
PRO SALVTE
I A VIBI LY FIL
FLAVII VI
LVIBIVS VESTINVS
PATER
II. VIR. IVR. DIC.
III. VIR LOC. PP.
EX VOTO.

No. 1 is supposed to represent a priest returning thanks to Mars on being appointed treasurer. No. 2 is supposed to represent a governor returning thanks to the same deity for having delivered his son from some imminent danger. This region was the refuge of the Roman nobles who were obliged to flee during the revolutions of their country. Many vestiges of extensive buildings are found in the vineyards of Passy. The village is surrounded by the rocks of Mont Varens and Anthérne, and is itself elevated to a considerable

height. Opposite to Passy, and at the other side of the Arve is the valley of Nant Borant, which leads to the Col de Bon Homme, the Allée Blanche, the Val d'Aost, and the Little St. Bernard. The high road of Chamonix leads to the village of Chede, near which it unites with the road by St. Gervais; but there is another route, less frequently travelled, which also conducts from Passy to Chamonix. It passes by the hamlets of Maffrey and Scy, and the little river of Ugine, which issues from Mont Platay and forms the lake of Chede. At the foot of the mountain is the small pasturage of Prat Coutant, where there are some *chalets*. Beyond this is a solitary and interesting lake—the Lac de Plaine de Joux, in the Savoyard dialect Goille de Plan-à-zo, for which a distinguished modern tourist would substitute Lac des Amis. From a large mass of rock on the east side of this lake a very fine view may be obtained. On the north, the perpendicular rocks of Platay and Salles, communicating with the Aiguille d'Aières; on the east the plain of Joux and the *chalets* of Barmu, whence, by a succession of cascades, the torrent descends which supplies the lake. On the other side the view, being circumscribed, can only catch the chain of Mont Blanc, which is seen almost in its entire extent, from the Dru to the Bonhomme. The lake is of comparatively recent formation, and supposed to owe its origin to the fall of part of the mountain of Antherne. The tourist may here chuse between two routes, the one descending to Servoz on the high road to Chamonix, the other leading by the *chalets* of Willy to the summit of the Buet, and descending to Valorsine. It must be remembered, however, that the excursion to the Buet is at all times difficult, and dangerous.

The road to St. Gervais, which is about a league and a half from Sallanches, after continuing to some distance along the Arve, crosses the Bon Nant, a rapid torrent. A bye-road, leading through a romantic glen on the right, conducts to the mineral bathing establishment to which that village owes its celebrity. These paths are a favorite resort of strangers, and afford separate accommodation to the higher and middle classes of residents. They are at present undergoing considerable alteration and enlargement. At a short distance behind the principal building is a handsome cascade, the Fall of the Bon Nant. According to the analysis of Dr. Odier the waters of St. Gervais produce the same effects as those of Schinznacht and Leuck (both at a very considerable distance from Geneva), of Aix in Savoy, and of Plombières. They are highly recommended by the Parisian physicians in cases of chronic eruptions, and have been also found serviceable in abdominal obstructions, rheumatism, and weaknesses consequent on paralytic affections. The village of St. Gervais is elevated to a considerable height above the Arve. There is a route from St. Gervais, by the Allée Blanche to Courmayeur. A league beyond St. Gervais is Bionnay, where the road to the Allée Blanche is joined by a path on the left, which unites it with that of Chamonix.

Having returned to the high road, the traveller continues his course along the margin of an extensive plain, supposed to have been once the bed of a lake. Near the village of Chede the two roads unite, which lead through Passy and St. Gervais. The cascade of Chede is worth a visit; but the traveller should be provided with small coin, for which he will here find incessant demand. After ascend-

ing the mountain of Chede for about half an hour the road passes the small lake of the same name, which, in clear weather, reflects the summit of Mont Blanc. This lake is supplied from that of the Plaine de Joux, just mentioned. Near this is a path leading to the bridge called the Pont des (or aux) Chèvres, and the valley of St. Michel, whereby that of Chamonix may be reached without passing through Servoz, by a path one league shorter but practicable for pedestrians only. Those who intend returning to Sallenches from Chamonix might chuse this route on quitting the latter: those who do not intend doing so should descend to the Pont des Chèvres (one league distant), and view the cascade of the Arve, letting the vehicle wait on the high road. Such, however, as have resolved on ascending Montanvert on the evening of their arrival at Chamonix should delay as little as possible on the road.

On approaching Servoz, in the valley of the same name, and distant from Sallenches three leagues, the ruins of part of the Antherne may be seen, which fell in July 1751. This confused mass is crossed by a torrent called the Nant Noir. At Servoz the *char-à-banc* generally stops for some time to rest the horses. Here travellers usually dine, and amuse themselves in viewing a collection of minerals, etc., which are exposed for sale. Near Servoz is the monument of Eschen, a Danish poet, who translated the works of Horace into German. Having incautiously kept in advance of his guide, while ascending the Buet, he fell into a cleft of the glacier, and perished. This fatal accident occurred on the 7th August, 1800, or 1801. A similar catastrophe is said to have happened to a young native of Liège, but the two reports probably originated in the same accident. The fertile valley of Servoz was once oc-

cupied by a lake, which left it dry after having forced a passage across the mountains. The course of the Arve was subsequently checked by the descent of part of the neighbouring mountain, and a lake appeared anew. This, which was called the lake of St. Michel, finally disappeared in the sixteenth century. A path may still be seen near the hill of Châtelard, which wound along its borders.

Beyond Servoz, the small river Dioza is crossed. About half a league from the former, upon an elevated rock on the right, stand the ruins of the Castle of St. Michel, the scene of many romantic legends and tales of superstition. From the bridge called Pont-le-Pélessier, near the castle, there is a very fine view. Beyond the valley of St. Michel is a steep ascent, called Les Montées. Near this part of the road is a mine, called Vaudagne, from the mountain wherein it has been discovered.

Those who propose to ascend the Buet may undertake the excursion, by either of two routes, from Servoz. The more direct one is by the village of Mont, and the valley passing between the mountain of Pormenas on the right, and on the left the rocks of Fiz, and afterwards the Col d'Antherne. Those who wish to visit the Pormenas take a direction which leads to the *chalets* of that mountain. After passing the lake, which is near the *chalets*, the traveller descends to the *chalets* of the Ecuelle, and proceeds thence to lodge at the most remote of those in the valley of Willy, in order to ascend early to the summit of the Buet, and its glacier which is termed the Mortine. The other route, which is longer but more interesting (at least for the naturalist), passes between the base of the Breven and the torrent Dioza, and thence after an ascent of an hour, through the hamlet of Mont Vautier. After mounting ob-

liquely at the rear of the Breven, leaving on the right the lake of that name, the traveller at length gains the Lac Cornu. Those whose sole object is to visit the Pormenas, omitting the Buet, will find a direct descent from a Col above the lake to Chamonix. Those who wish to regain the path of the Mortine must proceed by the *chalets* of the Barme, so called from a cavern (1) adjoining. At the superior extremity of the valley containing these *chalets* is a small glacier called Le Dard, which descends from the foot of the Aiguilles Rouges. After reposing for the night in the *chalets* of Willy, the path is pursued to the Col de Salenton, and thence along snowy acclivities to the summit. Near the summit is the Château Pictet, a little hut erected by M. A. Pictet. The tourist may descend either by Valorsine (by a route elsewhere described), or by the Breven. In the latter case he should proceed by the *chalets* of Willy and de la Barme. From these *chalets* the path passes along the base of the Aiguilles Rouges, and ascends thence to the *chalet* of Relevé, and the Col du Breven. Joseph Marie Deschamps of Servoz, and the Devilles of Mont, are considered good guides for the Buet. Those who wish to see the mines of Foully should also diverge from the high road at Servoz. After visiting the galleries of the mine, and the village of Foully, the traveller can regain the high road near the bridge of Perolata by proceeding along the path of the Trapettes, on the right bank of the Arve. At Servoz is the minery, which is called the Château.

The valley of Chamonix is first seen on issuing

(1) This is not the cavern of Barme, or Balme, already mentioned, within a league of Cluse. *Barme* is the common term for "cavern," in the patois of the country.

from Les Montets. The Nant de Nagin is crossed before arriving at the village of Ouches, which is about three quarters of a league from the entrance of the valley. The small glaciers of Grias and Taconay are the first visible; further on the Glacier des Bossons, and the Glacier des Bois; the latter of which descends from the Mer de Glace. Beyond Ouches are the Nant de Grias and the Nant de Taconay. The former is at times very dangerous. Further on is the village of Moncouart, and the Nant and village of Les Bossons. The three Nants, or torrents, just mentioned, descend severally from the glaciers of the same name. Those who wish to visit the Glacier des Bossons at once, without proceeding first to the village of Chamonix (by which a return of a league will be spared), should take a guide at Moncouart, and let the carriage await their return at that village; or, if they wish to cross the glacier, send it forward to meet them at the bridge of Les Bossons. Those who intend to ascend to Montanvert on the evening of their arrival, should proceed without stopping to the village of Chamonix. About half an hour before arriving at the village, the Arve is once more crossed and the road proceeds along its right bank. Such as are limited in time, and propose to visit the Glacier des Bois and Mer de Glace, may omit altogether the excursion to the Glacier des Bossons; which is, on the other hand, to be preferred by those indisposed to encounter the fatigue of ascending Montanvert, in order to view the former.

The valley of Chamonix lies in a direction from north-east to south-west, and is watered through its entire extent by the Arve. Its length is about six leagues; its breadth varies from a half to a quarter of a league. On the north-east it is bounded

by the Col de Balme, on the south-west by the mountains of Lacha and Vaudagne, between which extends the Col de la Forclaz. The Breven and the chain of the Aiguilles Rouges form its northern barrier, that of Mont Blanc its southern. The glaciers of Chamonix are six: those of Grias, Taconay, Bossons, Bois, Argentière, and Tour. It is a singular fact, that this valley, at present the resort of innumerable visitants from almost every country in Europe, was completely unknown until 1741. In that year it was first explored by two Englishmen, Mr. Pococke, the celebrated traveller, and Mr. Windham, who came armed and accompanied by armed domestics from Geneva, as the recesses of Chamonix were supposed to be the haunt of brigands; a belief which gained for the neighbouring mountains the appellation of *Montagnes Maudites*. The valley is divided into three parishes—those of Ouches, the Prieuré, and Argentière. The village of Chamonix, the chief place of the valley, is more usually called the Prieuré, from a convent of Benedictines founded there in 1099, by a count of Geneva. It is situated at the foot of the mountain Breven, and is itself elevated three thousand one hundred and fifty feet above the level of the sea.

The tourist's first care, on arriving at the Prieuré, should be to secure a lodging, as the village is often completely crowded. The Hôtel de l'Union ranks as the first, but the Hôtel de Londres et d'Angleterre will perhaps be found nearly as comfortable. There is a third of more humble pretensions. An early application should also be made for mules and guides.

The arrangement respecting the guides of Chamonix are very satisfactory; the laws which define their duties and regulate their fees were, about two

years ago, published in the form of a pamphlet at Chambery. The date of the code is Turin, 9th May 1823. The commandant of the province of Faucigny, in conjunction with the vice-intendant and syndic, is charged with the administration of the laws. The company of guides is divided into two classes—that of the experienced guides, and that of candidates for the situation. None under sixteen or over sixty are admissible. They are under the direction of a chief, who is obliged to reside in the principal village of the valley from the middle of March until the 1st of October. There are also two classes of courses, or excursions—the extraordinary and the ordinary. The extraordinary courses are:—

1st, To the summit of Mont-Blanc.

2nd, To the Jardins.

3d, To any glacier except those that descend to the valley of Chamonix.

4th. To the glaciers of the Buet.

The fee for ordinary courses is six *francs* a day; of this five *sous* are deposited in a common stock-purse, for the purpose of paying the salary of the chief of the guides, assisting broken-limbed guides, and defraying the expenses of stationary. Each guide is obliged to pay, in addition to the five *sous*, five *francs* yearly to the stock-purse. The fee for extraordinary courses is forty new *livres* a day. In every case the return must be paid; that is, the number of days which it requires to return to the Prieuré from the place where they have been discharged must be paid for, as if they were engaged in actual service.

The office of providing guides and mules belongs to the chief of the guides, who appoints them in regular rotation. By applying to the chief in the

first instance for guides and mules, travellers will be secure against imposition; and any misdemeanor on the part of the former is rigorously punished by imprisonment, extending ordinarily to eight days; in very flagrant cases, to three months' imprisonment. It is very convenient for travellers, that they are not considered responsible for the guides and mules engaged over night, when the weather in the morning proves unfavorable. On mountain excursions the guides carry provisions, whereof they expect a share. Whole families are engaged in this occupation; such as those of Balmat, Tairraz, Cachat, Couttet, Paccard, Payot, Simond, Dévuassous, etc. The guides, Tairraz, are brothers to the host of the Hôtel de Londres et d'Angleterre. Some individuals have acquired surnames, as:—

Jacques Balmat.....surnamed *Mont Blanc*.

Jacques Balmat..... — *Des Dames*.

Jean-Michel Cachat.... — *Le Géant*.

Jean-Pierre Cachat.... — *L'Aiguille*.

Jean-Louis Dévuassous. — *Professeur*.

François Simond..... — *Des Dames*.

In addition to their stipulated fee, the guides expect and sometimes solicit drink-money, although one of the laws expressly prohibits even the acceptance of it, if tendered voluntarily.

The principal roads that centre at Chamonix are, that to Martigny, and thence to Italy, or further into Switzerland; that to Italy by Courmayeur and the Cité d'Aoste, and that to Sallanches or St. Martin, and thence to Geneva, already described.

§ 2. EXCURSIONS FROM CHAMONIX.

THE GLACIER DES BOSSENS.—Those who have not visited this glacier on their way to the village of

Chamonix, and are limited in time, can easily within one day accomplish an excursion to it, and afterwards to Montanvert. The Glacier des Bossons (a corruption of Buissons) is, perhaps, one of the most beautiful existing, and probably the least dangerous. The high road through the valley is pursued as far as the hamlet of Les Bossons, which has probably given name to the glacier. The path, which diverges on the left from the high road, traverses a thicket of alders, follows the course of a rivulet that issues from the glacier, then crosses some meadows, and finally a forest of pines. The ascent through the forest is very steep; but, as the path here runs close to the glacier, the fatigue is compensated by the pleasure of accurately examining its formation. On completing the ascent, the *moraine* (or aggregation of stones and gravel which borders most of the glaciers), and the glacier itself, may be crossed; after which another path is found which reconducts to the Prieuré. Those unwilling to venture across the glacier must redescend by the original path.

By pursuing the eastern side of this glacier, that of Les Pélerins may be reached, which is at the foot of the Aiguille du Midi. The path may then be continued along the base of the Aiguilles de Charmoz, etc. to Montanvert, and a descent effected along the Glacier des Bois. Many attempts to ascend Mont Blanc have been made by entering upon the Glacier des Bossons at the summit of the mountain of La Côte, which separates it from the Glacier du Taconay.

MONTANVERT.—The excursion most frequently undertaken from the Prieuré is that to Montanvert, which is properly an elevated pasture on the summit of a mountain under the Aiguilles de Charmoz,

although the name is usually applied to the entire mountain. The path from the Prieuré to Montanvert, after traversing the Arve and the pastures of the valley, ascends through a forest of Alpine trees. The path is in no part dangerous for pedestrians; but there are some places whither it would be very hazardous to venture upon any animal less sure-footed than the mule. Large masses of rock and uprooted trees, appearing at intervals, mark the direction of the avalanches that have fallen at different periods. About half way up the ascent is an agreeable resting-place at the fountain Caillet, beside which Florian is said to have commenced his tale of Claudine. This spot commands a fine view of the valley of the Breven, and the Aiguilles Rouges. About a league further is a ravine formed by avalanches. The summit of Montanvert may be attained about three hours after leaving the Prieuré, but four are often devoted to the ascent. Here refreshment, and if necessary a bed may be obtained, at a small building erected not many years since at the expense of M. Felix Desportes, the French Resident at Geneva. M. Doulcet Pontécoulant, prefect of the department of the Dyla, who visited the glaciers of Chamonix several years ago, bequeathed to the inhabitants a sum destined for the repair of this hospitable structure, which has been applied to that purpose as well as to some other improvements. In this house, which is dedicated to Nature, is an album, called the *Livre des Amis*, or "Friends' Book," wherein visitants usually inscribe their names and sentiments. Among other effusions is one written by Madame de Staël, and a copy of another written by the Empress Josephine, the original of which was purloined. Before its erection there was no other shelter for

the traveller than a rude building called the Château, or Hôpital de Blair, from an English gentleman of that name, by whom it was erected. It is now employed as a stall for cows that graze here during the summer. The height of Montanvert above the valley of Chamonix is two thousand five hundred and sixty-eight feet.

Owing to the improvement of the path, or road, the ascent of Montanvert is by no means so arduous as formerly, when it was usual to send the mules back to Chamonix, on reaching a rugged part called Le Chemin des Crystalliers, and to accomplish the remainder of the ascent on foot. The time required is about four hours. Ladies were usually conveyed in *chaises-à-porteur*, a sort of vehicles still in use, although not so frequently as formerly. From the number of porters employed (generally six,) the *chaise-à-porteur* becomes very expensive. Each of the guides in turn gave five days' labour gratuitously when the road was improving.

A short but steep descent leads to the Mer de Glace, or "Sea of Ice" (so called from its resemblance to the waves of the sea after a storm), which here extends in length eight leagues, whereof two are visible, in width half a league. The path passes by the Rocher des Anglais, the "Rock of the English," whereon the two English gentlemen above-mentioned, Messrs. Pococke and Windham, dined. Most visitants advance a few hundred feet on the Mer de Glace, a somewhat dangerous enterprise after rainy weather. On the south-west is the Aiguille de Charmoz, on the north-east the Aiguille de Dru. A M. Lecomte, of Geneva, perished in attempting to gain the former. On the left of the latter is the Aiguille de Bochart. Near the foot of the Périades are, on the south-east, the Glacier de Léchaud ; on

the south-west that of Tacul. Beyond these glaciers are the Aiguilles de Léchaud. Many other mountains, etc. environ the Mer de Glace; as the Grand Jorasse, the Petit Jorasse, the Aiguille du Moine, the Aiguille Verte, the Géant (called in the valley of Aasta the Mallet), the Glacière de Talèfre, the Aiguille du Midi, the Aiguille du Bouchard, etc.; the positions of which are pointed out by the guides. The appearance of the Glacier de Talèfre, rising in the form of steps or terraces, is from some points of view very magnificent. The prolongation of the Mer de Glace into the valley of Chamonix is called the Glacier des Bois. The town of Courmayeur, situated on the south of Mont Blanc, near the foot of the Géant, is said to have formerly had a communication with Chamonix, by a road that lay across the valley, now occupied by the Mer de Glace; and some ancient documents are said to exist, from which it appears that the Prieuré was within the jurisdiction of Courmayeur. The hamlet Les Bois (whence the Glacier des Bois has derived its name) is the birth-place of the two Albinos, orphan brothers, with hair unnaturally white, and red eyes, who were some years since exhibited in England, and resembled the negroes, or, more correctly, *blasards*, except in the lips and nose. Those who traverse the Sea of Ice in the direction of the Aiguille de Dru, will find a resting-place at the foot of that lofty peak, consisting of a pasturage called the Plan de l'Aiguille de Dru.

THE SOURCE OF THE ARVÉRON.—To avoid the trouble of a separate excursion, it would be advisable to descend immediately from the summit of Montanvert to the source of the Arvéron, which issues from the Glacier des Bois. The descent is along a hollow wrought by avalanches, and called

La Félia. It is very steep, but not dangerous, and must be undertaken on foot. The mules should previously be sent down the mountain by the ordinary path to wait near the source. The descent occupies about an hour and a half. Ladies who ascend in a *chaise-à-porteurs* may descend in the same manner. Those who descend on foot may receive some slight assistance from holding by a pair of mountain-poles, supported at the extremities by the guides, like those of a sedan-chair. The Arvéron issues through a fine natural arch called the Voûte, or Embouchure de l'Arvéron, which is sometimes entered, although never without considerable danger. Here perished a M. Maritz, the victim of his temerity, on the 8th of August 1797. Above is the Aiguille or Obélisque du Dru, and the effect of the view is further heightened by the Aiguille du Bouchard and the forests of Montanvert. The Prieuré may be regained in less than an hour. The road passes through a forest of larch, and the hamlets of Les Bois and Les Prés. The Arvéron joins the Arve between the latter hamlet and the Prieuré.

THE CHAPEAU.—The easiest course for those who are unwilling to encounter the ascent of Montanvert is to proceed to the Chapeau, a slight eminence which commands a tolerably good view of the Mer de Glace, and is distant scarcely two leagues from the Prieuré. The road from that village passes through the plain Des Prés and the hamlet Des Tines. Near the latter two paths branch off to the right: the one ascends a verdant hill; the other, which is preferable, follows the course of the Glacier des Bois to the Chapeau, which is in the vicinity of the innumerable pyramids into which the glacier shoots up, at the point where it separates itself from

the Sea of Ice. This station is very convenient for witnessing the descent of the blocks of ice, and hearing the tremendous noise wherewith it is accompanied.

THE BREVEN.—An excursion to the summit of the Breven is indispensable for those who wish to obtain a view of Mont Blanc in all its grandeur. This mountain cannot be ascended in less than five hours. Some devote two days to the excursion, as it presents an ample field for the naturalist, and is besides very fatiguing. One third of the ascent is practicable for mules. Those who intend passing the night above, lodge at two-thirds of the ascent in a chalet named Pliampra. Those inclined to avoid the danger, and content to sacrifice the glory of attaining the summit, can obtain a very good view of Mont Blanc without proceeding farther than the *chalet*. The path to a considerable extent leads through masses of rock that have rolled from the summit of the mountain. The hill whereon stands the village of Chamonix is formed of similar masses. The path is easy to some distance beyond Pliampra, but afterwards becomes steep and somewhat dangerous. In this quarter, however, there is a choice of tracks. The path continues alternately difficult and easy until the summit is attained. The most dangerous spot is that called the Cheminée. The route may be varied on descending to Pliampra, and thence to the Prieuré. Above the *chalet* called La Parse is a very remarkable rock in the centre of a fine meadow. There is a third descent much easier, but also much longer, by the lake of Breven, Chailloux, and Coupeau, to Ouches, in the valley of Chamonix.

THE COL DE BALME.—The road from the Prieuré to the Col de Balme conducts the traveller along the Arve, through the entire length of the valley, from

that village to its eastern extremity. About half a league from the Prieuré, the Arve is crossed by a wooden bridge; a little further is the hamlet of Les Prés. A quarter of a league further the Glacier des Bois is passed, at some distance on the right. After passing the hamlet of Les Tines, with its little chapel, and that of Les Isles, the Glacier d'Argentière becomes conspicuous; which is situated near the village of the same name, about two leagues from the Prieuré. The upper part of this glacier communicates with that of Talèfre, but no person has ever been known venturesome enough to hazard an expedition from the one to the other. Opposite to Argentière are the Aiguilles Rouges. The Arve is recrossed near this village. A little further the road turns towards the north-east, and passes near the confluence of the waters of Les Montets and the Arve. About three quarters of a league from Argentière is Le Tour. Between these two villages is a torrent called the Buisme, which issues from the Glacier du Tour. The Anguille du Tour appears on the right. Three quarters of a league higher up, the path, leaving on the right the *chalets* of Charamillan, descends towards the bed of the Arve, after crossing which it reascends in the direction of the *chalets* of Balme. On attaining the summit of the Col de Balme, care should be taken to proceed to a very elevated point, which commands a fine view of Mont Blanc and the valley of Chamonix. This point is on the limit between the Valais and the former Department of the Lemman: a cross marks the boundary. Towards the north is a sheet of water called the Lake of Catogne, and in the distance, towards the north-east, are seen the snowy summits of the Gemmi, the Grimsel, the Fourche, the St. Gotthard, and other mountains. Upon the

summit of the Col de Balme is a high ledge of rocks, the ascent whereof is very difficult. On the 26th June 1791, Mr. Escher, Secretary to the Grand Council of Zurich, after effecting the ascent, was seized with a giddiness, fell, and was killed. He was interred at Bex, and a monument subsequently erected to his memory. The following lines were written upon his tomb by Mr. Bourrit, of Geneva, the Historiographer of the Alps:—

Aimé de ses amis, digne d'un meilleur sort,
Escher auroit sans doute honoré sa patrie :
Au désir de s'instruire il consacra sa vie,
Et ce désir causa sa mort.

The line of return to the Prieuré may be in some degree varied, by descending to the valley and village of Valorsine. On the descent will be seen a number of Alpine pasturages, called the Belles Places, surrounded by rocks of pudding-stone. The road from Valorsine towards the Prieuré joins that leading from the latter place to the Col de Balme near Argentière, after passing Les Montets, a wild and elevated tract. Those who propose ascending the Buet should stop in Valorsine. This is, however, a difficult enterprise. Most tourists reserve the excursion to the Col de Balme for the last, and proceed thence to Martigny, without returning to the Prieuré.

The FLEGÈRE, or FLESSIÈRE.—The road from the Prieuré to the Flegère is the same as that leading to the Col de Balme, so far as the hamlet of Les Prés. After about half an hour's walk the tourist arrives at the foot of the Aiguille de Charlanoz, one of the Aiguilles Rouges. After a steep ascent, of no long continuance, the path conducts to a pasturage called the Praz de Viola. On the summit of the mountain, which is gained in less than two hours and a

half, is a cross which bears the name of the mountain—the Croix de la Flegère. From this point there is a most magnificent view of the Sea of Ice, Mont Blanc, and the Col de Balme. In descending, there is a chance of obtaining refreshments at the *chalets* of Flegère. The greater part of this course is practicable for mules.

THE BUET.—The line of road from the Prieuré, described under the head of “Col de Balme,” is identical with that leading to the ascent of the Buet, to a little distance beyond Argentière. It there turns towards the left, in the direction of the Tête Noire, and traverses a wild tract called Les Montets, wherein is a poor hamlet called Trélesan. The highest point of this passage is three quarters of a league from Argentière. About a quarter of a league further the snowy summit of the Buet appears on the left. The hamlet of La Poya is within three quarters of a league of the village of Valorsine, situated in the valley of the same name, which commences at the descent of Les Montets. At this hamlet the tourist usually lodges: when no accommodation is to be obtained he must proceed to the hamlet of La Couteraie, about a quarter of a league to the north of La Poya. Those necessitated to proceed to Valorsine, which is still further, must return to La Couteraie, where the ascent may properly be said to begin. The church of Valorsine is rendered remarkable by a sort of rampart, or fortification, which it has been found necessary to erect, in order to protect it from avalanches, whereby it had been frequently overthrown. Those who approach the Buet by way of the Col de Balme should endeavour to secure a lodging at Valorsine, in preference to advancing farther. The tourist commences his excursion by traversing the hamlet of

La Couteraie. Mules may be employed for two leagues beyond this place, but the remainder of the journey must be performed on foot. The path, after passing along the torrent called the Trient, or Eau de Berard, continues through a valley whence it issues, and thence to the Col de Berard, across which is a path leading from Valorsine to Sixt or Passy. This valley is bounded on the north by the Loguia, and on the east by the chain of the Aiguilles Rouges. After about two hours the Pierre à Berard is gained. This is a large flat rock, detached from the mountain, under which is a stall sufficiently large for twenty cows. Here the mules must be dismissed. After two hours more the tourist arrives at the foot of Table au Chantre, a rock that exhibits a number of natural seats, and invites to repose. After three hours more the summit of the Buet is reached, which is called La Mortine. There are three varieties of descent: 1st, to the valley of Valorsine by the path of ascent; 2d, to Servoz by the path already described, as commencing at that village; 3d, to Sixt, at the northern side of the Buet. Those who intend returning to Chamonix should chuse the first or second; those who propose to return from Savoy by Martigny the first; those who wish to depart direct for Geneva the third. At Sixt, situated in the valley of the same name, they have a choice of routes, either to Thonon or Geneva, and thence to that city; or by the valley and village of Taninge to Cluse, or Bonneville, and thence to Geneva.

The JARDINS.—On undertaking the difficult excursion to the Jardins, or "Gardens," it is usual to lodge for the first night on the summit of Montanvert. After ascending either of the two passages called Les Ponts, the tourist descends to the edge of

the glacier, and continues his course for some time along its *moraine*. Here is a very pure fountain, issuing through a natural arch in the rock. After a walk of about ten hours and a half from Montanvert the glacier becomes more easy to cross. The path at length reaches the point where the glaciers de Tacul and de Léchaud unite. Near the Glacier de Léchaud are perceived on the Mer de Glace four parallel and elongated heaps of rubbish: they are of that kind which are called in German *Guster Linien*. After traversing the latter for two hours the tourist arrives at the foot of the Talèfre. The view of the Glacier de Talèfre is here very sublime and awful. To attain the summit one must ascend the rock called the Couvercle, which shoots up into the inaccessible Aiguille du Talèfre. The necessity of scrambling here with both hands and feet, has gained for this passage the name of *Egralets*, or *Petits Degrés*. It is, however, more difficult than dangerous. The Plan of the Glacier de Talèfre (a word which means that nearly horizontal space where the traversing of a glacier is practicable), affords an agreeable resting-place. Amid the labyrinth of granitic blocks at the foot of this glacier is a rock called the *Pierre de Bérenger*, which affords shelter to those surprised by bad weather. In the midst of the ice and snow is a flat rock, which, about the end of August, is covered with a layer of green sward, diversified with a variety of beautiful Alpine plants. This circumstance, and the inclosure of stones and gravel that surrounds it, have procured for this singular and interesting *oasis* the appellation of *Courtil*; which, in the patois of the country, and in old French, signifies "garden." This spot can only be approached with security after the melting of the snow. Beyond the garden is a place

called Les Courtes, very difficult and dangerous of access; whither, however, the guides sometimes venture for the sake of procuring rock crystals. In descending, it is possible to avoid the Egralets by taking a direction across the glacier: the danger is, however, great. This long and steep descent, leads to the Glacier de Léchaud; which is abruptly terminated by the Aiguille de Léchaud, and the Grand and Petit Jorasse. It requires nearly five hours to walk from Montanvert to the Jardins. Montanvert is regained from the Glacier de Léchaud, and thence Chamonix.

AIGUILLES, ON THE SOUTH-EAST OF THE VALLEY OF CHAMONIX.—Two of the five Aiguilles, or granitic pyramids that occur in this situation, those de Crepon, and de Charmoz can be visited by way of Montanvert and the Glacier des Bois. The other three, the Aiguilles de Blaitière, du Plan, and du Midi, will require three days. To avoid the trouble of descending every evening to the Prieuré, it will be expedient to lodge at a *chalet* called the Blaitière Dessus, situated in the centre of these Aiguilles, opposite the Prieuré. The path is practicable for mules as far as a *chalet* situated lower, and called the Blaitière Dessous, distant two hours and a half from the Prieuré, and half an hour in advance of the former *chalet*. A natural terrace in front of the Blaitière Dessous commands a fine prospect of the valley of Chamonix. The ascent of the Aiguille de Blaitière is in most parts steep, and in some very fatiguing, the path passing along large blocks of granite, frequently half covered with snow, which renders them very slippery. After crossing the glacier, one may descend at the opposite side, but the path is very difficult. On proceeding to the Aiguille du Plan, it is necessary to pass by the *chalet*

of the Tapie, at the foot of the Glacier des Nantillons. About a quarter of a league further is the Lake called Lac du Plan de l'Aiguille. On arriving at the foot of the Aiguille a perpendicular cleft is perceived on the south-easterly side, rising to a great height above the Glacier des Pélerins. In order to obtain a perfect view it will be necessary to pass through a narrow defile called the Couloir, or Passoir, de l'Aiguille, which leads to an elevated track frequented only by the Chamois and their hunters. On advancing as high as prudence will allow, an extensive view is obtained. The Aiguille du Midi conceals the actual summit of Mont Blanc, but admits a view of the eminence called in Chamonix the second Mont Blanc, or the Dôme neige de l'Aiguille du Gouté. This Aiguille itself is also visible, and a vast number of the environing mountains and valleys. The tourist may descend by a different route. To effect this, it will be requisite to proceed to the Sommité des Croix, a large and verdant knoll, which produces a number of Alpine plants. There is a descent from this to the *chalets* of Blaitière. On setting out to visit the Aiguille du Midi the route pursued on the two preceding days may be varied, by winding round the mountain a little above the height of Blaitière. After this the path passes under the Sommité des Croix, and the wreck that is scattered under the Glacier des Pélerins. It then ascends obliquely to a large projecting rock named the Gros Béclard, not far from the Glacier des Bossons. The easiest ascent towards the base of the Aiguille is on the southern side; but this is a very dangerous route when recent snows are frozen, or melting. It is then expedient to ascend on the east. The point where M. De Saussure made his observations is here pointed out. It is directly un-

der a sort of vertical furrow, that descends from the point of the Aiguille to the middle of the base. A steep, but safe path, conducts from this to the valley of Chamonix, in three hours and a half.

MONT BLANC.—Mont Blanc, the highest mountain in Europe, is situated between the valleys of Chamonix and Entrèves. It has three principal summits: the most westerly is called the Dome du Gouté; that in the middle the Grand Mont Blanc, and also the Bosse du Dromadaire, or “Dromedary’s Bunch;” and the most easterly the Tacul. The chain of Aiguilles, or Needles, as they are called, which bound the mountain on the side of Chamonix consists of the Aiguille du Midi, or Percée (so called because the sky can be seen through an aperture wherewith it is perforated), the Plan de l’Aiguille, the Blétière, the Charmoz, the Fourchue, and the Dru. Other Aiguilles border it in almost every direction. It requires at the least three days for the perilous excursion from Chamonix to Mont Blanc—the first from the former place to that called Au grand Mulet, where the shelter of a rock can be obtained; the second from this spot to the summit and back; the third from thence to Chamonix. The most usual period is four days. Those who make the attempt by the mountain of La Côte, proceed from the Prieuré to the village of Bossons; turn aside on the right near the foot of the glacier, and proceed to the hamlet Du Mont. A little further begins the ascent, which follows the bank of the torrent that issues from the Glacier de Taconay. Mules can proceed to the distance of two leagues from the Prieuré, but the remainder of the journey must be performed on foot. After ascending a little above the glacier a dangerous spot occurs, beyond which is a spring. The path after some time approaches

the Glacier de Taconay, and traverses the *moraine* for some time; after which it again recedes, and ascends the mountain on the left. A rock is at length reached, nearly perpendicular, but which it is necessary to scale. This place is called Mapas, or Mauvais Pas. After a precipitous ascent a grotto, or small cave, is reached, about four hours after leaving the Prieuré, which affords shelter in stormy weather. The summit of the rock on the north-west of this cave commands a very fine view. Here are large blocks of stone presenting very grotesque forms. One of them is called Le Bec à l'Oiseau, "The Bird's Beak," from its projecting above the precipice. It is said that a shepherd, who had wagered that he would advance and sit upon the extremity of this Bec, succeeded in the attempt, but fell and was killed by a false movement which he made in attempting to rise. After an oblique ascent between the Glacier des Bossons and the summit of the ridge, the path passes under a deep cavern, a little beyond which it reaches the foot of the Aiguille de la Tour. At the summit of the mountain of La Côte a mass of granitic blocks affords a shelter for the first night. It is better thus to cross the glacier in the morning when the snow is hard, than in the evening when the heat of the day has softened it. It requires about six hours and a half to reach this nocturnal station from the Prieuré.

On the second morning the path enters the glacier, and soon becomes somewhat intricate, crossing a sort of labyrinth formed of blocks of ice, which are separated by large chasms. After quitting the glacier, it is necessary to ascend a steep acclivity of snow, which leads to the lowest of a chain of isolated rocks, in the midst of the ice of Mont Blanc. This chain is separated on the east from the Aiguille du

Midi, and the mountains which connect it with Mont Blanc, by a very rugged glacier, composed of *seracs*, or rectangles of ice, a word primarily applied to the small cheeses of these mountains. The path is afterwards interrupted by some very large chasms, which it is necessary to traverse. After a steep ascent across the snow, one of the last of the above-mentioned chain of rocks is reached, to which De Saussure gave the name of the *Rocher de l'heureux Retour*, "Rock of the happy Return," because it was there he passed the night on descending from the summit of Mont Blanc. After another ascent of about thirty five minutes the first great platform of snow is reached, which is much exposed to avalanches. In front appears the summit of Mont Blanc; on the left the *Aiguille du Midi*; on the right the *Dôme du Gouté*. The second platform, which is attained about an hour after the first, affords a resting-place for the night.

On the third morning the second platform is crossed, and afterwards the third. The enterprising tourist then arrives at the base of the great acclivity; on crossing which, towards the east, he reaches the rock which forms the left shoulder of the summit of Mont Blanc. Shortly after a steep and dangerous acclivity is met. After walking about two hours and a half from the lodging of the preceding night, he reaches the rock which De Saussure named *L'Epaule Gauche*, or *Le Second Escalier du Mont Blanc*, "The Left Shoulder," or "the Second Staircase of Mont Blanc." The next acclivity conducts to the summit, where there is no plain, but an elongated ridge, which terminates in appalling precipices. It requires three quarters of an hour to descend to the rock that forms the shoulder on the east of the summit, and an hour and a quarter to re-

gain the second platform. After a descent of another league the tourist arrives at the *Rocher de l'heureux Retour*, where he lodges for the night.

On the fourth morning he arrives, after an hour's walk, at the *Cabane de Saussure*, then descends a snowy declivity, and, after proceeding three hours and a half from the time of starting, reaches the rock where the dangerous part of the ascent commences. In two hours and three quarters more he arrives at the *Prieuré*.

§ 3. COURMAYEUR.

ROAD FROM CHAMONIX TO COURMAYEUR.—It requires two entire days to travel direct from the *Prieuré* to the town of Courmayeur, or Cormajor, in Italy, by the *Allée Blanche*. Those who wish to examine the *Glaciers de l'Allée Blanche* on their way, must be content to lodge for two nights in miserable hamlets, or *chalets*. The first day's journey terminates at Bionnay or Contamines; the second day's at Le Chapiu, or the hamlet of Le Glacier; on the third day the tourist arrives at Courmayeur. Those who chuse to devote only two days to the excursion lodge on the first evening at the *chalets* of Mont Jovet, or at the foot of the *Col du Bon Homme*. The high road is pursued as far as Ouches, and the hamlet of Le Foully. Beyond this a path winds on the left to the foot of Mont de Vaudagne, and thence to the *Col de Forclaz*, whence it descends to Bionnay. The valley, wherein the village of Bionnay is situated, is called the *Val de Mont Joie*, supposed to be a corruption of *Mons Jovis*. The *Bon Nant*, which passes by the baths of St. Gervais, flows through this valley. On leaving Bionnay a torrent is crossed, which de-

ascends from the village and glacier of Bionuassey. Between Bionnay and Contamines (the next village) is Mont Joly—a cultivated mountain, on which is seen the village of St. Nicolas. About a quarter of a league beyond Contamines the road is abandoned which leads to Notre Dame de la Gorge: and half a league further the ascent of the Col du Bon Homme commences. Below is seen the village of Notre Dame de la Gorge, and a number of small oratories built along the bed of the torrent. On the festival of Notre Dame crowds flock hither from all the neighbouring villages. After a steep ascent of about half an hour the torrent is crossed by a wooden bridge, a little below which is a handsome cascade. The road, which is here much better than before, passes through the *chalets* of Nant Bourant. The Col derives its name from two rocks, called the Bon Homme and the Femme du Bon Homme. Beyond these is a plain called the Plan du Mont Jovet, where some wretched *chalets* afford a lodging for the night. Higher up is another—the Plan des Dames. In the middle of this plain is a conical heap of stones, under which, according to tradition, rest the remains of a lady of rank and her maid, who perished on the spot in a storm. This heap is continually increasing, as all who pass by are expected to add a stone to it. On quitting the Plan des Dames the ascent is rapid towards a Col situated between the Tête du Bon Homme, on the left, and some calcareous mountains on the right. Upon arriving at the Col du Bon Homme, there is still a rapid ascent to be made to the cross, or Croix du Bon Homme, which is placed on the most elevated point. Here is the limit between the province of Faucigny and that of the Tarantaise. From hence to the Allée Blanche

and Courmayeur there are two routes. The shorter, after ascending still higher, descends to the Granges du Glacier; the longer descends to Le Chapiu, and proceeds from thence to the same Granges du Glacier. The *chalets*, called Le Chapiu, are inhabited only in the middle of summer. A steep and wild path leads to the hamlet of the Glacier, which is also uninhabitable except at that season. The glacier whence it derives its name descends from a lofty mountain—the Aiguille du Glacier. Those who wish to visit the mountain called Les Fours can arrive at the Passage des Fours an hour after leaving the Croix du Bon Homme. The col is surmounted by a round eminence, to which De Saussure has given the name of the Cime des Fours. It commands a very extensive prospect, but the Aiguille de Trélatete conceals Mont Blanc. After ascending this, the path descends to the hamlet of the Glacier. On the left of this descent is the Aiguille de Bellaval. Above the hamlet is the *chalet* of the Motet. About an hour and three quarters after departing from the hamlet of the Glacier the tourist reaches the top of the Col de la Seigne, the view from which is very magnificent. Below are the Allée Blanche, and the Valley of Ferret which is terminated by the Col of the same name. At the Col de la Seigne, Italy commences. After some time the path, leaving on the left the *chalets* of the Allée Blanche, passes along the foot of the fine Glacier de l'Allée Blanche, and on reaching the plain, it then follows the margin of the small Lac de Combal, or de l'Allée Blanche. On the north-west of this lake is the Mont Suc, which separates the Glacier de l'Allée Blanche from another large one called La Ruize de Miage (*ruize* signifying “glacier” in the Valley of Aoste). The narrow

path that passes below the *moraine* of the Glacier enters an agreeable valley, which merges in a range of fine meadows, where it takes the name of the Valley of Vény, which it retains all the way to Courmayeur. After half an hour's walk along this valley the tourist ascends on the right, and obtains a view of the glacier called the Ruize de Brenva. Further on are the ruins of the chapel of Notre Dame de Bon Secours. It requires nearly seven hours to travel from the hamlet of the Glacier to Courmayeur.

Another route from Chamonix to Courmayeur passes across the Col du Géant. On the first night the tourist lodges at the Tacul, a grassy space on the edge of a small lake inclosed between the extremity of the Glacier des Bois, and the foot of a rock called the mountain of Tacul. The route to this place has been already described under the head "Jardins." On the morrow he proceeds by the Glacier de Trélaporte, or by an eminence called La Noire, when the former is impracticable. The latter route is not much better, and is rendered dangerous by crevices concealed under thin layers of snow. In about six hours and a half he reaches the Col du Géant, at the spot where the hut of De Saussure stands. The ridge of rock whereon it is situated is inclosed by two Glaciers, those of Mont Freti and Entrèves. The descent from the Col is very difficult. The rocks are succeeded by meadows, woods, and cultivated fields. After passing through the village of Entrèves the tourist arrives at Courmayeur.

Those prepared to encounter great fatigue and danger may, on leaving Tacul, ascend the Glacier de Tacul, at the foot of Mont Jorasse. It will require a walk of twelve hours across the Glacier to

114 GUIDE TO SWITZERLAND AND SAVOY.
reach the Col du Géant, and five and a half more to Courmayeur.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VILLAGE.—Courmayeur, or Cormajor, is a large village, or burgh, of Piedmont, situated at the bottom of the valley of the same name, a little above the meeting of the waters which descend from the Col de la Seigne and the Col Ferret. The provincial term for torrent is here *doire*, or *duire*, and each is named after the valley through which it flows. The mineral springs of the vicinity have acquired for Courmayeur much celebrity. That most in use is called the Source de la Victoire; that of La Marguerite is, however, much more considerable. The Source de la Saxe, which is almost totally neglected, would perhaps be found useful in cutaneous diseases. That of Pré St. Didier, although a league distant, is generally enumerated among the springs of Courmayeur. Not far from the village are seen deep artificial grottos, which the natives of the country call *trous des Romains*, “grottos (literally, ‘holes’) of the Romans.” The path which conducts to these grottos ascends a valley on the southeast of the mountain of Saxe, and arrives after an hour at the *chalets* of Chapi. Here it will be necessary to leave the mules, and ascend on foot for a quarter of an hour. The grottos evidently appear to have been the gallery of an ancient mine. They are also called the Labyrinthe, and the mountain wherein they are wrought the Montagne du Labyrinthe. Few of the peasantry venture into their recesses, as they are supposed to be the resort of fairies, and other unearthly personages. Courmayeur is a very convenient station for the naturalist desirous to investigate the southern part of the chain of Mont-Blanc, as Chamonix is for the northern.

§ 4. EXCURSIONS FROM COURMAYEUR.

THE CRAMONT.—The road from Courmayeur to Turin must be pursued for about three quarters of an hour. On reaching the hamlet of Palévieux, the tourist descends to the Doire, and after crossing it proceeds to the village of Pré St. Didier, near which are the mineral springs already mentioned. A path leads from this village into the valley of the Tuile, through which lies the way to the Little St. Bernard. This valley is watered by La Tuile, a torrent which has its source at a village of the same name. After crossing this, and ascending a little, the tourist arrives at Eléva, where it is usual to lodge for the night. The ascent to the summit of the Cramont is steep, but mules may be employed as far as the last larch-trees that are met on the way, at the distance of an hour and a half from the village. On redescending to Eléva, horses or mules may be procured for Courmayeur, should the former not have been retained. The walk from Courmayeur to the summit of the Cramont occupies about five hours and a half.

MARTIGNY, by the COL DE FERRET.—The route leads by the source of the sulphureous waters already mentioned, at the village of Saxe. It passes afterwards through the valley of Entrèves, which is watered by the Doire, and that of Ferret is a continuation of the former, leaving on the left the Glacier du Pont. Further on the Mont Ru appears in front, which separates the Glacier du Triolet from that of Mont Dolent. On advancing still farther these two glaciers are passed. From the extremity of the valley the path ascends to the *chalets* of the Pré du Bar. After an hour and a half the

summit is attained by a very steep path, which it is dangerous to attempt on mules, at least after rain. A descent of an hour and a half leads to the *chalets* of Ferret. From these the tourist proceeds to the high road, which conducts from St. Pierre to Martigny (1).

THE CITÉ D'AOSTE.—The road leading to Cramont (2) is pursued as far as Pré St. Didier. Passing St. Didier on the right, and on the left the mountain Beuron, the tourist proceeds through a valley wild at its opening, but afterwards planted. About a league and a half from Courmayeur the vine first appears; the valley expands, and exhibits fine orchards and cultivated fields. On the right is the village of Morges, and, a little farther, the castle and village of La Salle. A league and a half farther the path forsakes the left bank of the Doire, which it had pursued from Courmayeur, and proceeds along the right. Half a league beyond the bridge is the village of Aise: farther on that of Livrogne, below which a torrent is crossed, which issues from the Val Régence, in Italian the *Val di Rema*. At Arvier passengers generally stop for dinner. Half a league beyond it is the entrance of a large valley, the Val di Saveria Vecchia; somewhat further Villeneuve d'Aoste, a burgh notorious for *crétins*, or imbecile persons, called *marons* in the valley of Aoste. The next village is St. Pierre, twenty minutes distant from Villeneuve. On the left is the old castle of St. Pierre, built upon a rock. At the foot of a mountain on the right, and about half a league further, is the castle of Les Amavilles, and still further a third, within a short distance of Aoste.

(1) See "GREAT ST. BERNARD."

(2) See "CRAMONT" in the present article.

La Cité d'Aoste, or Aosta (*Augusta Prætoria*), capital of the duchy of the same name, is a small town, which was formerly the residence of an archbishop. The see was held in 1093 by the celebrated St. Anselm, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. It has a chapter, a college, and several convents. The streets are nearly all watered by canals of running water. It must have been a place of considerable importance in the time of the Romans, to judge by the bridges, amphitheatre, and other remains still existing.

THE GREAT ST. BERNARD.—Those who do not visit the Cité d'Aoste, whence there is a convenient road to the convent of St. Bernard, can proceed to it by the Col St. Remy. It is, however, a difficult, and frequently dangerous, route, and can only be performed on foot. Those by the Col de Ferret, and another by Les deux Fenêtres, are preferable. On leaving Courmayeur the valleys of Entrèves and Ferret are pursued for three hours. After this the path turns to the right, ascends by the *chalets* of Arneuve, and, after passing several hills, descends into the valley of Belle Combe, wherein is the *chalet* of the same name. This valley is watered throughout its entire extent by a torrent, in the middle of which is an islet, containing a mineral spring similar to that of La Victoire at Courmayeur. The ascent to the Col from this place is very difficult, but the descent which succeeds is much more dangerous, being along a snowy declivity nearly perpendicular, and interrupted only by a sort of natural steps along the slope of the mountain. The tourist at length arrives at an elevated spot above a *chalet* appertaining to the convent of the Great St. Bernard. The path which leads from this to

the convent joins the great Italian road near the Plan de Jupiter already mentioned (1).

THE LITTLE ST. BERNARD.—The road leading to Cramont is pursued as far as Pré St. Didier, where a path branches off through the Val de la Tuile. Leaving on the right the village of Eléva, this path crosses a bridge below that of La Barma. At the distance of two hours from Pré St. Didier, and on the left of the road, is the village of La Tuile, where the ascent of the Little St. Bernard commences. Above a small plain, on the edge of which, and at the entrance of a ravine, the village stands, is seen the fine glacier of Le Ruitor, or Rutau. About half a league from La Tuile is the village of Pont Serrant, where a torrent of great depth is passed. Three quarters of a league farther is a wood, succeeded by a sloping ground about the same distance from the Hospice of the mountain, which is revealed in a hollow. Below is a small lake surrounded by verdure. At the Hospice, which, like that of the Great St. Bernard, was founded by the saint of that name, entertainment can be obtained, for which a voluntary compensation is expected. This convent never sends in quest of contributions: travellers have, nevertheless, a claim for refreshment; but not for lodging, unless in case of a *tourmente*, or storm. Those not disposed to return to Courmayeur may descend to Scèz in the Tarantaise. On the descent some *chalets* are met, not far from the Hospice. Three quarters of an hour after this occurs the first winter hamlet, that of St. Germain. The path, which follows the course

(1) See "Great St. Bernard," in the article "Martigny."

of a torrent, commands a fine prospect of the valley of the Isère. Below St. Germain the torrent is crossed, a quarter of an hour before arriving at Villard Dessous. Another quarter of an hour lower is the beginning of the ascent, at the large, commercial village of Scèz, on the Isère. Between this and Chatelard, distant half an hour, a road diverges on the left to the burgh of St. Maurice. Near Chatelard there stands upon an eminence a square tower, apparently Roman. About a league farther is Bonnaval, the last winter hamlet; and, three quarters of an hour after, the summer hamlet of Les Glinettes is reached, beyond which rises a long and steep acclivity. Half a league from this summer hamlet is that of Le Crest, and still a league further the chalets of Le Chapiu, separated by a small plain from the valley through which the path lies. Through this valley flows a torrent whereof the upper part is called the Eau du Glacier, the lower the Versoy, which joins the Isère between Scèz and St. Maurice. From Le Chapiu the tourist may proceed to Chamonix (1), or, quitting the Chamonix road at Bionnay, continue his course to Sallenches by St. Gervais (2), and thence, by the Diligence, to Geneva.

§ 5. MARTIGNY.

ROAD FROM CHAMONIX TO MARTIGNY.—Those who have visited the valley of Chamonix by way of Sallenches generally return to Switzerland by Martigny, in order to diversify their journey, and also to visit the Great St. Bernard, for which excur-

(1) See the commencement of the article "Courmayeur."

(2) See the article "Valley of Chamonix."

sion that village is the most convenient station. There are two routes from the Prieuré to Martigny, the one by the Col de Balme, the other by the Tête Noire.

After a survey of the interesting objects visible from the summit of the Col de Balme, the tourist descends in half an hour to the *chalets* of Les Herbagères, the first Swiss habitations. After a further descent of an hour and a half he reaches the village of Trient, where accommodation can be obtained in the event of a storm. On the right is the Glacier de Trient, whence issues the torrent of the same name, which is traversed by the path. Beyond this, on the left, is a capacious ravine, extending to the cascade of the Pisse Vache, in the valley of the Rhone. The ascent of the Col de la Forclaz, which succeeds, occupies about half an hour. At about two thirds of the ascent is the Fort de Trient, a small ruined redoubt. The descent to Martigny by the Mont de Trient, which occupies two hours, commands a very extensive view of the canton of the Valais, the course of the Rhone, and the lofty chain of mountains which bound the canton on the north.

The route to Martigny by the mountain called the Tête Noire follows the valley of Valorsine. This valley is supposed to have derived its name, which is sometimes spelt Val d'Orsine, from the Latin *ursa*, "bear," having formerly abounded with these animals. It is considered to begin opposite to Argentière, in the valley of Chamonix, and is in length three leagues, but of very inconsiderable breadth. Its villages are, in addition to that of Valorsine, Couteray, Nant, Le Plan, Du Croz, Chezera, Molard, and Barbeline. A little beyond the village of the same name the road passes at the foot of the mountain of the Gros Perron, and some-

what farther it crosses the Eau Noire. Here is the limit of Savoy and Switzerland; farther on are a gate and small redoubt, which defend the entrance of the canton of Valais. Near this is the cascade of Joux. About a quarter of a league farther the Eau Noire is recrossed by a small bridge opposite to a mill; near which is a small patch of verdure and cultivation called the Belles Places. Near this spot rises the mountain of the Bel Oiseau, between which and the Gros Perron descends the torrent Barbeline. After ascending for some time, the path reaches a very large rock called the Barme Rousse, which forms a sort of grotto, capable of sheltering thirty persons. This recess is inclosed with a railing, and furnished with seats. The rock is the property of an English traveller of distinction, who chanced to pass this way, and was so much struck by its appearance and situation that he made a purchase of it. A double inscription, in bad English, with a translation into equally bad French, records the names of the traveller and his company. This ascent leads to the difficult passage across the Tête Noire, called Mapas, equivalent to *mauvais pas*. At Trient the path merges in that which descends from the Col de Balme (1).

DESCRIPTION OF THE VILLAGE.—Martigny (*Martinach*, G. *Octodurus*, L.), situated in the Lower Valais, consists of two distinct parts, at a little distance from each other—the burgh, and the town, or village. The path, on descending from the Forclaz, first reaches the former, where there is a ruined castle. This burgh is situated in the valley of the Dranse, which descends to the village of Martigny; near which it joins the Rhone. It contains

(1) See "COL DE BALME."

a hotel, the Aigle, but most travellers prefer proceeding to the village. In the valley are two other villages called by the same name. Martigny is mentioned by Cæsar as the winter quarters of his lieutenant Galba. In time of war this was a refuge for those Romans who wished to avoid its horrors; in time of peace a favorite retreat. It is a received opinion in this vicinity that it was by them the celebrated vines of Marque and Coquempin were originally planted. The honey of Martigny is considered the best in Switzerland. On a precipitous rock are seen the remains of the castle of La Bathia, which was inhabited by the bishops of the Valais, until the wars, and frequent inundations of the Dranse, obliged them, in the sixth century, to transfer their seat to Sion. The round tower is said to have been erected by Peter of Savoy, about 1260, but is more probably Roman. This castle was, in 1518, burnt by George Supersax. The Latin name of Martigny, *Octodurus*, still exists in some inscriptions, and in that of *Octan*, a village long since destroyed by the Dranse. Still it is perhaps quite certain that Martigny occupies not the exact site of *Octodurus*. Here may be seen the cathedral, or church of St. Marie, where there are some Roman inscriptions; and the presbytery or priory of St. Bernard, which furnishes eight canons to the Hospice of St. Bernard, and two to that of the Simplon. The collections of natural history made by the late Prior Murith, a learned ecclesiastic, have been much visited. At this village the Rhone, after descending from the east, makes a sudden bend towards the north, nearly at right angles with its original course. The hotels are, the Tour de Martigny, the Cygne, and the Maison Grande. The Tour de Martigny is preferred.

At Martigny mules and guides are usually procured for the Great St. Bernard, the principal excursion. It is advisable to secure them here, lest there should be a disappointment at Liddes or St. Pierre. The guides are, as at Chamonix, under the control of a chief; but the organization is not the same, nor perhaps so satisfactory.

The principal routes that centre at Martigny are, those leading to Geneva by St. Maurice, and thence by Boveret and the southern shore of the lake, or by Bex and the northern; to Turin or Genoa by the Great St. Bernard; to Milan by the Simplon; and to Chamonix as already described. The diligence that runs between Geneva and Milan passes through Martigny.

§ 6. EXCURSIONS FROM MARTIGNY.

THE GREAT ST. BERNARD.—Small carriages can generally proceed from Martigny so far as Liddes, or St. Pierre, but much depends upon the state of the roads, which are frequently damaged by the weather. This is convenient for persons unwilling to undergo the fatigue of riding during the entire excursion. The road follows the course of the Dranse, sometimes termed, in contradistinction to that which flows into the lake of Geneva between Thonon and Evian, the Valaisan Dranse. Beyond the burgh of Martigny is the hamlet of La Valette: in this district are mines and iron-works. At the burgh of St. Branchier, two hours from Martigny, two great branches of the Dranse unite, and three valleys, those of Martigny, Entremont, and Bagnes (so called from its once celebrated baths, which no longer exist). Through the last flows the impetuous Dranse, which, in 1545, totally destroyed the

village of Bagnes, by an inundation, wherein one hundred and forty lives were lost. A similar inundation occurred in 1818, occasioned by the fall of part of the glacier of Chédroz, which, with that of Charmontane, supply the river. A lake was thus formed, which overflowed, and, defying every effort to check its course, spread ruin as far as Martigny, where traces of its devastations still exist. A rock which commands St. Branchier has on its summit a small chapel, and the ruins of an ancient fort that protected the valley. Beyond the Dranse are the remains of the castle of Etiez. Proceeding through the valley of Entremont, the road, after an hour and a quarter, traverses the village of Orsières, a little in advance of which the Dranse is crossed, near the road which leads to Courmayeur by the Col de Ferret. Orsières was formerly commanded by the Châtelard, some traces whereof still exist. In the valley of Ferret, which leads to the Col, are three small lakes, bordered by glaciers: near the latter stands the chapel of Notre Dame de la Neige. A league and a quarter farther is Liddes, below which, in the depth of the valley, is the handsome village of Dranse. The curate possesses a numerous collection of antiquities found at different periods in excavating the Plan de Jupiter: a stove, dated 1000, is also shown at Liddes. Half a league beyond Liddes is Alève, where large quantities of beans, which the inclemency of the climate does not suffer to come to maturity in the fields, are ripened by artificial means. The burgh of St. Pierre, half a league above Alève, is the last on the Swiss side of the frontier. The entrance is defended by a wall with battlements. A wooden gate wrought in this wall opens upon a bridge across a torrent, which descends from the Vals-

rey. This torrent is called the Dranse de la Val-sorey, to distinguish it from the main body of the river, which is called the Dranse du St. Bernard, because it descends from that mountain. The bridge is called after Charlemagne, who is supposed to have had it erected. At St. Pierre may be seen a Roman mile-stone, erected by Constantine the younger. Those who intend to enter Italy by the city of Aoste are obliged to have their carriage dismounted here, and loaded upon mules. The transport is very expensive. Beyond St. Pierre the path traverses a forest of larches, far below which is descried the course of the Dranse. A plain succeeds called the Sommet de Prou, as being the highest part of the large pasturage of Prou. Above this plain, and distant one hour from St. Pierre, appears, on the east, the glacier of Menoue, surmounted by the elevated summit of Mont Velan, the highest part of the Great St. Bernard. In half an hour the Hôpital is reached, consisting of two small, arched buildings. To one, intended for the refreshment of travellers, the domestic of the convent, nominated the *maronnier*, or *hospitalier*, frequently conveys bread, cheese, and wine, especially on the approach of night. The other building is intended for the reception of such as perish on their way, who are laid out in their own clothes for inspection. The air of these regions is so cold, and unfavorable to putrefaction, that a corpse can be preserved several years without becoming too much altered for recognition. The Hospice, or Convent, is distant one league from the Hôpital. Half way between them a torrent is crossed which rises on the summit. The Col, or rather the Convent, of St. Bernard, is the point of separation be-

tween the waters that flow into the Adriatic Sea, and those that descend to the Mediterranean.

The most elevated part of the passage of the Great St. Bernard is a long and narrow valley, whereof the middle is occupied by a lake. At the eastern extremity of this lake is the Hospice, built on the side of the ancient Roman redoubt of *Ostiolum*; and at the opposite side, towards Italy, is the Plan de Jupiter, a small plain, wherein once stood a temple dedicated to that deity. The mountain itself was called *Mons Jovis*, whence was formed by corruption *Mont Joux*, a name which was at length superseded by that it bears at present. As the Hospice was incontestibly founded, in 962, by St. Bernard, it seems reasonable to suppose that he also gave name to the mountain: however, it appears from the Annals of Berlin that so early as 859 it bore its present appellation; for which it is perhaps indebted to Bernard, the uncle of Charlemagne, who once crossed it with a formidable army. It was under the title of *Penninus* that the mountain was dedicated to the father of the gods, as appears from several votive offerings that have here been found. Some, deriving the word from *Pœnus*, suppose that it means "Phœnician," or "Carthaginian," and have therefore attributed the institution of the temple to Hannibal: however, it is rather derivable from *penn*, a Keltic word signifying "high;" and thus *Jovi Pœnino*, which appears in the inscriptions, would be nearly equivalent to *Jovi summo* (considering *summo* to mean "highest" in locality, instead of potency). The supposition that Hannibal crossed the Great St. Bernard has been generally esteemed chimerical: however, the two opinions entertained as to the

etymology of the word *Penninus* can be easily reconciled by a consideration of the affinity between the Phœnician and Keltic languages; from which affinity it follows that the title might have been conferred by the Carthaginian general with a Keltic meaning. If, which is the most rational belief, Hannibal never crossed the St. Bernard, the Keltic title of its deity probably originated with some very ancient Keltic tribe, who have left many traces of their language in the southern parts of Switzerland. Appollonius Rhodius calls the parts about the lake of Geneva "the gloomy land of the Kelts." It is on record that Dathai, king of Ireland, a country in part Keltic, led an army to the frontiers of Italy some centuries before the christian æra, most of whom, with their general, perished in the Pennine Alps. The remnant formed a small colony on the spot, and the Keltic, or Irish, language is at this day spoken in some of the neighbouring districts; as, from a similar cause, the Teutonic in the Seven Communities north of Verona, and the ancient Latin in the mountains of Transylvania. The opinion, however, that the name Pennine originated with Dathai's followers would only be tenable on the presumption, apparently ill-grounded, that he reached the Alps before the time of Livy, in whose writings the words *Penninum* and *Pennino* occur. An intelligent writer, who supports the Keltic etymology of the word, accounts for the orthography of the word *Poenino*, as it appears in the votive inscription, spelt with a diphthong, by supposing that it was vitiated by travellers who, like Pliny, believing that Hannibal really passed the St. Bernard, conceived the deity of the place to have been Carthaginian; and, in their inscriptions, exchanged the simple for the compound vowel ac-

Accordingly. A Valaisan author asserts that a statue of Jupiter, which stood on the highest point of the passage, was, in 389, overthrown by the younger Constantine, who substituted a milliary column dedicated to himself. This is the column already mentioned as existing in the burgh of St. Pierre.

St. Bernard, born of the noble family of Menthon, in Savoy, was a regular canon, and archdeacon of Aoste. He governed the monastery for forty years, and died in 1008. Two conflagrations, the latter of which occurred in 1555, consumed all the valuable documents, which would have explained the original circumstances of its foundation. About the middle of the fifteenth century the fraternity had risen to a great degree of opulence, being possessed of estates in both the Sicilies, in the Netherlands, and even in England, as well as in the adjacent countries. Of these, however, they became gradually dispossessed, and their means are at present so limited, that they are necessitated to send periodically in quest of contributions through the various cantons of Switzerland.

The monks of this community are regular canons of St. Augustine. Their superior has the title of *prévost*, or provost. He is crossed and mitred, and receives his bulls from the Pope, after being elected by the chapter. His appointment is for life. The other dignities of the monastery only continue for three years. As that of provost is only bestowed upon those who have spent their youth in the exercise of that hospitality for which the convent is so remarkable, the brother invested with it is at liberty to reside in the establishment at Martigny. The first in authority after the *Prévost*, is the *Prieur Clausstral*, who constantly resides on the spot, and governs the community. The other

functionaries are the Sacristain, or guardian of the church; the Cellerier, or Procureur, who deals out the provision, administers the external concerns of the convent; the Clavandier, who distributes victuals and other necessities to the monks, and to travellers; and, finally, the Infirmier, to whose care the sick are confided. The number of the monks is not fixed, but generally amounts to about twenty or thirty; of these ten or twelve reside in the convent, eight hold curacies dependent on the chapter; and those who, through age or infirmity, are incapable of enduring the cold air of the mountain, are allowed to reside at Martigny.

The Hospice of the Great St. Bernard, the most elevated habitation of the old world, has long been celebrated for the active humanity of its inmates. Continually on the watch to assist the indigent who arrive at their dwelling, they are equally vigilant in searching for those whom fatigue or severity of weather may have arrested on the way. To aid this pious labour, dogs are trained to the office of seeking travellers who may have been buried in the snows. These animals have bells round their necks, by the tinkling of which those in distress may learn that assistance is near. They have frequently evinced very great sagacity in the discharge of their duty. One of them called Barry, now dead, is said to have saved fifteen individuals. His skin may be seen stuffed in the museum at Berne. These dogs are accompanied on their excursions by the *maronniers*, or domestics, and sometimes by the monks themselves. As their scent does not extend to a great depth, the men carry long poles which they plunge continually into the snow, judging by the nature of the resistance whether they have chanced upon a rock or a human being. Engaged thus in contri-

buting to the comforts of others, they have but few of their own. Living in perpetual solitude, they have to endure a rigorous winter of eight months' continuance, and the dreariness of a summer without vegetation. Some of the brethren endeavour to extort a scanty produce from the rocky soil, while others devote their leisure to the study of natural history.

From the time of Augustus the route of the Roman legions, destined for Helvetia, Gaul, and Germany, was across the Great St. Bernard. The troops of Aulus Cæcinna, the captor of Aventicum, traversed it in 69, on their way to encounter Otho in Italy; an army of Lombards in 547; and others under Charlemagne, his uncle Bernard, the cruel Margrave Boniface, and the archbishop of Milan. During the wars of Charles of Burgundy also it was sometimes crossed. About the end of the ninth century, an army of Saracens coming from Piedmont passed the St. Bernard, and took possession of St. Maurice. Between the spring of 1798, when the French penetrated into Switzerland, and the year 1801, more than one hundred and fifty thousand soldiers ascended this mountain, and the convent was for above a year garrisoned by one hundred and eighty men. In 1799 the Austrians and French had here an engagement. Between the 15th and 21st of May 1800, Napoleon Buonaparte, then first consul, passed at the head of the French army of reserve, sixty thousand strong, with his artillery and cavalry, and lodged one night at the convent. Sixty-four men were employed to draw each piece of cannon from St. Pierre to the height of the passage. This was the great army that defeated the Austrians at the battle of Marengo. General Desaix, who fell in the

engagement at that place, is buried in the church of St. Bernard : a monument was, in 1805, erected to his memory.

The Hospice of the Great St. Bernard, computed to be about thirty miles from Martigny, is an oblong stone structure. On the ground-floor are the church, refectory, and apartments destined for the poor. Above are those of the monks, and a number of chambers prepared to receive travellers of distinction. It is about to be considerably enlarged, and a subscription is on foot in various countries to assist the undertaking. All are entertained gratuitously ; but few depart without tendering some compensation. In winter the summit, which is on the south side of the Hospice frequently discharges its snows on the terrace, sometimes on the very roof, with so remarkable a concussion of the air that the gates of the convent are at times lifted from their hinges.

The environs of the convent present a variety of objects interesting to the naturalist. Among these several *Cols*, or elongated summits, are conspicuous ; as, the Col entre les deux Fénêtrés, the Pointe du Drome, the Tour des Fous, the Pain de Sucre, the Chenalette, and the Monmort. The tourist has his choice of returning to Martigny, proceeding to Courmayeur, or descending to the Cité d'Aoste in Italy.

THE PISSE VACHE.—Within a league of Martigny is the celebrated cascade of the Pisse Vache, only a few paces on the left of the high road leading to St. Maurice, Bex, and the Lake of Geneva. On issuing from Martigny, the Dranse is crossed ; the castle of La Bathia appears on the left, and the road passes through the village or suburb of the same name, at the foot of the rock surmounted by the

ruins. Beyond this, at the Pont de Trient, on the left of the road, is a gorge or chasm of nearly perpendicular rocks, called the Antre de Trient, twelve hundred feet high, through which rushes the river of the same name, about five leagues from its source. A steep ascent from the village of Verière conducts to the villages of the commune of Salvent, situated on the left at a height apparently inaccessible. The fine cascade of the Pisse Vache, where the Salanche falls from a rock nearly three hundred feet high, can be seen tolerably well from the road by those who may not have leisure to descend from their carriage.

§ 7. BEX.

ROAD FROM MARTIGNY TO BEX.—The road from Martigny to Bex, which is part of the great route of the Simplon, after passing the cascade of the Pisse Vache, traverses some unimportant villages, whereof Miville and Liviana are the principal, and at length reaches St. Maurice.

ST. MAURICE (*Agaunum*, *Tarnaga*, L.), once the capital of the Nantuates, and subsequently of the Low Valais, when it was united with Chablais, is distant four leagues from Martigny, and situated on the Rhone, between two mountains—the Dent de Midi on the west, and on the east the Dent de Morcles. The defile wherein it is built is so narrow that the houses, near the entrance on the northern side, are jammed against a perpendicular wall of rock. This defile has been compared to that of Gibraltar. The river is spanned by a handsome bridge of one arch, which unites the cantons of the Valais and Vaud, but belongs entirely to the former. It is usually considered to be Roman, and erected

by Julius Cæsar; but appears from authentic documents to have been built in 1482, by Bishop Jodocus Sillenus, or De Silinen, in place of another destroyed seven years before. This prelate also restored all the monuments that had suffered demolition in the war of 1475, and rebuilt the castles of St. Maurice and Martigny. There is a gate on the Vaudese side of the bridge, and the castle protects the road on the Valaisan. Near the castle is a cavern called the *Trou des Fées*, or "Fairies' Recess." Previously to the opening of the road from Meillerie to St. Maurice the only highway leading into the Valais was across this bridge; and the great valley of the Rhone, the largest in Switzerland, could then be shut up every night by the simple closing of the gate. The number of monumental stones found here render probable the existence of Roman catacombs or cemeteries in the neighbourhood. According to an ancient tradition, there were Christians here so early as 58, during the reign of Nero, who assembled in the present church of St. Laurence, which would thus be the oldest Christian church in Switzerland. However, although the architecture is very antiquated, it can hardly be referred to so ancient a period. At Veroliez, near St. Maurice, is also seen a chapel built on the spot where the Theban legion are said to have suffered martyrdom for their adherence to Christianity, on the 22d September 302, during the reign of Maximian. The town has its name from their canonized leader. The rich abbey of St. Maurice owes its origin to the veneration entertained for these military martyrs. It was in 517 founded, or at least richly endowed, by St. Sigismund, king of Transjuranian Burgundy, who, after murdering his son Sigric, retired hither in remorse. The abbey contains the shrines of

St. Sigismund and St. Maurice, many relics and some fine vases presented by Charlemagne. It was pillaged by the Lombards at the end of the sixth century, and about three centuries later by the Saracens. In the library are many manuscripts, and in the college a collection of objects of natural history. The Hôtel de Ville possesses some architectural beauty. At a considerable height above the town are the church and hermitage of Notre Dame du Sex, hewn out of the living rock. Hotels: the Union (considered the best), the Croix Blanche, and the Maison de Ville.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VILLAGE.—Bex, in the canton of Vaud, three quarters of a league distant from St. Maurice, and on the opposite side of the Rhone, is a very handsome village. It is considered one of the most agreeable residences in Switzerland, and has somewhat the air of a town. It is situated on the river Avençon. From the church, rebuilt in 1813, are discovered the ruins of the large feudal castle of Duin, destroyed in 1465 by the Bernese. Bex has acquired much celebrity by the *salines*, or “salt-works,” and a mineral spring in its neighbourhood, especially by the former. It is a favorite resort of those devoted to mineralogy, botany, or any other branch of natural history. The gardens and botanical collections of Mr. Schleicher, at Bex, and Mr. Thomas at Devin, contain many plants which are rare, though indigenous. In the fields of the environs are several springs impregnated with sulphur.

The principal roads that centre at Bex are that leading through Aigle, Roche, and Villeneuve, to Geneva, by way of Vevay and Lausanne, and that leading to St. Maurice, where it merges in the great route of the Simplon. The northern branch of the

latter road passes through Monthey, a small town built on the spot where the Vièze issues from the Val d'Illiers. It possesses an hospital, due to the beneficence of William de Marigny, curate of Bagnes, who, in 1384, bequeathed one half of his property for its foundation. Further on is Mürat, which, with Colombey, forms the Quartier d'Embas. Vionnaz, the next village, was the native place of Nicholas Dufour, provost of Nicholasberg, in Moravia, and diplomatic agent of the Emperor Joseph II, who amply rewarded his services. He died in 1812. Vauvrier, which succeeds, was burnt in 1805; but has been handsomely rebuilt. The church is situated on a commanding eminence, and the village contains very flourishing paper-mills, and a mineral spring. Charlemagne is said to have lodged here on his way to encounter the Lombards. Until very lately a festival in his honor was celebrated here; and the youngest married couple were bound to remove the snow from the meadow wherein the rural ball was given, the period of its observance being near the end of January (1).

§ 8. EXCURSIONS FROM BEX.

An agreeable excursion of one day may be undertaken from Bex to the mountain of Taveyannaz, where there is an entire village of *chalets*. Another interesting excursion may be made to the Val de Lie, or Illiers, above mentioned, and to the cascade of the Pisse Vache.

THE SALINES.—In 1554 the first saline sources, called in the dialect of the country *fontana salaye*, were discovered at Panex and Bévieux; and in 1591

(1) See "TOUR OF THE LAKE OF GENEVA."

two others, at Chamosaire and Les Fondemens. Since that period various galleries have been wrought in the rock, and spacious reservoirs and pits; one of which, excavated at Bouillet, is seven hundred and thirty-three feet deep. The principal salt-works are at Les Fondemens, three quarters of a league from Bex. Furnished with a frock and lamp, and preceded by a guide, the visitant enters a gallery, opened in 1733, and called the *Galerie des Invalides*, which is more than four thousand feet long, four broad, and six and a half high. On each side is a small canal, the one of fresh, the other of salt water. The former canal discharges itself without the gallery; the latter conveys its contents to the apartments where the saline particles are extracted. After walking for eight or ten minutes, he reaches a pit destined to receive the superabundant salt-water, and prevent its overflow. The vault shortly after rises to an elevation of from ten to twelve feet. After ascending a little through the same gallery, the visitant finds himself at the entrance of a large hall one hundred feet long, thirty-five broad, and nine high; in which, there is a very loud echo. This apartment is generally dry, although intended for a reservoir. After an ascent of ten or twelve minutes more he reaches a very deep pit, wherein is the saline source. The water is raised by means of pumps, set in motion by a wheel thirty-six feet in diameter, which is turned by the action of the fresh water. Near the wheel the mountain is pierced perpendicularly by a shaft or vent about six hundred feet high, which allows the air to circulate through the mine. Here also, as from the pit of Bouillet, the stars can be seen from the bottom in the open day, when the sky is very clear. The noise of the torrent of the

Grïone is very distinctly heard, which runs along the mountain, and is separated from the interior of the pit by a rock more than six hundred feet thick. This shaft is ascended by a staircase of four hundred and fifty steps, and the upper aperture is found to be half a league distant from that of Les Fondemens, where the visitant entered. The principal gallery leading to the saline source has many branches, opened in various directions, but which have been abandoned, as not affording on trial results sufficiently satisfactory. After viewing these important works the visitant descends to Bévieux, whither the salt water is conveyed by means of a subterraneous canal, and which is situated a quarter of a league from Les Fondemens. Pumps set in motion by the small river of Avençon, raise this water to the upper stage of the *bâtimens de graduation*, or "buildings of graduation," as they are technically called. Having thus attained a height of sixty feet it is submitted to the action of the atmospheric air, and loses by evaporation a great portion of its volume. The water being thus condensed, is prepared for being submitted to the action of fire in the huge cauldrons of Devin, near Bévieux. These, the only mines of the kind worked in Switzerland, although they produce great quantities of salt, are still inadequate to the consumption, which is necessarily very great in a country where cheese is the staple commodity. The deficiency is supplied by importation from France. These works are so much the more to be admired from the difficulty of piercing the rock; eight hours being required by a miner for penetrating to the depth of one inch and a half. They have more than once been buried by the inundations of the Brionne. The inspection of the mines was for six years committed to the great

Haller, whose writings on the subject as well as those of Messrs. Wild and Struve, his successors, are of very great value. The wild and romantic road to the salt-mines is practicable for a horse, or *char-à-banc*.

THE VALLEY OF ORMOND. — The valley of Ormond, inhabited by an interesting and laborious race, is but seldom visited. An agreeable excursion can, however, be made to it by a path which passes through the large village of Ollon, returning to Bex by Aigle, and St. Triphon. This valley is in length about four leagues. It contains a number of wooden houses, called *mazots*, ten of which are sometimes within the compass of one summer occupied in rotation by the same family. Aigle owes its name to the standard of a division of Roman cavalry quartered once on its site. It is situated near the Grand Eau, a torrent which has occasioned great ravages, especially in 1140. In this burgh may be seen a castle whose last lords, of the family of Torrens, surrendered to the Bernese, in 1534, their rights of jurisdiction over Aigle. Near St. Triphon is a square tower, probably of Roman construction, and the ruins of a chapel once visited by the numerous pilgrims that travelled through the valley of the Rhone, on their way to Rome. A Roman milestone, found near St. Triphon, which marked the seventeenth mile from Martigny, is preserved in the church of Ollon.

Those who wish to visit the valley of Ormond without returning to Bex may proceed on foot or on horseback by Grion to Gsteig (*Châtelard*, F.), situated in the valley of the same name, and thence by a small carriage to Saanen (*Gessenay*, F.). This is the chief place in the Pays de Saanen, or Gessenay, once within the extensive domains of the counts

of Gruyères. It is a very interesting district, and furnishes a great quantity of the cheese called *gruyères*. There is another kind, the *vacherins* or *tatscherikase*, which is much esteemed, but too soft for exportation. From Gessenay they may proceed by the high road to Château d'Oex, in the Pays d'en haut Roman, and Gruyères, to Vevay or Friburgh; or through the Simmenthal to Thun, and thence to Berne, or the Oberland. The Simmenthal, although not much frequented by tourists, is very interesting, and contains some good inns. Those who wish to extend their excursion beyond the valley, and afterwards return to Bex, will find a road conducting from Château d'Oex to Aigle, in seven hours, but practicable only on foot or on horseback.

THE DIABLERETS.—There are two routes from Bex to Sion by the mountains called the Diablerets, which are, however, impracticable for carriages. The longer, but less difficult, follows the course of the Avençon, and passes through Frénières and the handsome valley of Les Plans. The other traverses Grion, where lodging may be obtained at the parsonage, as the journey is rather too long for one day. On ascending to the mountain of Anzeindaz, the path leads along the base of the Argentine and Diablerets. On the Azeindaz is the fine glacier of Panérossaz, where the Avençon rises. On the Michantein (that is, the first or second Sunday of August) the young peasants of the vicinity celebrate a rural festival on this high mountain. Near it is the valley of Boulaire, where ancient arms have been found. This is supposed to be the scene of a battle between the people of Aigle and Bex on the one side, and the Valaisans on the other, which took place about the year 1384. Beyond the most

elevated part of the passage is a steep descent to the valley of Cheville, where the Valaisan pasturages and *chalets* begin. The path then continues for two leagues across the wreck of part of the mountain, which had originally five peaks, of which but three remain, one having fallen on the 25th September 1714, another in 1749. The waters of the Liserne, checked by the accumulation of wreck, formed the small lake of Derborenze, about a thousand paces long. Beyond the last bridge over the Liserne, where it precipitates itself into a fearful abyss, is the Chemin Neuf, wrought on the edge of a precipice. The part called the Saut du Chien, or "dog's leap," is very dangerous to pass. At the end of this is the chapel of St. Bernard, whence there is a descent by Aven to Sion, in three hours. The Valaisans formerly believed that the Diables were one of the porches of hell; and the mountain was in consequence frequently exorcised.

§ 9. SION.

ROAD FROM MARTIGNY.—The road from Martigny to Sion follows the bend of the Rhone. Opposite to Martigny, and on the other side of the river, are the two villages of Branson and Fouilly, the former of which is celebrated for its wine. Along the valley of Martigny, as this part of the great valley of the Rhone is sometimes called, are several ruins of castles and round towers situated upon rocks. These were the strong-holds of three marauding brothers, who kept up a communication with each other by signals, so as to enjoy every facility for waylaying travellers. Having passed through the village of Riddes, four leagues and a half from Martigny, the road crosses the Rhone, and, shortly

after, a stream which separates the Low from the High Valais. Further on is the village of St. Pierre. At Ardon the Liserne crosses the road, descending from the Diablerets to the Rhone; and, beyond Vetroz, the road is also traversed by the Morge, once the limit between the two Valais. In the name of the former village some trace that of the *Ardyi*, an ancient tribe of the country.

HOTELS.—The Lion d'Or and the Croix Blanche, which appear to enjoy a nearly equal reputation. The former is perhaps preferable.

GENERAL VIEW.—Sion (*Sitten*, G. *Sedunum*, L.), the capital of the canton of Valais, is situated on the Sionne, or Sitten, near its junction with the Rhone. The city has often been devastated by this torrent, which rises in the glacier of the Geltenhorn, especially in 1740 and 1778. It contains about two thousand inhabitants. Above it rise three isolated rocks. On the one are the old church called the Eglise de la Sainte Vierge, and the castle of Valerie, or Valère. In the former is venerated the tomb of the dean Will, who died in 1696: the latter is still inhabited, although said to be as ancient as the times of the Romans. The other hill, which is higher, has on its summit the castle of Tourbillon, built in 1294 by the Bishop of Chablant, which has been occasionally the residence of the bishops. It was consumed in the conflagration of 1788 with a collection of the portraits of all the bishops of Sion, which had been for ages carefully preserved, except a few that still exist in the refectory of the Jesuits, and the convent of the Capuchins. In the gorge which separates the two hills is the small church called the Eglise de Tous les Saints. Lower down, and impending over the city, is the castle of Majories, which has been frequently

burnt and rebuilt. It continued to be the usual residence of the bishops until 1788, when it became uninhabitable, in consequence of the conflagration already mentioned. The situation of Sion, in the widest part of the valley of the Rhone, is one of the finest in Switzerland; but the appearance of the city itself does not correspond to that of its environs, being very gloomy, and calculated to produce a disagreeable impression, from the frequency of cretinous and goitred individuals. The aspect of the *crétins*, or imbecile persons, is hideous in the extreme; but the *goitres*, or wens, unless when very large, may be concealed, and are in some instances susceptible of cure. The city is surrounded by deep trenches, high ramparts, and strong walls. It has six gates, adorned with paintings of scriptural subjects, and is divided into four quarters. Amid its crooked and narrow avenues it contains one public square, or rather wide street, called the Grand Pont, wherein is the market-place. It is bordered with handsome buildings, among which those of the nobility are distinguishable by their gilt balconies.

This city, founded so early as the time of Augustus, if not earlier, has been besieged, captured, and burnt, entirely or in part, eight times, from the year 888, when Rodolph I, king of Transjuran Burgundy, took possession of it, until 1798, when it came into the power of the French. In the conflagration of 1788 an irreparable loss occurred, that of the public archives, a valuable depository of documents connected with the general history of Switzerland as well as of the Valais in particular.

The principal roads that centre at Sion are, those leading into Italy by Brigg and the Simplon, and

into Savoy and Switzerland by Martigny. The others are mere mountain paths: for instance, that to Bex by Grion; that to Gotelg (or Châtelet) and Saanen (or Gessenay), which crosses the Saneth; that to Lenk and Tweysimmen, which crosses the Ravil; and that to Riona, in the Val Pellina, by the Eringerthal (or Val d'Herens) and St. Barthelemy.

PUBLIC EDIFICES, INSTITUTIONS, etc.—1. The Cathédrale is of Gothic architecture. Upon its walls are several Roman inscriptions, some of which testify the gratitude of the inhabitants towards the Emperor Augustus, their patron. It contains fifteen altars, and a number of tombs. 2. The Eglise de St. Theodule, rebuilt by cardinal Matthew Schinner, and dedicated to the patron of the Valais, once a bishop of Sion. 3. The Hôtel de Ville, a good specimen of the architecture of the middle ages. Its clock is considered a master-piece of Gothic mechanism. 4. The Chancellerie, a modern building. 5. The Collège des Jésuites, in a fine situation. 6. The Séminaire Episcopal, the professors whereof are elected out of the chapter of the cathedral solely, to the exclusion of the Jesuits. 7. The Arsenal, which has been emptied of its contents by the French. 8. The Calendes, a tower which dates from the time of Charlemagne, and has been modified into a residence for the four great dignitaries of the episcopal chapter. 9. The Tour des Chiens, or “dog’s tower.” This is situated above the defile which leads to the ruins of the castle of Tourbillon. In this tower twenty citizens were, in 1308, confined and put to death, for having patriotically opposed the subjection of the Valais to the count of Savoy. 10. The Hôpital, without the city, the administration of which is vested in eight sisters of Charity, called here White Sisters, one of whom

fills the office of prioress. All sick persons, indiscriminately, whether of the city or canton, and even travellers, are admissible into this hospital.

11. The Couvent des Capucins, also without the city, inhabited by ten monks, and remarkable for the beauty of its situation. It contains a very curious clock constructed by one of the fraternity. There are several other churches at Sion. A numismatical collection may be seen at the residence of Major Odet. Among the curiosities of the city may be enumerated some specimens of a coin which originally bore the impress of St. Theodore in his pontifical robes, represented overthrowing the devil, who appears with a bell in his hand. A bishop of Sion caused the figure of the saint to be effaced, so that the effigy of his Satanic majesty is now alone visible. This prelate was the predecessor of the militant cardinal Schinner, who signalized himself at the battle of Marignano.

PROMENADES.—There are no promenades, properly so called, at Sion; the vicinity, however, is provided with a number of delightful walks, especially that part between the city and the Rhone, and the hills called the Mayens de Sion, at the opposite side of the river, which extend more than two leagues, and terminate in the fine forest of Thiong. On these hills are most of the country seats belonging to the citizens. Near the village of Bramois, about half a league south-east of the city is the Ermitage de Longeborne, much frequented by devotees. It is situated at the entrance of the valley of Hêrens, in a very wild and romantic position. A church, with its chapels, altars, staircases, refectory, cells, and cellars, forming a complete convent, was here hewn out of the rock, about the beginning of the sixteenth century, and by the

hands of a single hermit. It was at first inhabited by monks, who all fell victims to the dampness of the place. It remained for some time deserted, but was afterwards re-occupied. Of late three poor hermits were in possession of it. The finest points of view are at the castles of Tourbillon and Valerje. From the former may be seen, on the summit of a mass of very steep rocks, the ruins of those of Seon and Montargis. In 1375, Antony de Thurn surprised Gradecius, bishop of Sion, with his chaplain, while celebrating matins, and had them precipitated from the summit of the castle of Seon. Near Sion is the field of battle called de la Planta, where the people of the High Valais defeated an army of ten thousand Savoyards, on the 13th November 1475.

§ 10. EXCURSIONS FROM SION.

BATHS OF LOUECHE.—The baths of Louèche, or Leuk, situated in the gorge Louèche, and two leagues from the town of the same name, are the most celebrated in Switzerland, and form one of the most interesting excursions that can be undertaken from Sion. The road on issuing from that city enters the valley of Louèche, as that part of the great valley of the Rhone which extends from Sion to Brigg is sometimes termed, although the valley of Louèche, properly so called, branches off to the north of this valley. Beyond the village of St. Leonhard it crosses the Mendiripi, and afterwards reaches Sierre (*Siders, G.*), one of the principal towns of the canton of Valais, distant three leagues from Sion. Here reside the richest of the Valaisans. In some private houses Roman inscriptions may be seen. The large fortress of Alt-Siders

and the castle of Beauregard are situated on a rock at the entrance of the valley of Anniviers, on the opposite side of the Rhone from Sierre. From this town to the baths of Louèche the distance is above five leagues. It is usual to leave the carriage at Sierre, and employ mules. The village of Salges, and the village and mountain of Faxen, are passed, after which the path enters a pine forest, and emerges near the top of a steep acclivity. The passage which is here hewn out of the rock impends over a fearful precipice above the river, or torrent, of Dala. This dangerous pass is called the Galerie. Beyond it are several fine Alpine pasturages, succeeded by a forest of larch. At the village of Inden this road unites with that leading from the burgh of Louèche to the baths. Beyond this is the village of the baths, called Baden.

The warm baths of Louèche, reputed the most salutary in Switzerland, are found beneficial in a variety of diseases of three different descriptions. The springs are twelve in number. They were discovered so early as the twelfth century, by some shepherds, or hunters. John Mans erected a tower for their defence, and a sort of wooden entrenchment was constructed to protect them from the bears and wolves, by which these solitudes were then infested. Bishop Siènen founded in this place the church of St. Barbe, and some of the Valaisan nobles erected houses. In 1501 Cardinal Schinner erected an inn, and effected other considerable improvements about the principal baths. Some other individuals, imitating his example, constructed a square adorned with porticos, which served as a promenade, and a handsome street, all which were swept away by an avalanche eighteen years afterwards. A recurrence of this fatality in 1749, and

again in 1759, destroyed successively a part of the village. At present there are accommodations for a hundred bathers. As the avalanches fall only in the spring, all danger is past before the bathing-season commences. There are separate establishments for the richer and poorer classes at different extremities of the village. Several of the former are within the village, and one in a meadow at a little distance, which is reserved for leprous patients. The principal spring, called the Grande Source, or the Source de St. Laurent (*Lorenzenquelle*, G.), issues from the earth between the inns and the buildings attached to the baths. It forms a considerable stream, which supplies the Bains des Messieurs, Des Gentilshommes, and Des Pauvres. Above the principal spring is that called Goldbrünnlein, and at the north-east of the village are also several others in the fields extending towards the Dala, the chief of which are the Bains des Lepreux, the Bains de Guérison, and the Kotzgülle which excites vomiting. About two hundred paces from the baths is a fountain of excessively cold water, which is called the Source de Notre Dame (*Liebfrauenbrunnen*, G.). The buildings are of wood, with the exception of one, erected in 1817, entirely of stone. The interior of these wooden buildings is divided into four large square compartments, each large enough to accommodate twenty persons. The two sexes bathe together, remaining at first half an hour in the water daily, but gradually increasing to ten or twelve. They sit upon moveable seats, and are furnished with floating tables, whereon breakfast is served, and books, dice-boards, etc. deposited. The fashionables of the baths form a society, to which no new-comer is welcome, except those who are affected with some malady, and intend remain-

ing for some time at the baths. A wart is considered passing genteel, but a scar takes the precedence of all ailments. At certain hours in the day strangers are admitted to contemplate the motley and grotesque assemblage. The Maison Blanche is considered the best hotel.

Those who wish to vary their route, on returning to Sion, may descend to the high road at Susten by the town of Louèche, or Louëtsche, picturesquely situated at the opposite side of the river from Susten, and at a small distance. Louèche is rendered very conspicuous from the high road by its numerous handsome buildings. It was formerly defended by two castles, dismantled in 1414, the ruins of which still exist. It contains two churches, a government house, an Hôtel de Ville, etc. Near Louèche is the Seufzer Matte (*Prairie de Soupirs*, F.), "Meadow of Sighs," where, in 1318, the Valaisans destroyed a small army which the gentry of the neighbouring countries had raised against them: the flower of the nobility of the Oberland perished in this conflict. On descending to the Rhone a bridge leads to Susten, from which village the visitant returns along the Simplon road, through Pfyn, to Sierre and Sion.

A short sojourn at the baths will afford time for some interesting excursions. The village of Albinen, one league distant, is built upon a precipice so steep and elevated that it is only by means of light ladders, called properly *Les huit Echelles*, that a communication is effected between it and the valley. The peasantry constantly ascend and descend, heavily laden, even at night, although the danger is to the inexperienced completely appalling. The cascade of the Dala, which descends from the glacier of the Balmhorn, distant half a league, should be visited

in the afternoon while the sun is shining, as the effect of the rainbows which it exhibits is very beautiful. An agreeable path leads to the glacier of the Balnhorn. The summit of the Cherbenon affords a fine point of view : it can be gained after a walk of an hour and a half, passing by the mountain of the Torrent. From this elevation may be seen the two great Alpine chains—that on the south from Mont Blanc to the Simplon, and that on the north from the Gemmi to the Finsteraarhorn, as well as the gorge of the Dala, the course of the Rhone to a distance of twenty leagues, etc. Those who pass a night at Baden should contemplate the effect of the moonlight on the environing scenery, when opportunity allows. But the mountain Gemmi forms by far the most interesting excursion of the district ; after ascending which the tourist has his choice of proceeding through the Kanderthal to the Bernese Oberland, or of returning to Louèche, or Sion.

THE GEMMI.—The passage of this mountain is perhaps the most extraordinary in the entire range of the Alps. The southern side, which is nearest to the baths of Louèche, is almost perpendicular. After starting from Sion, and arriving at the bath, the tourist, having provided a guide, proceeds towards the mountain, and, after about half an hour, arrives at the bottom of a path ten thousand one hundred and twenty feet long, wrought by the Tyrolese between the years 1736 and 1741 ; which ascends in such a zigzag manner that it becomes at every instant invisible. There is no danger whatever in the ascent, but persons subject to giddiness should descend with great caution. Many invalids, on their way to the baths, are transported across the mountain on a sort of bier by eight men. On arriving at this appalling passage they turn their back to-

wards the descending path, or have themselves blindfolded. This perpendicular and winding road is, however, practicable for mules and horses. At about one half of the ascent the impending rock forms a sort of vault, called the *Grandes Galeries*: at about two thirds a solitary pine may be observed, rising over a fearful precipice. Some years since a Valaisan had the hardihood to mount to the top of this tree, and break off its loftiest branch. On the right, beyond the precipice, is a little square opening: this leads to the dangerous path by which the summit of the mountain was formerly attainable. After about an hour and a half the *chalets* of the Gemmi are reached, and a very magnificent view obtained from a sort of cabin or penthouse, near the top of a rock at the summit of the ascent. The highest part of the mountain, called the Daube, is about half a league further. On the east are seen two similar peaks, to which the mountain probably owes its name, which means "twins," from a corruption of the Latin word *gemini*. Monte Rosa is visible from this elevation, and also the Weisshorn, the Arc du Zan, and all the southern chain of the Valaisan Alps. In the midst of this desert, as it may be termed, is the Lake of Daube, nearly three quarters of a league in length by one quarter in breadth, which is frozen during eight months in the year. The path which winds along the eastern shore of this lake crosses a space occupied by horizontal rocks, where a number of large furrows are seen, supposed to be the traces of an ancient glacier. On the west is the vast glacier of Lammern, from which may be seen the lofty summit of Flis-chi-ven. About half a league beyond the lake is the inn of Schwarrbach. This was the scene of a horrible circumstance, which furnished the poet Werner

with the subject of a dramatic piece intituled, *The Twenty-fourth of February*. From this point the tourist has his choice of returning to Louèche, continuing his course to Thun in the canton of Berne, or proceeding to An der Lenk in the Simmenthal, through the gloomy solitudes of the Adelboden, a distance of eleven leagues. This is, however, a journey of extreme danger. On the contrary, the route to Thun will be found both safe and agreeable. This road was made to a considerable extent at the joint expense of the Bernese and Valaisans, in order to facilitate communication between the canton of Berne and the baths of Louèche. Beyond Schwarrbach the path crosses the wreck of a mountain, and afterwards a plain covered with alpine pastures, whereon the ravages of an avalanche are plainly discernible, which, in 1782, descended from the Rinderhorn. Further on is an Alp, on the right of which is seen the valley of Gasteren, a dark abyss, between the pyramidal mountain of Alt Elz, with its summits perpetually covered with snow, on the south, and the Blümlis Alp, called also the Frau (or *Pemme*), on the north. A little beyond the frontier which separates the cantons of the Valais and Berne, the path begins to accompany the river Kander, which descends from the glacier of the same name, a branch of the great glacier of Ischimgel. The path afterwards passes near some *chalets*, and begins to descend through a narrow defile, shut in by masses of fallen rock, and shaded by some young pines, and the steep acclivities of the Gelli-horn, near which are the heights of Wintereck. On issuing from this defile the Kander Thal, or Valley of the Kander, is perceived immediately beneath. After a very steep descent, and the passage of the Nüschinen, which forms a handsome cascade,

the tourist finds himself at the base of the Gemmi, and within half a league of Kandersteg, the only village on the road through the Kander Thal, and which is considered to possess a good inn. At this village, distant six leagues from the baths, one of the vehicles called *petits-chars* may be procured, with the assistance of which the entire journey from the baths of Louèche to Thun may be accomplished in one day, provided the tourist have started from the former place not later than five in the morning. The Kander Thal merges in the Valley of Frutigen. The village of the same name, situated at the angle formed by the Kander Thal and the Adelboden, is the largest, richest, and handsomest in the canton of Berne. A league beyond Frutigen is Kien, at the opening of the Kien Thal, which lies between the vallies of the Kander and Lauterbrunnen. Not far from the entrance of the Kien Thal is another wild valley, almost closed in by a rock, on which are the remains of the castle of Scharnach Thal. It was hither that Nicholas de Scharnach Thal retired, after the defeat of Charles of Burgundy at the battle of Grandson. The road still follows the course of the Kander through Müllinen towards Thun, until it falls into the Lake of Thun by a canal near Strättlingen.

THE GRIMSEL, AND SOURCE OF THE RHONE.—Although the mountain Grimsel is too remote from Sion to be strictly reckoned among the excursions which can be conveniently undertaken from it, and rather forms the limit of the tour through the Bernese Oberland, it may still be satisfactory to the traveller on his way to Italy, to learn that a short delay will enable him to visit this remarkable mountain and the adjacent source of the Rhone, with the glacier adjacent. To those also who wish

to proceed from the High Valais into the Oberland, the Grimsel affords an entrance on the east, as the Gemmi does on the west.

Having followed the Simplon road from Sion to Sierre, as already described, the next village is Tourtemagne (*Turtman*, G.), nearly five leagues from Sion, and watered by the torrent of the same name, which descends from the Turtman Thal. At a short distance from the village is a handsome cascade about three hundred feet high, which is generally visited by travellers. The village owes its name to an ancient castle, called in Latin *Turris Magna*, for which a modern chapel has been substituted. Passing through Brunk and Turtig the road enters Viège (*Visp*, G.), one of the most important towns of the canton.

Viège, about six leagues and a half from Sion, stands at the opening of the Visp Thal, which branches into the two valleys of Rosa (*Saas*, G.) and St. Nicholas (*Matter*, G.). Near the entrance of the town the road is crossed by the impetuous river of the same name. There are two churches, whereof that of St. Martin is remarkable by the height of its steeple, its gate, and an adjacent hermitage. The Maison de Ville, or Town-house, was adorned with fine crystals until the period of the French occupancy in 1799. At a little distance is a bridge across the Rhône, whence Monte Rosa is visible, and the populous valley that extends to its base.

Further on is the village of Gambsen, and beyond it the river Nanzen, which descends from the Nanzen Thal. On the right bank of this river are the remains of a long and strong rampart flanked with towers, called *Murus Vibericus* by ancient geographers. It is supposed by some to have been built

by the Romans as a check to the Viberians; by others, that it was erected by the Valaisans to prevent the incursions of the nobility, with whom the commoners were during the dark ages in continual warfare. The river served as a trench to this fortification, and it was in a measure supported against the mountain. The next village is Glyss, within a short distance of Brygg. Between them flows the Saltine. At Glyss the ascent of the Simplon begins. The road to the Grinsel here deviates from the route of the Simplon hitherto pursued, but continues to follow the course of the Rhone. The name of this village is a corruption of the Latin *ecclesia*, "church;" that of Glyss being one of the most ancient in the country. In one of its chapels, dedicated to St. Anne, is a picture representing George Supersax, so notorious in Swiss history, and his wife Margaret Léner, with their twelve sons and eleven daughters.

Brygg, situated in an angle between the Rhone and the Saltine, is one of the handsomest towns in the entire canton. It is distant from Sion about eight leagues and a quarter. The roofs of the houses being covered with micaceous slates, and those of the churches adorned with large metal globes, sparkle in the sunshine, and give the town a very peculiar appearance when viewed from a distance. There are several considerable buildings at Brygg. The principal church is built in an elevated situation. The castle of the Baron Stockalper, in one of the principal streets, is a remarkable structure furnished with four square towers of great height, and like the churches, adorned with metal globes. This family is the most noble of the canton. The Jesuits' College was founded in 1662. There is also an Ursuline convent, established in 1665. The

war in 1798 and 1799 was very destructive to this town; which has, however, in a considerable degree retrieved its losses, owing to an extensive transit trade. It is the only commercial town in the entire canton of the Valais. About half a league from Brygg, at the entrance of the valley of Gradetz, are some hot springs, similar to those of Louèche, which were formerly much in repute. The earthquake which destroyed Lisbon on the 1st November 1755, and that of the 9th December, were very prejudicial to Brygg. The shocks were felt during an entire month. The principal hotels are the Croix, the Pigeon, and the hotel d'Angleterre.

At the other side of the Rhone is the large village of Naters. Here is the old castle of Flue, once the residence of the powerful family of Auf der Flue. Half a league further the Masa descends to the Rhone. The depth of the valley whence it issues is occupied by the immense glaciers of Aletsch, which extend from the southern side of the Jungfrau to the distance of eight or nine leagues. Further on, and distant two leagues from Naters, is Mörell. Near the next village, Deisch, the torrent of Binnen, descending through the valley of the same name, joins the Rhone. At Veisch is the entrance to the valley and glacier of the same name. Several unimportant villages intervene between this and Münster, which is the largest in this elevated part of the High Valais. Beyond this village are Geschenen and Ulrichen; between which is the opening of the Eginen Thal, through which flows a torrent. Beyond Ulrichen is Obergestelen, near the foot of the Grimsel, and about nine leagues from Brygg. So far as this a small carriage may be employed, but no other can pass. It requires three

hours and a half to ascend from this village to the Hospice of the Grimsel (1).

Should the tourist purpose to descend on the opposite side, instead of returning by the same road, he might, previously to the ascent, proceed to visit the source of the Rhone, distant only two leagues from Obergestelen. The excursion may be undertaken on a mule. Proceeding in the direction of the chain of the Furka, which closes the valley of the Rhone, he traverses Oberwald, the last village in the canton of the Valais, and arrives after some time at the glacier of the Rhone, whence issue two torrents which flow towards the source of the river. These torrents descend from a greater height, and with a much greater volume than the small thread of water called by the Valaisans the Source du Rhone. Nevertheless, although they possess a better right to that name, they are merely termed Eaux des Neiges, or Eau du Glacier, "Snow-Waters," or "Glacier-Water."

CHAPTER III.

§ 1. FRIBURGH.

ROAD FROM LAUSANNE TO FRIBURGH.—The principal road to Friburgh, from the south of Switzerland, is that leading from Geneva by Lausanne; which is travelled by the Diligence. There is another from Vevay, which is, however, pursued by no public vehicle.

The Diligence, after leaving Lausanne, crosses a hill, passes through Croisettes, ascends the Jorat,

(1) See "GRIMSEL" in the section "OBERLAND."

and thence proceeds through Montpreveyre, Carrouge, Closis, and Bressonaz, to Moudon. This town (*Milden*, G. *Minidunum*, L.), which is of Roman origin, is situated on the Broie, at the entrance of a fertile valley. A fort was erected here by Pepin the Short, about 750, which was afterwards destroyed and rebuilt. Of this a strong square town still exists. The town was, about 1260, taken by Peter of Savoy, when it became the chief of the four *bonnes villes* of the Pays de Vaud, and capital of the country. There are at Moudon a handsome church dedicated to St. Etienne, and an old town-house. Over the gate of the town-house, or *maison de ville*, is a Roman inscription, dedicated to Marcus Aurelius, which formed part of an altar, and was found in 1732. Several silver medals of the age of Julius and Augustus Cæsar have been found in the vicinity. There was formerly in the highest part of the town, which is crowned by the castle of Carrouge, a church dedicated to Notre Dame. A large promenade along the river embellishes the environs. There was formerly, every autumn, a peculiar kind of bird-catching, called *chasse du Duc*, practised on a hill not far from Moudon. The birds of prey thus caught were exported throughout Europe, in order to supply the falconries. The principal hotels are the Maison de Ville and the Cerf.

Near Lucens, which possesses a large castle, built in 1161 by Landrich, bishop of Lausanne, the road crosses the Broie. Near Henniez, farther on, are warm baths, which have been for five centuries employed in rheumatic complaints. After passing through Marnans with its modern castle, and Bouley, the traveller arrives at Payerne. This town (*Peterlingen*, G.) is said to owe its origin to a Roman

named Paternus. It was rebuilt, if not really founded, by Bishop Marius, in 595. Bertha, queen of Burgundy, conferred many benefits on this town. In 961 she erected here a convent of Benedictines with materials taken from the ruins of the ancient *Aventicum*. This, becoming secularized at the time of the Reformation, was changed into a castle, and is now a boarding-school; its church was converted into a granary. Her extraordinary saddle, furnished with an aperture for her distaff, is exhibited in the principal inn. The bones of a woman, supposed to be hers, were, in 1817, found in St. Michael's tower, which appertained to the abbey. They have been deposited in the parish church by order of the Council of State. A long Latin inscription records her virtues. Rodolph the husband, and Conrad the son, of Bertha, were also buried at Payerne. In addition to the abbatial church, there is another at Payerne, supposed to have belonged to Queen Bertha. There is a Roman inscription on the bridge of Peim, which crosses the Broie; near which river the town is situated. Avenches, the ancient *Aventicum*, can be conveniently visited from Payerne. The diligence pursues the road to Friburgh by Montagni (between which and Payerne is the canton of Friburgh), L'Echelle, Grolly, and Belfaux.

ROAD FROM VEVAY TO FRIBURGH.—The road from Vevay to Friburgh ascends for some time the course of the Vevayse, through the valley of the same name, but forsakes it near Châtel St. Denis (commonly called Chateau), after passing the frontier between the cantons of Vaud and Friburgh. The view of this small town with its elevated castle, from the northern side, is picturesque. Proceeding through several small villages the traveller reaches Bulle,

about six leagues from Vevay. This town was in great part destroyed by fire in 1805, but has been rebuilt in a superior style. The handsome church contains an excellent organ, made by Moser of Friburgh. The old castle has become the residence of the prefect. The commerce of this town, which is the principal depository of the cheese of Gruyères, is considerable. The hotels are the Croix, the Maison de Ville, and the Mort.

Those who have sufficient time should not omit visiting the old castle and town of Gruyères, only one league distant from Bulle. The road passes through the Tour de Treme, a village surmounted by an ancient watch-tower of the counts of Gruyères, when sovereigns of the country, and afterwards through that of Pagny. The town of Gruyères (*Grezerz*, G.) is built on the summit of a very conspicuous hill, commanding a fine prospect, and accessible only by steep and rugged roads. On the highest part is the extensive castle with its long range of battlemented walls and towers, forming one of the finest monuments of feudal times in Switzerland. It continued in the possession of the counts until 1554, when an accumulation of debts obliged them to leave the country, and is at present occupied by the bailiff of the district. The thickness of the walls is very remarkable. Several of the apartments are still exhibited; for instance, the bed-chamber of the counts, with an antique bed curiously carved, and other old furniture; the chamber of *la belle Luce*, mistress to one of them; the torture-chamber, which contains an instrument made and employed within the last two or three years; the apartment where animals were slaughtered to supply the table, with its fire-place sufficiently capacious for roasting an entire ox, in which

the channel for conveying away the blood is still visible ; and, lastly, the banqueting-hall. Around one of the inner courts are several buildings ; for instance, the prison, and the vault of interment. There is some stained glass in one of the corridors. Adjoining to the castle are the hospital (wherein there is a chapel), and the principal inn, which is of very moderate pretensions. It is called the Hôtel de Ville, and the principal saloon is the apartment wherein the magistrates of the *commune* assemble. The church of St. Thomas is only remarkable for its antiquity. One of the most celebrated seminaries of the canton is at Gruyères. The district called the Pays de Gruyères is from eight to ten leagues in length, by about four in breadth. The cheese made upon the adjacent Alps is considered the best in Switzerland, and in great request throughout most parts of Europe. The best is made in the pastures of the Molesson, on the mountains above the valleys of Bellegarde and Charmay, and, as has been already mentioned, in the Pays de Gessenay. The most agreeable of what are called the Romance dialects of Switzerland is spoken in the Pays de Gruyères. The river Sarine (*Saane*, G.), which rises in the glacier of Sanetsch, flowing through the valley, passes under Gruyères, is shortly after joined by the Yonne, and continues to flow at a short distance from the road through its entire extent to Friburgh. The Molesson, the highest mountain of the canton, may be most conveniently ascended from Gruyères (1).

The country between Bulle and Friburgh, distant six leagues, is generally speaking handsome, but exhibits no objects peculiarly interesting. Se-

(1) See "EXCURSIONS FROM VEVAY."

veral villages occur along the road. Near Pont is a ruined castle, at some distance on the right; and near Favargnie, on the left, the road passes through a handsome wood in a very retired situation.

Pedestrians may travel from Gruyères to Friburgh by another very agreeable road, which passes through Corbières, by the abbey of Hauterive (1). By following a somewhat more circuitous route, which avoids Corbières, they may visit on their way the valleys of Bellegarde and Charmey, with the celebrated Chartreuse establishments of Valsainte (2).

HOTELS AND BATHS.—The principal hotels are the Hôtel des Marchands, and the Faucon. The baths within the city are those Aux trois Suisses, and the sulphur baths of Dr. Galé. Without the city are the baths In den Eigeln, and An der Saane. The mineral springs of Neigles at Garmiswyl, and Bonn, are at some distance from the city.

GENERAL VIEW.—The appearance of Friburgh, especially as seen from the north, is very remarkable. It is built partly on the top of a precipice nearly perpendicular, partly on the banks of the river Sartine, which makes here a semicircular bend, dividing the city into two regions, which are also separated by language—French being spoken in the lower, German in the upper town. In some of the central streets both languages are spoken. In one place the acclivity is so sudden that a flight of steps has been provided for communication, instead of a street. Many of the houses are built at an extreme height on the very edge of a precipice, and provided with exterior wooden galleries, projecting over it. The lower town is joined

(1) See “ABBAYE DE LA HAUTERIVE.”

(2) See “CHARTREUSE DE LA VALSAINTE.”

to the upper by three bridges. The houses of one street, called the Rue du Court Chemin, have no other roof than the terrace which supports those of the Rue de la Grande Fontaine. By ascending the latter, the Place de la Grande Fontaine is reached, adjacent to which are some of the principal buildings. There are many gardens, and even orchards, within the precincts of the city. The gate called the Bürglenthor, or Porte de Bourguillon, is a very conspicuous object, being placed between two precipices, and apparently half suspended in the air. The mill of the Motta is in a very picturesque situation at the end of the Pertis, opposite the convent of Maigrange.

The principal routes that centre at Friburgh are those leading to Geneva by Lausanne, to Berne, and to Vevay by Bulle.

PUBLIC EDIFICES AND INSTITUTIONS, etc.—1. The Cathédrale, or Eglise de St. Nicolas, a plain specimen of the Gothic architecture of the thirteenth century. It was begun in 1283; but the town, which is the highest in Switzerland, rising to an elevation of 363 feet, was not erected until 1452. It was commenced on the arrival at Friburgh of several councillors, who had been confined by the Austrians in the prisons of Freyburg, a town of the Brisgau. The bells are esteemed the finest in Switzerland. Over the principal entrance is an extraordinary and well executed piece of carving, which represents the Day of Judgment, with Heaven on the one side, and Hell on the other. Within the church are a number of tablets inscribed with epitaphs, and a few old specimens of stained glass. Among the pictures are the Birth of Jesus, and the Institution of the Lord's Supper, painted by an artist named Sutter. Another represents the Mar-

tyrdom of St. Meinard. 2. The Hôtel de Ville, built on the site of the castle of the dukes of Zähringen. From the castle this quarter of the city is called the Burg. A trench separated the ancient building from the rest of the city. In 1463 the tower was pulled down, and the materials thrown into the trench. Above it were constructed an arch, and a street called Pont-mouret. 3. The Collège des Jésuites, situated in the highest part of the city. It contains the Gymnasium and the residences of the professors. In the church are some handsome altar-pieces. 4. The Chancellerie, formerly the Académie, is built in one of the finest situations in the city, but has sustained much injury, having been during the last war converted into a barrack. 5. The Nouvelle Maison d'Ecole, behind the Cathedral. It has been built after the plans and under the direction of the Abbé Girard, an enlightened philanthropist, who has introduced into his seminary the Lancasterian system of mutual instruction, and also partially adopted the Pestalozzian principles. 6. The Hôpital, a fine establishment, which is very well administered. 7. The Maison de Travail et de Bienfaisance.

Friburgh possesses a great number of religious establishments in addition to those already mentioned. It contains in all two Chapters of Canons, four friaries, and five nunneries. The professors of the Lycée and Gymnase are twelve. There is a Séminaire, and several minor schools, which are under the direction of the Augustinians and Franciscans. The Ecole des Orphelins and the Ecole des Filles are under the superintendence of the Ursuline and Visitandine nuns. The Ecole des Garçons of the Abbé Girard has been already mentioned. There are at Friburgh some collections of objects of na-

164 GUIDE TO SWITZERLAND AND SAVOY.
tural history, belonging severally to the canon Fontaine (who has also a good library), M. de Praroman, and Lieutenant-Colonel Landerset. The convent of the Augustinians possesses a very indifferent master-altar, but some good specimens of sculpture. The public libraries are the Bibliothèque des anciens Jésuites and the Bibliothèque de la Société Economique.

PROMENADES.—1. Within the city is the Place des Tilleuls, or “Limes,” so called from a lime or linden planted here in 1476, on the 22d June it is said, the day on which Charles the Bold was defeated at Morat, the bearer of the news having presented himself with a lime or linden branch in his hand. A court was formerly held under it every Saturday, for the purpose of settling differences that occurred between the peasants in the neighbouring market-place. The court was hence called the Lindengericht. This venerable tree, which is twenty feet in circumference, was much damaged by a storm a few years since, but great care has been taken for its future preservation. Its lower branches rest upon a frame of wood supported by four pillars, and there are seats round it, which are a favorite lounge of the Friburghers. 2. The Place d’Armes, called also the Grande Place, and the Place du Tirage, is the principal promenade without the city. 3. The Palatinat is also without the city, and near the Porte de Morat.

ENVIRONS.—1. The valley of Gotteron, which may be considered a suburb of the city, is remarkable for an aqueduct wrought in the rock. This aqueduct is one thousand feet long, and supplies a forge and several mills with water. 2. The Etangs, outside the gate called the Porte des Etangs, and near the Jesuits’ college are reservoirs of water,

employed to cleanse the streets and check conflagrations : the pressure, however, of these great depositories, situated as they are on an elevation above the city, causes a portion to exude continually, and renders the houses in their vicinity damp and unwholesome.

The best situations for viewing the city and environs are the tower of the cathedral ; the Jesuits' college ; the summit of Schönenberg ; the meadow beyond the crucifix without the Porte de Bourguillon ; and the field behind the Place d'Armes, near the Porte de Romont. At a little distance from this gate a view of Mont Blanc may be obtained in clear weather.

§ 2. EXCURSIONS FROM FRIBURGH.

The village of Guggisberg and the baths of Gurnigel may be visited from Friburgh ; but more conveniently from Berne, among the excursions from which city they are enumerated. The battle-field of Laupen, which also belongs to these excursions, may be visited by those travelling to Berne, as there is a road practicable for small carriages between the two cities, which leads through the village of Laupen.

THE HERMITAGE DE LA MADELEINE. — About a league from the city is the Hermitage de la Madeleine, a very curious excavation four hundred feet in length, which is wrought in a rock on the bank of the Sartine. It consists of a church surmounted by a tower eighty feet high, a kitchen, and a cellar, with chambers, porches, and staircases. This pious and patient labour was accomplished by John Dupré of Gruyères, assisted by his servant alone, between the years 1670 and 1680. He was drowned

in 1708, while assisting some strangers across the river, who had come to visit him.

THE ABBAYE DE LA HAUTERIVE.—The Bernardine abbey of Hauterive is two leagues from the city. It was founded and richly endowed by William de Clan, in 1137, who was buried in the church, and whose family became extinct in the fifteenth century. An agronomic school on the Fellenbergian system was here established in 1808. There is also annexed to the abbey a curious building wherein the entire process of bread-making is conducted, from the grinding of the corn to the baking of the sponge.

THE CHARTREUSE DE LA VALSAINTE.—The convent called the Chartreuse de la Valsainte is situated in a fine valley, which extends between that of Charmey and the lake of Omeine (*Schwarzsee*, G.) on the south of Mont Berra, at about the distance of a five hours' walk from Friburgh. It is the principal Trappist establishment existing, but the discipline is somewhat less severe than at the convent of La Trappe. It was founded in 1294 by Géard de Corbière, and suppressed in 1778. In 1791 the convent and its possessions were sold for 25,000 *livres* to Dom Augustin de l'Estrange, master of the novices of the Chartreuse of La Trappe, who, on the suppression of the convents in France, took refuge at Friburgh with twenty-four other monks. On the opposite side of Mont Berra, at a place called Riédéra, there is a similar female establishment. Bulle, Gruyères, and the valley of Bellegarde, are at a short distance from the Valsainte.

MORAT.—One of the most interesting excursions usually undertaken from Friburgh is that to Morat (*Murten*, G.), near the lake of the same name, at the distance of three leagues from the city. The

road passes through Courtepin, and Münchwylér (*Villars le Moine*, F.). On a hill above the latter place is a celebrated lime-tree, ninety feet high and thirty-six in diameter, which was in 1550 stripped of all its bark. From this spot a fine view is obtained of the lakes of Morat, Neufchatel, and Bienné. The small, but handsome town of Morat is of an antique appearance: many of the houses are supported by low arcades. It has acquired much celebrity from the signal defeat of Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, which is commemorated by the lime-tree already described in the Place des Til-leuls, at Friburgh. Morat was originally founded by the Romans. It contains an old castle, some handsome buildings, a distinguished seminary, and a well regulated hospital. Several Roman remains have been found in the neighbourhood, especially at Münchwylér, where some remains of ancient buildings may be traced in the walls of the houses. In the castle are six inscriptions, from which it would appear that this place was once a suburb of the ancient *Aventicum*, and contained a temple, dedicated to the goddess *Aventia*. On the wall of the church of St. Maurice, near Morat, there is also an ancient inscription. The principal hotel within the town is the Aigle. The Lion d'Or is on the shore of the lake, and convenient for bathing and aquatic excursions.

Four years after the battle of Morat the bones of the Burgundians that fell on that memorable day were collected into a heap, forty-four feet long by fourteen broad, and a chapel erected on the spot, called the Ossuary (or bone-house,) of Morat. The chapel was rebuilt by the cantons of Berne and Friburgh, in 1755, with the following inscription, written by Haller :

D. O. M.

Caroli inclyti et fortissimi Burgundiæ Ducis exercitus Muratum obsidens ab Helvetiis cæsus hoc sui monumentum reliquit. 1476.

This monument of the defeat of their ancestors was destroyed by the Burgundian soldiers of the army of Brune, in 1798, when the French penetrated into this country. The spot, which is about a quarter of a league from Morat on the high-road leading to Lausanne, was subsequently marked by a lime-tree. A column, erected by the Friburghers in 1822, may also be seen beside the road.

The hill of Vuilly (*Mistellach*, G.), on the opposite side of the lake, commands a very fine view, comprehending the lakes of Morat, Neufchatel, and Bienne, and extending even to the Alps.

The visitant can return to Friburgh by Aventicum, distant two leagues from Morat.

AVENTICUM. — The town of AVENCHES (*Wiflispurg*, G., *Aventicum*, L.), the metropolis of ancient Helvetia, is perhaps the most interesting spot throughout Switzerland for antiquarian research. Although reduced to nearly the compass of one solitary street, which is on a considerable elevation and in the centre of the original city, it is supposed to have once extended its precincts nearly to the Lake of Morat. This town is probably one of the most ancient existing, at least if the presumption be well-grounded which assigns to it a date 589 years anterior to the Christian æra. Aventicum was in its most flourishing state from 69 to 77 during the reign of Vespasian, to whom it is supposed to have given birth, but was subsequently ravaged, first by the Allemanni, and afterwards by Attila. It is one of the first towns that became episcopal sees. The church of St. Symphorien, now no longer existing,

contained the tombs of twenty-two bishops. The hamlet of Donatire, at one extremity of ancient Aventicum, is said to owe its name to a temple consecrated to Domna Thecla, one of the most ancient saints in the calendar. The remains of the city are very numerous: the principal are the following:—part of the walls, fourteen or fifteen feet in thickness; the angle of a very splendid building, still standing, which has on one side a half column of the Corinthian order, on the other a pilaster, the entire formed of marble; a magnificent carved cornice of white marble, nine feet long, four broad, and three thick; part of the ancient port, with the outer palisades whereon it rested; the amphitheatre, containing the den for the wild beasts; subterranean aqueducts to the baths, the mosaic pavements whereof are still in part remaining; some remains of a temple of Apollo, etc.

As the proprietors of the soil frequently dispose of the ruins discovered by excavation, it is difficult to assign precisely the interesting objects which here gratify research. In addition to those already mentioned there are some isolated columns, and numerous fragments, many inscriptions in the walls of the houses and churches, etc. Several busts of deities have also been found here, and placed upon the public fountains: many other interesting remains have been in museums, and private collections. The walls are supposed by some not to be Roman, but built by the Burgundians in place of the original walls. The remains of an old tower stand near the entrance on the Morat side. A castle was built at Avenches, in 605, by Count Wivilo, or Willi, from whom it derived its German name “Wiflisburg.” The church is also very ancient: it is built on the site of a Cathedral which

appertained to the bishoprick, the see whereof was in the sixth century transferred to Lausanne by Bishop Marius. The most remarkable inscription found here was one connected with the subject of Mr. Wiffen's poem, intituled "*Julia Alpinula*." She was priestess of the temple of Isis, when the Roman general Cæcinna captured Aventicum, who put her father to death notwithstanding her tears and supplications. This simple and pathetic epitaph exists at present only in the page of the antiquary :

Julia Alpinula hic jaceo infelicis patris infelix proles.
Exorare patris necem non potui ; male mori in fatis illi
erat. Vixi annos 23.

The fate of Julia Alpinula has also been adverted to by Lord Byron in his "*Childe Harold*."

The lunatic establishment instituted at Avenches by Dr. Schnell has acquired considerable celebrity.

§ 3. BERNE.

ROAD FROM GENEVA TO BERNE.—Travellers in the diligence from Geneva to Berne should ascertain whether they have to pass through Morat or Friburgh, if they be not indifferent with regard to their route. In either case they proceed through Lausanne to Payerne, where the road forms two branches, the one taking a northward, the other an eastward direction. The northern branch of the road, after passing Corselle, enters the canton of Friburgh, but leaves it again before reaching Avenches, which is situated in an isolated portion of the canton of Vaud, extending to the Lake of Neuchâtel, and inclosed by that of Friburgh. The second frontier of the two cantons is passed between Farug

and Morat, and that which separates the cantons of Friburgh and Berne, near Biberen. Close to Guminen the river Saane (*Sarine*, F.) is crossed, after which the road passes through several villages (interesting only for the air of comfort and neatness which characterizes those of this canton), and at length reaches Berne.

The eastern branch of the road has been already described as leading from Payerne to Friburgh. Between the latter city and Berne there is but little to interest. On passing the Sense (*Singine*, F.) near Neueneck, and entering the canton of Berne, the conductor points out the town of Laupen, celebrated for its battle-field, at a considerable distance on the left, and near the junction of the rivers Saane, and Sense Neueneck is just half-way to Berne, which is distant six leagues from Friburgh.

HOTELS, BATHS, BOOKSELLING ESTABLISHMENTS, &c.—The Falken (*Faucon*, F.) ranks as the first hotel; that of the Krone (*Couronne*, F.) is also much in repute. It consists of two buildings at opposite sides of the street, and in the neighbourhood of the post and Diligence office. The Storche (*Cigogne*, F.) is not in so central a situation as the former, but considered a good hotel. There are also at Berne hotels of a different description, named after the corporations, or societies (*Zünfte*, G., *Abbayes*, F.), which assemble at them. In some of these the accommodations are very good, but they have no stabling, nor coach-houses. When they are much crowded, a lodging is provided for the traveller in some private house. Among these secondary hotels one of the best is that of Zum Distelzwang, (*Abbaye des Gentilshommes*, F.) There are several of these establishments, as the Abbaye des

Maréchaux, des Tisserans, des Boulangers, des Bateliers, des Tanneurs, etc.

There are several bathing establishments along the river in the Matte, or Untre Stadt (*Basse Ville*, F.); of which the Bain Français and the Inseli-Bad are the best. The baths of the suburb of Aarzhli, or Martzili, are also in high repute. The sulphur-baths of Maison Neuve are in the vicinity of Berne. Several others, forming the objects of agreeable excursions, are mentioned under their proper heads.

The principal bookselling and printselling establishment is that of Mr. Bourgdorfer, near the Zeitglockenthurn, at the entrance of the Kramgasse (*Grande Rue*, F.). It is always provided with an excellent miscellaneous assortment of books in English, German, French, Italian, and other languages (including guide-books), with geographical plates, costumes, views of Swiss scenery, Ranz des Vaches, and a variety of other Swiss melodies, etc. Mr. B. is the publisher of the interesting almanack called the Alpenrosen (*Roses des Alpes*, F.), or “Alpine Roses”, and of Wyss’s tour in the Oberland of Berne. Mr. Tessaro also possesses an extensive print-shop, and Messrs. Walthard, Leuenberger, Jenni, and Niehans, are severally proprietors of book-shops.

GENERAL VIEW.—The city of Berne is situated in a peninsula formed by the Aar, at a considerable elevation above the bed of that river. Its latitude is $46^{\circ} 57' 14''$, its longitude $25^{\circ} 7' 6''$. The approach and entrance from the west, are extremely agreeable. In place of the old gate called the Murtenthor (*Porte de Morat*, F.) one of gilt railing has been substituted, with a handsome guard-house at each side. This gate leads into the Spitalplatz, or Hospital Square, an open space flanked with fine buildings, and adorned

in the centre with a spacious fountain or basin. This square communicates with the interior of the city by an old gate, the Christoffelthor (*Porte de St. Christophe*, F.), above which, on the inside, is a ludicrous representation of St. Christopher. The old tower above the gate is called the Christoffelthurn or Goliaththurn. The city may be briefly said to consist of three parallel avenues, or lines of streets, increasing in number to six or seven near its western, and diminishing to one near its eastern extremity, and traversed at right angles by a number of smaller ones. The principal streets are watered by a rivulet, or canal of running water, which supplies a number of fountains, generally surmounted by the figure of some sacred or heroic personage. These fountains were erected so early as 1394. The excessive heat of that year having dried many of those in the city, the government had new ones constructed, which were to be supplied from springs opened at a considerable distance. A figure of Moses surmounts the fountain which stands in the square of the Cathedral. In the Metzgergasse (*Rue de la Boucherie*, F.) is one surmounted by a figure of Arnold Von Winkelried grasping a plump of spears, which are said to have been taken in the battle of Sempach. An extraordinary figure represented devouring children, adorns a fountain in the square of the corn magazine, which is perhaps intended for Saturn. It is thence called the Kinderfresser Brunnen. The old tower called the Goliaththurn is surmounted by little David with his sling. The houses are mostly built on low arches forming long arcades called Lauben (a provincial word), which run along both sides of the streets, and effectually preserve pedestrians from the rain and sun. The entrances to the

cellars are along the bases of these arcades, which give the streets a singular appearance. The principal avenue which traverses the centre of the city bears successively the names of the Spitalgass, Neuenstatt, Kram Gass, and Vordre Gass, and terminates at the Stalden (a provincial word meaning "Slope"), which descends to the Aarbrugg (*Pont de l'Aar*, F.), or bridge across the Aar. At the western extremity of the Kram Gass is the Clock Tower called Zeitglockenthurn (*Tour de l'Horloge* F.), containing a clock of very curious mechanism, the internal structure of which is worthy of examination. The striking of the hours is announced by a procession of small figures, the crowing of a cock, etc. after which a steel figure, representing a warrior in complete armour, strikes the hours with a club. At the outer extremity of this bridge is the gate called the Unterthor, (*Porte Basse*, or *Porte de Thoue*, F.). On the right of the Stalden, and from other parts of the city are descents to the river, the communication with which is frequently effected by means of staircases. The Matte, already mentioned, is chiefly inhabited by mechanics, for whose convenience a dyke has been made across the Aar, to insure a supply of water. The names of the streets appear at the angles both in the German and French languages. Most of the houses are built of stone from the quarry of Ostermundigen. In addition to the gates already mentioned are the Aarbergerthor, or Goldenmattgassthor, (*Porte d'Aarberg*, F.), and the Aarzihlithor (*Porte d'Aarzihli*, or *de Martzihli*, F.). Between the latter and the Murteuthor there was another gate now stopped up, and called the Alte Aarzihlithor (*Vieille Porte d'Aarzihli* or *de Martzihli*, F.). Above the inner part of the gate of Aarberg is an old tower, the Tittlinger Thurm.

Berne is divided into five quarters, called after five colours, red, yellow, green, white, and black. There were two cemeteries in the city, which are now disused—the one near the French church, the other near the promenade called the Ober Graben. Those who die in the prisons, for instance in the Schallenwerk, are buried on the rampart near the Observatory.

Berne is usually considered to have been founded by Berchtold V, Duke of Zähringen, in 1191: however there is some reason for supposing that the peninsula was inhabited in the time of the Romans; and mention is expressly made of the place under its present name so early as 1182. In 1191, the Duke of Zähringen ordered Cuno of Bubenberg to inclose with walls and trenches the habitations which, under the name of Berne, had grown up round the castle of the Nydeck, (the site of which is now occupied by the church of the same name). At this period the city extended towards the west only so far as the Clock Tower, where there is an inscription in honor of the reputed and, indeed, virtual founder. The regions between this tower and the Prison, or Cage Tower, called the Kefichthurn (*Tour de la Cage*, or *Tour des Prisons*, F.), and between the latter and that of St. Christopher, or the Christoffelthurn were, in process of time, added. In 1346, these different quarters were inclosed by walls and trenches; and, in 1622, the ramparts in the western side of the city were erected, and the space inclosed which is called the Quartier entre les Portes. In one of the trenches outside the Aarbergerthor, two bears are constantly preserved. The bear is the emblem of Berne, and the city is said to have originally derived its name from the great frequency of that animal in its environs. Stags also, and

swaus, may be seen in the trenches outside the Murtenthor.

The principal routes that centre at Berne are those leading to Lausanne and Geneva by Friburgh or Morat, to Solothurn, to Lucerne, and to the Oberland.

EDIFICES, INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—1. The Grosse Kirche or Münster (*Grande Eglise*, or *Cathédrale*, F.). This Cathedral, formerly the church of St. Vincent, was commenced in 1421 and finished in 1502. Matthias Oensinger, or Ensinger, of Strasburgh, is mentioned as its first architect; but some assert that another, named Matthias Heinz, preceded him. Vincent, son to Matthias Oensinger, continued the labours of his father, but the completion was reserved for Stephen Pfuterer, or Abruger. It is a handsome Gothic structure; but not in a florid style of architecture. The principal entrance opens upon the Gross Kirchplatz (*Place de la Cathédrale* F.), wherein is the Moses fountain already mentioned. Over the gate is a very curious piece of sculpture, representing the Last Judgement, by Erhard Küng, or König, a Westphalian. The choir is adorned with some carving in wood by Jacob Ruesch, and Henry Sewagen (which were damaged at the period of the Reformation), and some specimens of stained glass, executed in 1448, by Master Bernard; two other artists, Thüring and Glaser, are said to have co-operated. Some vestments of Charles the Bold, and other relics of antiquity, are also shown. This church contains two conspicuous monuments. The one was erected in memory of Nicholas Frederick Von Steiger, (1) who

(1) Some very interesting particulars relative to this magistrate, and the overthrow of the Bernese republic, are given in Wyss's work on the Oberland of Berne.

was a Schultheiss (*Avoyer*, F.), or Chief Magistrate of Berne, at the period of the French invasion, in 1798, with the following inscription:—

Hier ruht das sterbliche Von Nicolaus Friderich Von Steiger, Schultheiss der Stadt u Respublik Bern Ritter des K. v. Preuss. Schwarz u Rothen Adler Ord. geb Bern 17 Mai 1729 Gest Augspurg D 3 u begr d 7 Dec 1799 Das unsterbliche des Mannes ist in seinen Thaten und vor Gott unveränderlichen hohen Sinnes trug er sein Vaterland im Herzen er gab ihm hin zum opfer sich ganz seine zeit seine freuden nur das Vaterland war sein stolz war der Gedanke seines Lebens und sein letzter. Er lebt fort im Andenken der Nachwelt und in unsern Herzen sein Geist wohne bey uns!

In folg auftrags der Regierung des Cantons Bern wurde die theure asche des verewigten in Augspurg abgeholt in seine Vaterstadt gebracht und hier beygesetzt den 17 April 1805.

Adjoining to this are six tablets containing the names of those who fell in defence of their country at the same period, with the following inscription:—

Dem Andenken der im Unglücksjahr 1798 für das Vaterland Gefallenen.

In another part of the church is a large and gaudy monument full of escutcheons, etc. erected in honor of Berchtold V, the reputed founder of Berne, with the following inscription:—

J N I

1607. Año Dom 1191 Fred 6 Rom. Imp. Ber. Cōd.

In memoriae monumentu perpetuæ Berchtoldi 5 Zæringiæ Ducis fortiss. urbis Bernæ conditoris inelytiss=patriæ illustris Senatus Bern G. L. Q. P.

M. P. Anno ΧΡΙΣΤΟΓΟΝΙΑΣ Millesimo sexcenttesio ecclesiæ autem Christi in hac civitate ΠΑΛΙΓΓΕΝΕΣΙΑΣ LXXIII D Christiano Willadino præfecto templi.

2. The Heiliger Geist Kirche, or Spital Kirche (*Eglise du St. Esprit*, or *Eglise de l'Hôpital*, (F.),

the Church of the Holy Ghost, situated at the western extremity of the Spital Gasse, is a handsome modern structure, supported on Corinthian columns, and rebuilt in 1722. Although also called the Hospital Church it scarcely possesses a right to the name at present, as there is a distinct church within that building, for the use of its inmates, to which the public are also admitted. 3. The Niedeckkirche (*Eglise de Niedeck*, F.) which has a cemetery annexed. The church of Niedeck, is situated in the Niedeckplatzli, near the Stalden, at the eastern extremity of the city. On the site of this church formerly stood the Castle of Niedeck or Nydeck. 4. The Predigerkirche (*Eglise Française*, F.), the Preachers' Church, as the German name may be translated, stands in the Zeughaus Gass. The Roman Catholic service is here celebrated. This was anciently a Franciscan convent, wherein Zwingli the Reformer held the famous disputation of 1528, in which being seconded by several Bernese theologians, and some strangers, he supported his opinions with such success that the Senate determined to introduce the reformed religion into the canton. In the choir of this church the archives of Berne are preserved. 5. The Stift (*Chapitre, Hôtel du Stift, Hôtel de l'Etat*, F.), close to the Cathedral. The original edifice was occupied by Knights of the Teutonic Order, at the period when the office of celebrating divine service in the Cathedral was vested in them. It was rebuilt in 1745, and is at present the residence of the two Chief Magistrates and the Treasurer of State. 6. The Rathshaus (*Maison or Hôtel de Ville*, F.), the Town House, or Council House, was built about three centuries since, but possesses little worthy of notice, except some paintings, plans, and models.

Among the archives of Berne is the will of Queen Bertha. 7. The Kanzley (*Chancellerie*, F.), adjoining the Rathshaus. Near the Kanzley stood formerly the Johannserhaus. 8. The Posthaus (*Poste*, F.), which occupies the site of the ancient Church of St. Antony. 9. The Gefängnisse (*Prisons*, F.) or Prisons, which run across between the Weibermarkt (*Rue du Marché*, F.) and the Spitalgass (*Rue de l'Hôpital*, F.) 10. The Polizey (*Préfecture de Police*, F.). The edifice occupied by the police establishment of Berne is distinct from that wherein the Councils of State assemble. It possesses no architectural interest. 11. The *Salle de Séance de la Diète*, formerly the *Hôtel de Ville de l'Etat extérieur*. 12. The Neue Münzstatt (*Nouvelle Monnaie*, or *Hôtel des Monnaies*, F.). This new establishment of the Mint was erected, between the years 1790 and 1793, by a Frenchman named Antoine. It is very agreeably situated, and the arrangement of its apartments very much admired. The staircase in particular is constructed with considerable skill. 13. The Gross Kornhaus (*Magazin au Bled*, or *Grand Grenier*, F.). The Great Granary was built by Düntz, a Bernese architect, between 1711 and 1716. It is supported by pillars, which form a large corn market. 14. The Oeffentliche Bibliothek and Galerie (*Bibliothèque et Galerie Publique*, F.). The public library was founded in the sixteenth century. The style of the structure has nothing remarkable, but the number of books is considerable, amounting to thirty thousand volumes in print, and about fifteen hundred manuscripts chiefly relating to Swiss history. It also possesses a rich cabinet of medals, and some good pictures. The Musée, annexed to the library, contains a great variety of objects connected with natural history,

especially of Swiss birds and minerals. The skin of the dog Barry, long a faithful agent of the monks of the Great St. Bernard, in whose service he saved the lives of no fewer than fifteen individuals, was stuffed after his death, and stands here in a conspicuous situation. There are besides a number of ethnological specimens from the Pacific Ocean, among which the principal are a collection made by the artist Weber, who accompanied Captain Cook on his voyage round the world. The most of these are from Otaheite. The portraits of all the chief Magistrates of Berne, several Roman antiquities found in various parts of the canton, bas-reliefs of different regions in Switzerland, and a variety of other objects, are also to be seen at the Museum.

15. The Kloster, consisting of the Académie, or *Collège*, F.), and the Gymnasium (*Gymnase*, F.). The Academy is divided into the superior and inferior Academy. In the superior are taught philology, history, mathematics, physics, and philosophy; in the inferior theology, jurisprudence, medicine, and the veterinary art. To the latter branches are associated a theatre of anatomy, a veterinary school, a chemical laboratory, etc. Between this building and that containing the library and museum is the Botanic Garden. 16. The Gross Zeughaus (*Grand Arsenal*, F.). In the Arsenal are several figures in complete armour. Of these the most conspicuous are Berchtold V, the reputed founder of Berne, and the Schultheiss Bernard Von Nageli, the conqueror of the Pays de Vaud: the latter is on horseback. Besides these there is a figure representing William Tell in the act of shooting at his son; a number of halts brought by Charles the Bold of Burgundy for the purpose of hanging the Swiss, when he made an unsuccessful attempt

to conquer their country ; a variety of ancient arms, etc. 17. The Knabenwaisenhaus (*Maison des Orphelins*, F.). In the male orphan house there is accommodation for sixty-two boys. This building was erected, between the years 1783 and 1786, in a very fine situation. The domestic economy is very well regulated. The boys are lodged, dieted, clothed, and educated, for which they are expected to pay in proportion to their ability, from two hundred to four hundred and eighty Swiss *francs* ; but all are considered to be on a perfect level, and are treated accordingly. When an orphan is destitute of means the corporation to which he belongs defrays his expenses. 18. The Tochterwaisenhaus (*Maison des Orphelines*, F.). In the female orphan house twenty girls are accommodated. The girls in this establishment are lodged, dieted, clothed, and instructed in such branches of education as are accommodated to their condition, for the sum of seventy-five Swiss *francs* yearly. The corporations defray the expenses of those who are completely indigent, as is the case with the male orphans. 19. The Gross Spital (*Grand Hôpital*, or *Hôpital Bourgeois*, F.), the Great Hospital, situated near the gate of Morat, at one side of the square already described at the western entrance of the city, was begun in 1735 by Nicholas Schiltknecht, after the designs of the architect Abeille, by birth a Frenchman, and finished in 1739, by Luth. This spacious edifice has the external appearance of a palace. Fifty citizens of each sex, old or infirm, are lodged and supported gratuitously at this establishment, which also serves for a work-house. Indigent strangers also, in passing through Berne, are entitled to receive lodging at the Spital, and a small sum of money for travelling expenses. 20. The Inseli (*Isle*, F.). The spa-

cious and handsome Hospital called the Isle was constructed in 1720, by Düntz. All the stories are vaulted, so that it is in a manner assured against fire. It occupies the site of an ancient convent, transferred hither from an island of the Aar, and hence the name of the building. 21. The Comediehaus (*Hôtel de Musique*, or *Salle de Spectacle*, F.). This building, which is the property of private individuals, is employed for various purposes of public entertainment. The front, although executed with taste, produces but little effect, being in a line with several other houses; and the interior is considered to be neither sufficiently capacious, nor lightsome. 22. The Casino (*Nouveau Casino*, or *Salle de Concert*, F.). This building is of modern erection, and handsomely constructed. In addition to a music-saloon, it contains a ball-room, and many other apartments decorated with elegance and taste.

Among the most interesting private edifices at Berne is the house wherein the great Haller received in his last illness the visit of the Emperor Joseph II. It belongs at present to Mr. Schnell, Member of the Grand Council. The *Hôtel d'Erlach*, long the residence of the French Ambassador, is one of the finest private houses.

In addition to the establishments devoted, or subservient to the purposes of education, which have been already mentioned, there are a number of others at Berne. Among these are the *Ecole Elementaire*; the *Ecole Latine*; the *Ecole de l'Enseignement Mutuel*, or *Lancasterian School*; the *Ecole des Demoiselles*; the *Academie de Dessin*; the *Galerie des Antiques*; the *Ecole des Exercices*, under the direction of Mr. Clias. During summer the last school is held in the *Schantzgraben*, one of the trenches of the fortifications, during winter in the *Manège*. The *Ecole*

Cantonale has been located in the old Franciscan church. The literary societies are also numerous. Among these may be enumerated the Cabinet de Lecture de la Société Littéraire; and those of Messrs. Clias, L. A. Haller, Steinauer, and Wanaz, to the last of which is annexed a Cabinet de Musique; the Société des Recherches sur l'Histoire Suisse; those des Recherches sur l'Histoire Naturelle, des Amateurs de Musique, des Artistes, de Médecine, and the Société Economique. Of the libraries the following are the most remarkable, (in addition to the Bibliothèque Publique, or de la Ville, already mentioned)—The Bibliothèque des Predications de Médecine, des Etudians, de M. l'Avoyer Comte de Mülinen (the last whereof is rich in Swiss history). In addition to the Musée above mentioned, there are several very interesting scientific collections, belonging to private individuals. The Collection d'Objets d'Histoire Naturelle which belonged to the late Professor Meisner is particularly rich in Alpine specimens of zoology, mineralogy, and botany, including a great variety from the St. Gotthard. It is at present deposited in the Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, but may be seen by application to the widow of the deceased professor (1).

The Collection d'Objets d'Histoire Naturelle belonging to the venerable Pastor Wyttenbach is also highly interesting; as are also the Collection d'Insectes et de Coquillages belonging to Professor Studer; the Cabinet de Monnaies et Médailles Suisses, of Dr. Isenschmid; that of Mr. Sprüngli, Pastor at Könitz; the Galerie de Tableaux et Gravures of M.

(1) This fine collection, at present (March 1826) in Berne, will probably be removed to Geneva in a few months. It is very worthy of the inspection of connoisseurs, and would perhaps be disposed of.

l'Avoyer Comte de Mülinen, and*of M. de Frisching de Rumligen; the Collection des Dessins originaux et Gravures of Mr. Sigismond de Wagner.

Annexed to the Musée d'Histoire Naturelle is the Jardin Botanique, which is rich in plants both indigenous and exotic, Alpine and tropical. It is adorned with a bust of the great Haller. There is a second Botanic Garden, situated on the Längmauer, which is very favorable to the cultivation of certain plants.

In addition to the institutions of benevolence above described may be enumerated, the Hôpital des Aliénés et des Incurables, nearly a league from the city; the Etablissement de Secours pour les Indigents, to which is annexed that de l'Alimentation des Vieux Domestiques; the Musshafen, an institution established for the purpose of affording assistance to poor students; the Taubstummen Anstalt, or Deaf and Dumb Institution. The last is situated at Wabern, a short distance from the city, and is chiefly supported by the beneficence of a few individuals, the government contributing but little.

The Zünfte, Abbayes, or Corporations, already alluded to, are in number thirteen:—the Abbaye des Tanneurs, des Cordonniers, du Lion d'Or, des Tisserans, des Maréchaux, des Charpentiers, des Boulangers, des Bouchers, des Marchands, des Bateliers, du Singe, du Maure, and des Gentilshommes.

Berne has produced many distinguished characters. Among these the name of the great Haller, the philosopher and poet, stands first. Several other writers of the same name have attained considerable celebrity in various departments of letters. The venerable Pastor Wytttenbach,* the friend of Haller, who is justly termed by a modern writer "the Nestor of Swiss naturalists," is still living at

Berne. M. Von Bonstetten, the celebrated philosophical and political writer, and friend of the historian Müller, resides at Geneva. The celebrity of M. Von Fellenberg, founder of the agronomical establishment at Hofwyl, is universal. Professor Meisner, lately deceased, was a distinguished naturalist, and principal contributor to the journal called *Alpenrosen*. In civil history the names of Tscharnier, Walther, De Watteville, Sinner, De Müllinen, and Schnell, have been distinguished; in natural history those of Gruner, Ehrhart, Sprüngli, Höpiner, etc.; in moral philosophy, Weiss, Stapfen, etc.; in rural economy, Tschiffeli, etc. Heinz, a pupil of Paul Veronese, was the best Swiss artist since the time of Holbein. Werner was also distinguished as an artist. Weber, the painter, who accompanied Captain Cook round the world, was a native of Berne. Mr. Seringe the botanist, a native of France, now of Geneva, was long resident at Berne.

PROMENADES.—1. The Gross Kirchhof, or Terrasse (*Platte-forme*, F.), a handsome promenade adjoining the Cathedral, which is shaded with fine alleys of walnut-trees, under which are a number of benches. It is elevated one hundred and eight feet above the Aar, and commands a magnificent view extending to the Alps. An inscription on the parapet records the wonderful escape of a student named Weinzäppli, whose horse, on the 25th July 1654, being irritated by some boys, sprung over the wall into a garden of considerable depth, with his rider upon his back. The horse was killed, but the student recovered, although his legs and arms were broken. The inscription is as follows:—

Der Allmacht und Wunderbahren
 Vorsehung Gottes zur Ehr
 Und der Nachwelt zur Gedächtnus
 Stechet diesser Stein alhier.

Als von dannen Herr Teobold Weinzöepfli den 25 May 1654 von einem Pferd hinunter gesturzt worden und hernach nach dem er 30 Janr der Kirchen zu Kertzers als Pfarrer vorgestanden ist er den 25 November 1694 in einem hohen Alter seeliglich gestorben.

About eight years ago an unfortunate female, condemned to labour at the public works, while employed in sweeping this terrace, sprung over the wall, being encouraged by the slender hope afforded by the escape of Weinzäpfli, but was killed on the spot; within the last six years, a thief, pursued by the military, made a similar attempt, but with no better success. 2. The Ober Graben (*Haut Graben*, or *Fosse Supérieure*, F.) is planted with trees, and commands a fine view of the river, on the south of the city. 3. The Untre Graben (*Bas Graben*, or *Fosse Inférieure*, F.) is similar to the Ober Graben, but on the north of the city. 4. The Kleine Schanz (*Petit Rempart*, F.) is a handsome planted promenade, which commands a very extensive view. A wrestling-match is held here yearly on Easter Monday, chiefly between the peasants of the Emmenthal, and the Oberland, especially those of Brientz, Oberhasli, and Schwartzenberg. 5. The Neue Promenade (*Nouvelle Promenade*, or *Promenade de l'Hôpital*, F.). This promenade is agreeably planted with trees and shrubs, and watered by the stream which flows through the city. 6. The Münz Terrasse, or Belvedere (*Promenade de la Monnaie*, F.), near the mint, commands a delightful view, especially when the rays of the setting sun

are visible on the distant glaciers. 7. The Rathhaus Terrasse (*Terrase de la Maison de Ville*, F.), extending from the government-house to the river. 8. The Rampart on the right of the Murten Thor on entering the city.

ENVIRONS.—The immediate environs of Berne may be properly termed exterior promenades. 1. The Schützenmatt (*Tirage*, F.), near the Aarbergerthor (*Porte d'Aarberg*, F.), which is rebuilding in a handsome style. Here military reviews are held, and the exercise of shooting practised by a society which possesses a private fund. Every year, on the first Tuesday in March, the Vogel-schiessen, a feat of archery, is here exhibited. The mark is a bird of painted wood, called in French *papegeai* (in old English *popinjay*), which is affixed to the top of a lofty pole. This amusement is very popular in Switzerland, and always attracts a great number of spectators. The road which passes by this Place d'Armes is lined with fine trees. 2. The Engi, a little beyond the Schützenmatt, is considered the handsomest promenade in the neighbourhood. The arrangements are commodious, and the view magnificent, extending on the one side to the Jura, on the other to the Alps and their glaciers. The most favorable time for visiting the Engi is a little before sunset. It was from this promenade that Mr. Studer's excellent view of the Alps was taken. One part called the Chénaie, which is laid out as an English garden, commands the finest view. 3. The Ascent to the Solothurn road, outside the Unterthor, is an acclivity traversed by the high road to Solothurn, and ascended by a handsome walk. Exactly opposite the gate is a new monument, erected to the memory of the young Rodolph Von Werdt, with the following inscription:—

Die Stadt Bern Ihrem edlen Burger Sigm Rudolf von Werdt Der hier für ihre Befreyung streitend Den Tod fand den 18 Sept. 1802. Er lebte 21 Janr.

Near the summit of this acclivity is another inscription, beside the high road, which records the date and difficulty of its formation :

Civibus et peregrinis gratum opus relicta veteri via per loca prærupta quæ natura negare videbatur iter factum atque munitum inceptum 1750 absolutum 1758.

4. The Alte Aargauer Stalden, or Old Argau Slope, commences at the Obstberg, and runs nearly parallel to the Solothurn road. 5. The Muri-Stalden, on the road to Thun. 6. The Altenberg, a little beyond the Stalden, on the left, and at a considerable elevation. The Altenberg can be most conveniently ascended by first following the course of the Aar to a little distance on the left, after leaving the city by the Unterthor. 7. The Sommerleist, near the Murtenthor, a coffee-house with handsome gardens, may perhaps be enumerated among the promenades. 8. The Stadtbach-Kehr, along the rivulet which traverses the city. 9. The Philosophen-Gang (*Chemin des Philosophes*, F.), or "Philosophers' Walk." This promenade commences on the left upon issuing from the Murtenthor, passes by the cemetery of Monbijou to the Sulgenbach, and thence along the stream so called to the villa Le Choisi. In addition to those already specified nearly all the roads in the environs of Berne may be ranked among the promenades, being handsomely planted with trees to a considerable distance, and occasionally commanding fine views. Several of these roads centre near the Unterthor, of which that leading to Thun is the most agreeable.

The two cemeteries are remarkable for their

neatness and simplicity. The one called the cemetery of Monbijou is without the Murtenthor; the other is near the Joliette, and without the Unterthor. Near an inn called the Klösterli, also without the Unterthor, there was formerly a cemetery. In their cemeteries the Bernese carefully distinguish between burghers and aliens; including under the latter denomination even such resident natives of Berne as do not possess the rites of burghership. In the cemetery of Monbijou, for instance, the graves of the former are quite symmetrically arranged, while the latter lie in confusion. The cemetery near the Joliette is intended for the inhabitants of the Matten, or Lower City, and the Stalden.

§ 4. EXCURSIONS FROM BERNE.

The neighbourhood of Berne, except on the western side, abounds in picturesque sites too numerous for specification. Besides those mentioned below, under their proper heads, may be enumerated:—the hill of Panthigen; that of Butschelegg; the village of Gümligen, a favorite resort, beyond which are the castle of Worb and the baths of Engstein. The Grand Duchess Anne of Russia, wife to the Grand Duke Constantine, has for many years resided in the vicinity of Berne. The estate of Brunnadern has been embellished by her, and denominated Elfenau (*Sejour des Sylphides*, F.).

FOREST OF BREMGARTEN.—From the fine promenade of the Engi, several roads branch out, forming so many short and agreeable excursions. One of these leads to the Forest of Bremgarten, along the borders of which is a favorite promenade. Benches are disposed at intervals, which are shaded by fine trees, and embellished with plants both

exotic and indigenous. Some of the best views of the Alps are obtained in rambling along the Forest of Bremgarten.

REICHENBACH.—Another road leads to Reichenbach, to visit which the Aar must be crossed at a ferry. Above the opposite bank rises the ancient habitation of the heroic family of Von Erlach, so conspicuous in the history of Switzerland. It was here that Rodolph Von Erlach spent his life in retirement, after gaining the famous victory of Laupen, in 1339; and it was here that in his extreme old age he was assassinated by his son-in-law Rudenz of Underwalde, with the very sword he had employed at Laupen, in consequence of an altercation that arose between them respecting some debts which Rudenz had contracted. The mansion is in a retired situation, and very spacious, rising above the terraces of a garden which is in a ruinous state. On the outside are the arms of the Erlach family. The service of the Greek church is at present celebrated here on Sundays. On returning to Berne an agreeable circuit may be made through the village or hamlet of Bremgarten, and thence through the forest of the same name by Neubruk; or the excursion may be further extended to Hofwyl. The road by Worblaufen affords some variety, and is shorter than either of the others.

GURTEN.—The hill of Gurten (*Gourte*, F.), about one league south of Berne, commands one of the finest views in the neighbourhood. The city and its environs, the chain of the Jura, and the lofty summits of the Hasenmatt, Weissenstein, etc. may all be seen to much advantage from this elevation. There is a farm-house which affords accommodation to those who wish to remain for the night, in order to witness the rising of the sun.

BANTIGER.—The Bantiger, or Bantiger Thabel (*Bantiguer*, F.), situated to the north-east of the city, commands a still more extensive view than the Gurten, reaching even to Neufchatel. It requires two hours to reach the summit.

OSTERMUNDIGEN.—Ostermundigen, or Ostermannigen, is situated about a league east of Berne. It is remarkable for its extensive quarries, and also for a very fine echo.

THE PHILOSOPHERS' WALK, and DONNERBÜHEL.—The Philosophers' Walk, called in French *Chemin des Philosophes*, is an agreeable walk leading to Donnerbühel, a place very remarkable in Swiss history, as being the scene of the first battle which the Swiss gained over the Austrians and the nobles, in 1291. Here Ulrich Von Erlach, father to Rodolph (1), signalized himself as general of the Swiss forces.

HINDELBANCK.—The village of Hindelbanck, two leagues from Berne. has become an object of curiosity to the tourist, owing to a celebrated monument erected to the beautiful Madam Laughans, wife to the pastor of the place, who, with her infant, died during her first confinement, on the morning of Easter-day, 1760. The monument was executed by Nahl, a distinguished sculptor. It represents the tomb splitting asunder at the sound of the last trumpet, while the mother with one hand assists to remove the stone, and with the other presents the child, with its eyes still closed, to its Creator. An accident badly repaired weakens the effect. The inscription is by the celebrated Haller. Hindelbanck is also remarkable for two castles, and the handsome estate of Erlach.

(1) See "Reichenbach."

HOFWYL.—Hofwyl, the celebrated seminary of M. Von Fellenberg is, but two leagues north of Berne. In addition to the Schloss, or castle, as the dwelling-house is denominated, there are a number of other buildings devoted to the education of the different descriptions of pupils. The distinguishing feature of this establishment is the agricultural department. A portion of the grounds is laid out as an experimental farm, and the various implements of husbandry are made on the spot by the pupils themselves. There is a hotel adjacent wherein reside the professors, in number twenty-four, and which also affords accommodation to parents and to other visitants. The high road to Hofwyl is through Papiermühle, but the most agreeable route for pedestrians is by the Engi, Reichenbach, and Buchsee, or München-Buchsee. The castle of Buchsee, originally a signorial manor, became in process of time successively a house of refuge for poor travellers, a commandery of the order of St. John, the residence of a bailiff, and a military hospital. After these vicissitudes it was converted into the Institution of Pestalozzi, and was finally transferred to Fellenberg. The different departments of the Hofwyl establishment are as follows:—a model farm; an experimental farm; a workshop for the construction of agricultural implements; an institution for the theory and practice of agronomy; a seminary wherein twenty-four professors teach the ancient and modern languages, music, drawing, geography, history, mathematics, philosophy, physics, chemistry, etc.; a poor-school, directed by Wehrli a Thurgovian, remarkable for his original genius; and a seminary for the education of persons intended for country schoolmasters. The buildings are at present undergoing

further enlargement. There is a short way from Reichenbach across a forest, which avoids Buchsee, but which would be difficult for strangers, owing to the intricacies of the wood.

LAUPEN.—One of the most interesting excursions from Berne is to Laupen, distant above three leagues. This small town is celebrated for its proximity to the field of battle, where, on the 22d of June 1339, the Bernese, under Rodolph Von Erlach, defeated the nobility of all the surrounding districts, assisted by the Friburghers. The anniversary of the battle is, however, celebrated on the 15th August. The field is at Bromberg, about half a league from the town. A numerous procession is made to the spot, led by old and young of both sexes, and accompanied with music. After the pastor has delivered an appropriate discourse, the sword of Rodolph Von Erlach is raised on high, and crowned with laurel,—the identical sword which he employed in the field, and by which he afterwards perished under the hand of the assassin.

GUGGISBERG.—The village of Guggisberg is situated about six leagues from Berne, near the two sources of the river Sense, and not far from the frontier of the canton of Friburgh. The inhabitants appear to be a distinct race, owing to the superior beauty of their physiognomy, and the peculiarity of their costume. The road passes through Köniz, which was, so late as the beginning of the eighteenth century, a commandery of the Teutonic order, and afterwards through Schwarzenburg, a town of some consideration. There is hardly sufficient interest in Guggisberg to indemnify the visitant for the trouble of a separate excursion; but, from the proximity of the baths of Gurnigel, pedestrians who visit these baths might return by Guggisberg, or a small

carriage might be engaged to Gurnigel, and another taken at Guggisberg or Schwarzenburg to return to Berne. This village is in a situation remote from the great highways; however that between Friburgh and Thun passes through it.

BATHS OF GURNIGEL.—The mountain of Gurnigel, at the northern extremity of the chain of the Stockhorn, in about six leagues from Berne and two from Guggisberg. It is much celebrated for its baths, which are on the northern side. The waters, which are sulphureous, are more used for drinking than bathing. Those most in repute issue from the Schwarzbrünnlein (*Fontaine Noire*, F.). Another spring is called the Stockwafser. There is very good accommodation at the inn, and baths. The country in the vicinity is clothed with wood, beyond which may be seen the city of Neufchatel, and the Jura. Those who remain some time at Gurnigel can make short excursions to Guggisberg, the sources of the Sense, the baths of Weissenburg in the Simmenthal, the Gauterisch, and other summits of the Stockhorn chain, the cascade of the Fallbach, the baths of Blumenstein, etc. Wabern, Keserz, Steinbach, Oberried, Toffen, Rümligen, Riggisberg and Rütli. There is a fine view from the summit of the Butschelegg, near which the road passes.

§ 5. BIENNE.

ROAD FROM BERNE TO BIENNE.—The distance from Berne to Bienne is six leagues. The road leaves Berne by the forest of Bremgarten, and passes by Maykirch to Seedorf. Near Seedorf are the small lake of the same name, and the castle of Frenisberg, formerly a convent, subsequently the residence of a bailiff, and now of a receiver. Beyond this village, and four leagues from Berne, is Aarberg.

AARBERG, or ARBERG, is a small town in the Aar, which insulates it when the waters are high, so that the town is then accessible only by a covered bridge. Roads from Berne, Solothurn, Bienne, Neufchatel, Yverdon, and Lausanne, centering here, tend to animate the town. A strong old fortress, the castle of Aarberg, formerly stood near the town on the south. * Within half a league of the next town Nidau, a fine view may be obtained from the hill of Bellmonde. The ancient town of Nidau is situated at the junction of a branch of the river Thiele with the Lake of Bienne, and consists of one handsome street. Near a fine bridge over the Thiele is the castle, founded so early as 1165, and once inhabited by the powerful counts of Nidau. It is at present the residence of the Prefect.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWN.—The town of Bienne (*Biel*, G.) is a quarter of a league beyond Nidau. It is situated at the base of the Jura, at a short distance from the lake of the same name. The river Suze (*Susse* or *Schusse*, G.), formerly two canals, flows through the town. Its population is about two thousand five hundred. Every thing in Bienne possesses an air of antiquity. The public fountains are very numerous, and, as at Berne, surmounted generally by some warlike or scriptural figure. The manufactories are very considerable. Here, or in the vicinity, is the site of the ancient city of Petensca. Several Roman remains have been found in the neighbourhood at Stauden and Tribei. Bienne possesses an hospital, gymnasium, and public library. Another extensive library is in the possession of the family Wildermeth. M. Vacat possesses a cabinet of natural history, and a picture gallery. There is a grotto worth visiting in a rock above the town, which contains an unfathomable

spring. The best hotels are the Couronne and the Croix Blanche.

The principal roads that centre at Bienne are those leading to Berne and to Solothurn, or Basil.

§ 6. EXCURSIONS FROM BIENNE.

The Maison Blanche, distant half a league, commands a very extensive view. The village of Twann, in which there is a handsome cascade, is distant a league and a quarter.

LAKE OF BIENNE AND ISLAND OF ST. PETER.—The Island of St. Peter (*Isle de St. Pierre*, F.) is distant two leagues from Bienne. Travellers from Berne, whose sole object is to visit the island, have no necessity to proceed to Bienne; but may quit the road from Berne to Aarberg, and proceed by Walperschwyel and Teufelen to Gerolfingen, a league and a quarter from Aarberg, and thence by boats to the island, which is distant one league from the shore.

The Lake of Bienne is three leagues in length, by one in breadth. In addition to the Island of St. Peter (*Isle de St. Pierre*, F.), celebrated as the residence of Rousseau, it contains a small sandy islet which has, since his time, borne the name of *Isle aux Lapins*, or “Rabbit Island,” from his exploit of stocking it with those animals, as mentioned in his solitary wanderer. In the year 1765 Rousseau passed three months here, which he describes as the happiest of his life. At the end of that period, being expelled by the Bernese government, who rejected even his proposal of submitting to perpetual imprisonment in order to secure an abode, he took refuge in England. The house of the Receiver, which he inhabited, is still occupied by a similar func-

tionary. It was originally a convent, and is at present both an inn and farm-house. Around three sides of the inner court is an open gallery. Two sides are occupied by stables and out-houses, the third by the proprietor, and the fourth is reserved for strangers. The court is shaded by a fine walnut-tree. The apartment once occupied by Rousseau remains in its original state. The walls are almost covered with the poetical effusions of visitors, the Album intended for them not having been found sufficient. On the summit of a hill which occupies the centre of the island is a small forest of ancient oaks, some of them twenty feet in circumference, which is intersected with avenues, and resembles an English garden. It contains an octagon pavilion wherein the youth of the neighbourhood dance on Sundays during the festival of the vintage, which is here celebrated in a brilliant manner. The directors of the hospital of Berne, to which establishment the island belongs, take especial care to protect this sylvan scene from the ravages of cultivation. The island is a quarter of a league in circumference. Previously to 1485 it was inhabited by monks, whose convent was in that year suppressed by the Pope, and their domains made over to the canons of Berne. On the secularization of the chapter, the island was bestowed upon the hospital of that city.

PIERRE PERTUIS.—A very interesting excursion may be made to Pierre Pertuis, or Pierre Port. The road passes through the handsome village of Boujean (*Bœtzingen*, G.), and above the forges of Frainvilliers, where there is a fall of the Suze called the cascade of Rondchâtel, and a view of the charming valley of Orvins. A quarter of a league farther are the forges of the Reuchenette, beyond which, at the

distance of a league and three quarters more, is Sonceboz. At this place is the cascade of Pissot, one hundred and fifty feet high. Half a league farther is Pierre Pertuis, a curious aperture wrought through a solid rock, whether by art or nature is uncertain. The following inscription, cut rudely on the rock above the passage, shows that it existed in the time of the Romans, and that the road which passes through it was made by them:—

NUMINI AVG
VM
VIA CTAPERT
DV VMPATER
II VIR COL HELV.

which has been thus supplied:—“*Numini Augustorum via facta per Titum Dunnum paternum II. virum colon Helvet.*” The dimensions of the aperture are very irregular. Its breadth varies between thirty and fifty feet. Its height has been variously stated, some assigning to it forty or fifty, some only twenty feet. The defile, of which it forms the entrance, and through which flows the Birse, is of a wild and extraordinary character. The road which passes through Pierre Pertuis forms two branches, whereof one leads through the Münster Thal (*Vallée de Moustier*, or *Moustier Gran Val*, F.) to Basil; the other to Bellelai, and Parentrui (*Bruntrut*, G.). In advancing towards Moustiers a cavern may be visited, accessible only by ladders, wherein the hermit Germanus, of an illustrious family of Treves, took up his abode in the seventh century, and wherein he, in 630, founded a convent. He was assassinated in 666 by the son of Gondonius, Duke of Alsace, who was jealous of his influence. The monastery was called the Moustier (*Monasterium*, L. *Münster*, G.). The family of the celebrated Mar-

shal de Tavanne, whose name recalls the day of St. Bartholomew, had his château at the entrance of Moustiers Gran Val, where the village of Tavanne still exists, in the fine valley of the same name. In the tenth century Queen Bertha employed Mackenbri, a Scotch engineer, supposed to have been the founder of the Tavanne family, to repair the ancient Roman road leading through this district. The valley of Moustiers Gran Val is from six to eight leagues in length.

The CHASSERAL and VAL ST. IMIER.—The mountain Chasseral (*Gestler*, G.) is five leagues from Bienne. The road is practicable for a *char-à-banc* to within three quarters of a league of the *chalet*. To the north of the mountain is the Val St. Imier, formerly called the *Erguel* (*Imer Thal*, G.), which is ten leagues in length by four in breadth. It owes its name to St. Imier, a Knight, who, in the seventh century, established a hermitage within it in fulfilment of a vow. At the neighbouring village of St. Imier are some good mineral springs. Those who wish to vary their return can descend from the mountain to Neuville (*Neustau*, G.) in three hours, and thence by water to Bienne, touching at the Isle de St. Pierre, and at Twann (*Douane*, F.) to see a cascade, and hear a celebrated echo; or by land through Landeron, in the canton of Neuchâtel, to Erlach (*Cerlier*, F.) and thence by boat to Bienne, touching at the places just mentioned. Above Neuville is the Schlossberg, an old castle now in ruins, which commands a handsome view. Erlach is interesting as being the original domain of the family Von Erlach, one of the most distinguished for heroism in the annals of Switzerland. The Jolimont, a hill above the town, commands a delightful view, as does also the castle.

CHAPTER IV.

INTRODUCTION.—THE OBERLAND OF BERNE.

Before proceeding to a continuation of the tour, it may not be inexpedient to offer a few general observations on the extensive and interesting tract in the canton of Berne, called the Oberland (*Pays d'en haut* (1) F.), which may be termed the Bernese Highlands.

The name Oberland is variously applied:—
1st, To the entire tract of mountainous country

(1) This denomination is more usually applied to the *Pays d'en haut* Roman, in the canton of Vaud, than to the Bernese Oberland. As in Savoy, so also in the Oberland, and indeed universally throughout Switzerland, the orthography of proper names is very variable. A few examples may serve to explain the discrepancy between the nomenclature adopted here and in other works on the subject.

1st. In the names spelt here with *sch* before *wyl* the *ch* may be dropped; in some instances a *z* may be substituted for *sch*: thus Goldschwyl, Goldswyl, Goldzwyl.

2d. When *n* occurs before *gen* it may be dropped: thus Frutingen, Frutigen.

3d. When a word ends in *eck*, it is allowed to substitute *gg* for *ck*: thus Scheideck, Scheidegg.

4th. When a word ends in *flue*, an *h* may be substituted, or the *u* may be dotted for the *e*: as Rothenflue, Rothenfluh, or Rothenflüe.

5th. When *tz* occurs at the end of a name, the *t* may be dropped: thus Brientz, Brienzen.

With other variations of less importance.

The orthography adopted in the text is more correctly German than that of the substitutions, which are provincial Swiss.

which is bounded on the north by the frontier of the canton of Friburgh, by the prefecture of Seftigen, and part of the Emmen-Thal in that of Berne, and, finally, by the valley of Enlibuch in that of Lucerne; on the east by those of Unterwalden and Uri; on the west by that of Friburgh and the ancient government of Aigle, in that of Vaud; and on the south by that of the Valais. Within this wide circuit the Oberland contains the valleys of Hasli, otherwise Ober-Hasli, Grindelwald, Lauterbrunnen, the Kander, Frutingen, Adelboden, the Simmen, the Sarine, and the Gessenay, with a number of smaller ones. It begins at the town of Thun, and terminates with a chain of very lofty mountains. In 1798 this large district was formed into a separate canton by the French government, called the canton of Oberland, which existed about four years.

2dly, In a more limited sense, to the country on the S. and E. of the Lake of Thun, containing the valleys of Frutingen, Adelboden, the Kander, Interlacken, Brientz, Lauterbrunnen, Grindelwald, and Hasli, comprehending that of Habkerei.

3dly, In a sense still more limited, to the six last of the valleys just enumerated, or without the addition of the Lake of Thun.

4thly, To the valley of Hasli alone.

The third sense is the most general, and has been adopted in this work, as comprising the entire region usually visited by the tourist. The Little Scheideck, frequently mentioned in the following pages, is also called the Scheideck of the Wengen-Alp, and the Scheideck of Lauterbrunnen.

There are four different approaches to the Oberland. The most usual is by the Lake of Thun, or the Valley of Hasli, or Oberhasli, including the

passage of the Brünig. There are other routes; for instance, those by the Valley of Habkern, and that of Frutigen; which are, however, not very seldom pursued by travellers. The best mode of arranging the tour is to approach the Oberland by the Furca and the Mount St. Gotthard, or from the upper Valais by the Grimsel, and to depart from it by the Lake of Thun; or else to begin by the Lake of Thun, and finish with the Grimsel. The last, being the most usual route, shall be treated of further on.

After quitting the canton of Unterwalden, and traversing the Brünig, one may proceed immediately to Interlaken, passing by Brienz; thence to the Vallies of Lauterbrunnen, Grindelwald, and Hasli, and, lastly, to the Grimsel; proceed thence to Mount St. Gotthard, or descend into the canton of the Valais, cross the Gemmi, and thus enter the canton of Berne. In following the opposite direction, the tourist may first proceed from the Brünig to Meyringen, and thence to the Grimsel; but in this case he must retrograde as far as Hasli im Grund, whence he will proceed by the Great Scheideck to Grindenwald, without returning to Meyringen. From Grindelwald, he may continue his course to Lauterbrunnen by the Little Scheideck, and thence to Interlaken. From Interlaken he may visit Brienz.

Nearly the same arrangements are applicable to those who arrive at Gaden by the passage of Susten from Wasen, in the canton of Uri, and proceed from Gaden to Hasli im Grund. The same will suit those coming from Engelberg by the Joch, to the Valley of Gentel, and thence to Hasli im Grund. In either case the tourist may visit Grimsel, and then retrograde to Hasli im Grund, cross the

Kirchhet, see Meyringen, cross the two Scheidecks, and, after arriving at Lauterbrunnen, finish by Interlacken and Brientz.

On the contrary, those who approach the Oberland by the Valais, the Furca, or the Mont St. Gotthard, crossing the Grimsel, and descending to the Valley of Hasli, may very easily avoid retrograding. It will then be necessary to descend the valley to Meyringen, cross the Hasliberg and Brünig to Brientz, and then ascend the valley to Meyringen. The passage of the two Scheidecks will subsequently be undertaken, as before. Those coming from Berne should either commence at Hasli and finish by Lauterbrunnen, or the reverse. In either case, guides may be provided at Unterseen or Interlacken.

However, the walk of every day may be arranged according to time and weather. Any of the following plans, commencing with the shortest possible period for traversing the Oberland, may be adopted as circumstances will permit. Berne has been chosen as the point of departure, both because the most usual route to the Oberland is through that city, and because it is consonant with the plan of the present work.

TOUR OF THREE DAYS.

Those who undertake to accomplish the tour of the Oberland in three days should bring provisions with them, and refresh while in the act of travelling, especially on the second day. So hasty a course should be only undertaken by those who have no other alternative than to devote three days to the Oberland, or else give it up altogether.

First Day.—Leave Berne at six in the morning for Thun, in a carriage. Embark at Thun for

Neuhaus. Take a vehicle for Unterseen. If not later than two o'clock (or three in the height of summer), devote an hour to the environs of Unterseen and Interlaken. Proceed in the vehicle to Lauterbrunnen. Visit the Staubbach, lodge at Lauterbrunnen. Those who arrive at Neuhaus not later than one o'clock (or two in the height of summer) may go on foot from thence to Lauterbrunnen.

Second Day.—Leave Lauterbrunnen before day, on a mule or on foot. Cross the Little Scheideck to Grindelwald. Cross the Great Scheideck to Meyringen, and lodge there for the night. View the cascade of Reichenbach in descending to Meyringen. This is a severe journey; not a moment is to be lost.

Third Day.—Leave Meyringen before day for Brienz in a carriage. Proceed thence to Interlaken by boat, visiting the Giessbach on the way. Return to Berne by Neuhaus and the Lake of Thun.

Those whose destination is William Tell's country, may effect the entire course from Meyringen to Brunnen, in the canton of Schwytz, within one day, even without leaving the former place at a very early hour. It is, however, advisable to start early, in order to have some time to devote to the capitals of the canton of Unterwalden, and to avoid sailing after dark on the Lake of the Four Forest Cantons. Cross the Brünig from Meyringen to Lungern, on a mule or on foot. Take a vehicle for Buochs. Embark at Buochs for Brunnen, and lodge there.

TOUR OF FOUR DAYS.

First Day.—Leave Berne very early in a carriage for Thun. Embark for Neuhaus, dine there, or at

Unterseen, or at Interlacken. Visit the environs. Go on foot, or in a carriage, to Lauterbrunnen; visit the Staubbach. Lodge at Lauterbrunnen.

Second Day.—If the weather be fine, go on foot across the Little Scheideck to Grindelwald. If it be unfavorable, proceed in a vehicle to Grindelwald, retrograding as far as Zweyglütschinen. In the course of the day visit the Lower Glacier of Grindelwald. Those who wish to travel this road, in fine weather, may remain at Lauterbrunnen until mid-day, when the Staubbach may be seen under favorable effects of light. Lodge at Grindelwald.

Third Day.—Cross the Great Scheideck, on horseback or on foot, passing near the Upper Glacier of Grindelwald. View the cascade of the Reichenbach, in descending to Meyringen. Lodge at Meyringen.

Fourth Day.—Start very early in a vehicle for Brienz. Embark at seven o'clock on the lake of that name, and about twelve, at the farthest, on that of Thun. Take a vehicle there at four or five, and return to Berne, which may be easily accomplished in four hours. Refreshment may be taken in the boat while crossing the lakes.

TOUR OF FIVE DAYS.

On devoting five days to the tour, the preceding plan may be adopted for the first three. On the fourth, go to the summit of Mount Kirchhet. Take a hasty glance of the Valley of Hasli im Grund, or visit the Finstere Schlauche. In the evening, take a vehicle to Brienz. Cross the lake to the cascade of the Giessbach. Reimbark for Interlacken. Lodge there or at Unterseen, whence it is easy to return on the fifth day to Berne.

TOUR OF SIX DAYS.

The sixth day, which is added to the former five, may be employed at pleasure, either in the Valley of Lauterbrunnen, of Grindelwald, or of Hasli. If the first be preferred, go to the cascade of the Schmadribach, the upper fall of the Staubbach, or the elevated village of Mürren. On leaving Interlaken, one may also ascend from Zweylütschinen to Eisenfluh, proceed thence to Mürren, and lodge at Lauterbrunnen.

If the Valley of Grindelwald be chosen as a station for the sixth day, there will be a choice between an excursion to the Sea of Ice of the inferior Glacier, or to the Faulhorn. From the Faulhorn the route may be continued along the ridge of the mountain to the Great Scheideck without returning to Grindelwald. If Meyringen be too distant, lodging may be obtained at Schwarzwald.

Lastly, if the Valley of Hasli be preferred for the sixth day's excursion, go to that of Gadmen, to see the fine new road of the Susten; or ascend the Hasliberg, and visit the pretty villages situated on its slope as far as the Brünig. Descend thence to Brienz, visit the cascade of the Giessbach in the evening, and, if possible, reach Interlaken; the beautiful environs of which may be viewed the next day.

TOUR OF SEVEN OR EIGHT DAYS.

If one or two days more be devoted to the tour, go on the first to Thun. View at leisure all the beautiful sites of its environs, as Schadau, the Bächihöbzelein, and the Grotto of St. Beatus. Proceed thence to Unterseen. Take an evening view

from the hill of the Rugenhübel. Employ the second and third days in the Valley of Lauterbrunnen, as before. On the fourth pass the Little Scheideck. On the fifth make the tour of the Glaciers, or ascend the Faulhorn in the Valley of Grindelwald. On the sixth, cross the Great Scheideck to the Valley of Hasli, where a part of the seventh day may be spent, allowing time to reach Brientz, Interlaken, or Unterseen. On the eighth return to Berne.

If the two additional days be employed to visit the Grimsel, travel in the following manner:—*First Day*, to Lauterbrunnen. *Second Day*, the passage of the Little Scheideck. *Third Day*, the passage of the Great Scheideck; but, instead of going down by Meyringen, turn off on the right from the height of Zwirgi, pass Mount Kirchhet, and lodge at the inn of Hasli im Grund. *Fourth Day*, the Hospice of Grimsel. *Fifth Day*, the Sidelhorn, the Glaciers of the Aar, or those of the Rhone: lodge again at the Hospice. *Sixth Day*, return to Meyringen. *Seventh Day*, to Interlaken. *Eighth Day*, return to Berne. The course of the fifth day may be varied, either by a tour to the Valley of Hasli, or elsewhere according to the preceding plans.

TOUR OF FOURTEEN DAYS.

First day.—Leave Berne; breakfast at Thun; visit the Bächihölzlein and the Schadau. Traverse the lake, and on the way visit the grotto of St. Beatus. Sleep at Unterseen, or Interlaken.

Second day.—Remain in the neighbourhood of Unterseen and Interlaken. Walk to Bönigen; proceed thence by water to Ringgenberg, and return

on foot by the Hohlbühl. In the evening walk on the Little Rugen.

Third day.—Go to Zweylütschinen, passing through Unspunnen and Wilderschwyl. Ascend the mountain to Eisenfluh, and Mürren. Lodge at Mürren.

Fourth day.—From Mürren proceed by Gimmelwald to Stechelberg and the cascade of the Schmachbach. Visit the ancient mine at Trachsellaenen. Lodge at Lauterbrunnen.

Fifth day.—Proceed to Grindelwald by the Little Scheideck. View the Jungfrau and the two Eigers. Lodge at Grindelwald.

Sixth day.—Ascend the Faulhorn, or visit the two glaciers. Lodge at Schwarzwald.

Seventh day.—Proceed to the Grimsel, and lodge at the Hospice.

Eighth day.—Visit the glacier of the Rhone, and return to the Hospice; visit the inferior glacier of the Aar, or ascend the Sidelhorn, and return to the Hospice.

Ninth day.—Proceed to Meyringen. Visit on the way the defile of the Finstere Schlauche on the Kirchhet by making a slight circuit.

Tenth day.—Continue in the vicinity of Meyringen. Visit all the falls of the Reichenbach and the heights under it, towards Falcheren. Lodge at Meyringen.

Eleventh day.—Proceed by the Hasliberg and its villages to the Brüinig. Redescend into the valley of Hasli, towards the bridge of Wyler. Lodge at Tracht or Brientz.

Twelfth day.—Visit the cascade of the Giessbach. Sail to Iseltwald, and thence to Interlaken. Lodge there, or at Unterseen.

Thirteenth day.—Proceed by boat on the Lake of Thun to Spietz, and thence on foot to Gwatt (*Bellerive, F.*), Amsoldingen, or the baths of Blumenstein.

Fourteenth day.—Return to Berne for dinner, passing through Thurnen; or pass through Gurnigel, and arrive at Berne in the evening.

This plan can be extended in a variety of ways, for example:—1. By proceeding to the extremity of the Valley of Lauterbrunnen, and ascending to the glacier of the Ischingshorn, or the Lake of Oberhorn. It will then be necessary to sleep another night at Lauterbrunnen. 2. By spending another day in Grindelwald to view the glaciers. 3. By devoting to each of the excursions that can be made from the Hospice of the Grimsel an entire day. In descending, the valley of Gaden and the new route of the Susten may be visited, and even the summit of the Scheideck of Susten, or the wild valley of Urbach.

If the traveller, who enters the Oberland from Berne, wishes to terminate his tour on the Grimsel, he must proceed according to the following plan. The first six days as before. *Seventh day*: to Meyringen and all the cascades of Reichenbach, as far as Falcheren. *Eighth day*: visit Brientz, the Griessbach, return to Brientz, and follow the route of the Brünig as far as the chapel in the direction of Langern. Lodge in the guard-house on the Brünig, or in the village of Brünigen. *Ninth day*: the mountain of Hasliberg; descend to Meyringen, and proceed to Hasli im Grund. *Tenth day*: to the Susten; return to Gaden. *Eleventh day*: from Gaden to Guttannen for dinner. Lodge at the Hospice of the Grimsel. *Twelfth day*: the glacier of the Unter Aar. *Thirteenth day*: the Sidelhorn.

Fourteenth day: by the Grimsel to the glacier of the Rhone, whence the excursion may be continued to Oberwald in the Upper Valais, to the Turca, or Mount St. Gotthard.

As this plan does not include a return to Interlacken, it will be well to stop there in passing; or to remain longer in Thun, and spend an entire day in the delightful environs of that town.

It may further be observed, that an excursion in the mountains can scarcely be enjoyed except during the months of June, July, and August, when the weather is finest, and the pasturages are inhabited by the shepherds. However the month of June is often very rainy, and the traveller may be sometimes obliged to extend his tour to September, which renders shorter journeys necessary. A greater supply of provisions must also be conveyed, as the cowherds are already returned to the lower pasturages. So early as May the valleys and cascades are very handsome; but in general there is much snow on the heights, and the shepherds have not yet conducted their herds to the pasturages. The months of July and August concentrate all the different advantages, even when the season is not, generally speaking, favorable.

The above-mentioned tours may be made, some in a land vehicle, some by boat, namely: 1. From Berne to Thun. 2. On the Lake of Thun. 3. On the Lake of Brienz. 4. From Interlacken to Lauterbrunnen, and so far as Stechelberg near the further extremity of the valley. 5. From Interlacken, or Lauterbrunnen, by Zweylütschinen to Grindelwald. 6. From Brienz to Meyringen, or the reverse. 7. From Meyringen to Guttannen. 8. From Meyringen to the top of the Susten.

Where vehicles cannot pass horses may generally

be employed ; but the Oberland is badly provided with them. There are but few, and those, together with their appointments, are very indifferent. Mules are very scarce, as the transport of the merchandize across the Grimsel is chiefly effected by these animals. However, horses can generally be procured for the following journeys: 1. From Lauterbrunnen by the Little Scheideck. 2. From Grindelwald to Meyringen by the Great Scheideck. 3. From Meyringen to the Hospice of the Grimsel. 4. Thence to Oberwald in the Valais, or else to Hasli im Grund, and the Susten. 5. From the Susten to Hasli im Grund, and Meyringen. 6. From Meyringen across the Brünig, and thence to Brientz. 7. From Brientz to Interlaken, along the borders of the Lake. 8. From Interlaken to Thun, also along the Lake; which, however, is not always easily practicable.

§ I. THUN.

ROADS FROM BERNE.—A Diligence leaves Berne at an early hour on certain days for Thun, which may be considered the entrance of the Bernese Oberland. The distance is five leagues and a half; but as it is generally accomplished in three hours there is sufficient time, within the compass of one day, for accomplishing the journey from Berne to Lauterbrunnen. To effect this it will be necessary to embark on the Lake of Thun for Neuhaus immediately on arriving, to proceed thence to Unterseen, and Interlaken, in a *char-à-banc* or other small vehicle, which are always in waiting at Neuhaus, and thence, after refreshing, to Lauterbrunnen. Even pedestrians will be able to accomplish the road from Neuhaus to Lauterbrunnen, and arrive sufficiently

early to see the Staubbach. Places can be taken at Berne direct for Neuhaus, the proprietors of the Diligence engaging to furnish the boat from Thun to that place, which protects the traveller from both trouble and extortion.

Those, however, whose time will allow it, should not be desirous to accelerate their tour so much, but rather devote one or more days to Thun and the sweet environs of its lake. The road from Berne is perhaps one of the most agreeable in Switzerland, leading through a number of villages inhabited by a peasantry who appear to be in possession of every comfort, and commanding fine views of the Alps and the valley of the Aar, parallel to which the road runs. About a quarter of a league beyond the Muir Stalden, as the heights are called which are first met after leaving Berne, the road divides into two branches, whereof that on the left leads to the Emmenthal, the other straight to the Oberland. At the village of Muri which is very ancient, some Roman remains have been dug up; for instance, a bronze group of a female satyr with a child, found in 1660, which has been deposited in the Museum of Berne; several medals, etc. A tomb has also been discovered at Mettlen, in this vicinity, which contained bones and a sabre. The name of the village is derived from some ruined walls (in Latin *Muri*,) that once stood here. The next village is Allmendingen, a little in advance of which on the left of the road is a hill named Hühleln, the summit whereof is crowned with ruins, which appear to belong to a very remote period. Some have supposed it to be a place of Druidical assemblage or sacrifice, deriving the name Allmendingen from *allmgen* "community," and *ding* "tribunal." However it was formerly written Allwanderingen,

which appears to invalidate the etymology. In the middle ages there was an old castle at this place on the right of the road, where a combat took place between forty Bernese returning from Thun with booty, and some cavalry who were in pursuit of them. The former having entrenched themselves behind a hedge kept the latter at bay until succour had arrived from Berne. This village has been in some degree connected with the fortunes of the Schultheiss or Chief Magistrate Steiger, whose monument is in the Cathedral of Berne. While making his escape he sat down upon a stone, at the extremity of the village, awaiting a chariot which was preparing for him in the adjoining house, but was meanwhile recognised by a peasant of Amsoldingen, and conveyed safely to Thun, whence he proceeded to Unterseen, and made his way thence through the canton of Unterwalden to the eastern parts of Switzerland, and, finally, into Germany.

Beyond this village is the hamlet of Rubigen; and, farther on, the large parochial village of Münsingen, two leagues and a half from Berne; where, according to tradition, once stood a Roman town not inferior to Aventicum. In 1550, Nägeli, the Schultheiss of Berne, conqueror of the Pays de Vaud, built a castle here; and in 1571 another Schultheiss, named Steiger, once the mortal enemy, but subsequently the son-in-law, of the former, erected another.

Wichtrach, or Wichdorf, consists of two parts Nieder (or Lower), and Ober (or Upper) Wichtrach. Adjoining is the fine country seat of Neuhaus, laid out about a century ago by Mr. Steiger of Münsingen, and since highly embellished. Among other ornaments are busts of Haller and Gessner, supported by elegant pedestals, near the bank of the Aar.

Neuhaus is considered half-way from Berne to Thun. The brave general Von Erlach descended from the two Swiss heroes of that name fell an innocent victim to popular fury on the 5th March 1798, at Beym Hüsi, "near the Little House," at Nieder Wichtrach, shortly after the battle of Grauholz. His remains are interred behind the choir of the church of Wichtrach. The spot is marked by a plain stone, no monument having yet been erected to his memory. Ober Wichtrach is the usual relay for carriages. On the left is the hill of the Haube, whence a fine view may be obtained of the castle and village of Gerzensee, and the chain of the Stockhorn, at the opposite side of the river.

The next village is Kiesen. The castle, built upon a low hill, is a handsome object. The clear rivulet of Kiesen, issuing from the valley of Diessbach, here meets the road. Above the village of Diessbach, and between the mountains of Kurzenberg and Buchholterberg, is the precipitous rock of Falkenfluh, rising in the midst of a forest so much frequented by falcons, that sportsmen have been known to come even from Germany to seek here a particular kind considered good for the chase. The old castle of Diessenberg once stood upon an acclivity of the mountain.

To the south of the Falkenfluh is the rock called Heimbergfluh. These are, as it were, two bulwarks of the Emmenthal, which lies parallel to the road, at a considerable distance on the left. The village of Heimberg is very extensive. Near its extremity an agreeable valley opens on the left, rising gradually into the elevated plain of the Schwarzenneck, from which descends the impetuous torrent of the Sulg, or Suld. Further on are several large buildings appertaining to Thun, among which the

Waisenhaus, or "Orphan House," and a large ribbon factory are conspicuous. The mountains of the Stockhorn, and the Niesen, are seen here to full advantage.

The old road to Thun lies along the opposite side of the lake, but is seldom travelled. It passes by the Castle of Kehrsatz; through Belp, situated on the north-west of the mountain of Belpberg; near Berzensee, where there is a small lake, and baths; through Kirchdorf, an agreeable village, surrounded by pleasant country seats; and Uttigen, near which also there are baths.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWN —The town of Thun is agreeably situated on the Aar, near its junction with the Thunner See, or Lake of Thun, and contains about one thousand three hundred inhabitants. It is entered by an ancient gate, adorned with an escutcheon, and dated 1530. Above the town, on the left, is the castle, with its round towers, which gives the approach a picturesque effect. On the same hill is the parochial church, formerly dedicated to St. Maurice, which was rebuilt in 1768, but without any architectural beauty. The old belfry, said to have been erected in 933, by Rodolph of Strättlingen, the first monarch of the new kingdom of Burgundy, bears no Gothic ornament. The ascent to the cemetery, in the midst whereof stands the church, is by a long flight of wooden stairs. On the same hill are also the habitations of the clergy, and the public schools. Thun and its environs are seen to great advantage from the cemetery: the most favorable time is about nine or ten o'clock in the morning, when the mountains are, in bright weather, illumined by the sun.

The appearance of one street is very remarkable.

It is a somewhat steep acclivity, with a horizontal terrace on each side, supported by low columns gradually diminishing in height, and divided into square compartments by an iron railing in front of each house. The handsomest buildings are outside the town; however, the Zollstadt and Schul und Wasenhaus, both within it, also possess some beauty. The Quarter of Belliz, which occupies the western part of the town, is situated on an islet, formed by two branches of the river, and traversed by a single street—the Rosengarten. On each of the two branches of the river are constructed two bridges—the one covered, the other uncovered. Those at the extremities of the town are provided with gates: a third gate, already described, conducts to Berne, and the fourth, the Gate of Lauvi, to the handsome promenades on the mountain of Grösisberg. Traces of part of the fall of this mountain still appear above the envioning verdure. The place is called Lauine (*Avalanche*, F.), in memory of this circumstance. Tradition says that the mass of fallen matter filled up an arm of the Aar, which once flowed behind the hill whereon stands the castle. The principal hotel at Thun is the Freyhof (*Maison de Ville*, F.), at the foot of the Sinnebrücke, which was rebuilt in 1780. This is one of the handsomest buildings in the town, and situated in the best part of it. The Croix Blanche, in the Quarter of Belliz, commands a fine view of the chain of the Stockhorn, and is preferred by lovers of retirement. There are also good baths in Thun, and an establishment for the milk diet called *petit lait*.

Thun possesses a public library, and several excellent schools and other institutions for the poor. The federal and cantonal school of military tactics

has also been established here. The word *thun* is equivalent to *dun*, which, in the Irish and other Keltic languages, means "high fortress," or simply "heights." In low Latin, *Thun* is denominated *Dunum*.

After the extinction of the family of the counts of Thun, the town became successively subject to the dukes of Zähringen and the counts of Kyburg. The territory of count Hartmann of Kyburg extended, at the commencement of the fourteenth century, over the entire Oberland, as far as the High Alps, over the Emmenthal as far as Landshut and Burgdorf, and over a great number of lordships in Argovia. Hartmann, his son, was killed in a quarrel which occurred during an entertainment given to effect a reconciliation between him and his brother Eberhard, whom he had confined in the fortress of Rochefort, near Neufchatel. Eberhard, to ensure his safety, procured from the Bernese his admission into the rights of perpetual burgership on the cession of the sovereignty of Thun, together with part of his estates: and, in 1375, his son, also named Hartmann, assured to the Bernese the possession of the town.

The principal routes which centre at Thun are the new and old roads to Berne, and that which branches off to the Simmen Thal and Kander Thal, at some distance from the town. That which follows the north-eastern shore of the lake is little more than a footpath.

PROMENADES IN THE ENVIRONS.—Under this head, those of the environs of Thun shall alone be specified which can be conveniently traversed on foot, including those places which can be also visited by water, as situated along the Aar between the town

and the lake. The remainder shall be subsequently treated of.

1. Scherzlingen and Schadau. An agreeable promenade along the S.W. bank of the Aar conducts to Scherzlingen. The ruined church of this place, and an old manufactory adjoining, form very picturesque objects. The church is said to have been founded in 953 by Rodolph of Strättlingen, king of the Lesser or Transjuranian Burgundy. Its elevated choir, surmounted by a small steeple, is conspicuous at a considerable distance. The chapel adjoining was founded at a later period, by one of the noble family of Erlach. This church was the parent establishment to that of Thun.

Schadau, a little beyond Scherzlingen, is delightfully situated near the junction of the river and lake; a small wood, which approaches the water, affords a very agreeable promenade, and some very fine points of view. By passing across the court of the castle of Schadau, formerly a convent, and through a portal on the left, which leads to the bank of the Aar, a very delightful view can also be obtained. The building of the castle, constructed between the years 1625 and 1630, and also by Von Erlach, bear testimony to the bad taste of the seventeenth century. There are always boats in readiness at Scherzlingen, which convey passengers to the opposite bank in a few minutes. 2. Hofstetten and Bächli. Opposite to Scherzlingen is Hoffstetten, a hamlet, in which is situated the seat of the Count Von Mülinen, one of the chief magistrates of Berne. A small modern edifice, built in the Gothic style, and adorned with stained glass and the arms of the house of Strättlingen, conducts to the Bächihölzlein, or "Thicket" of Bächli, a small wood which forms

part of the estate of the Count, and has been beautifully laid out by him. The views are very fine, including Scherzlingen and Schadau, the chain of the Stockhorn, the steeple of Amsoldingen rising above a gloomy forest, and that of Thierachern, the castles of Burgisten and Strättlingen, etc. In the Bardenwäldchen, or "Bards' Copse," rest the remains of the knight and troubadour Henry Von Strättlingen, who lived about the year 1258. A slab of stone, from the quarry of Goldschwyl, near Ringgenberg, on the Lake of Brientz, forming the back of a seat supported against two oaks, bears an inscription, which may be thus translated:—"It was here, amid the shade of his woods, that the noble knight and troubadour, Henry of Strättlingen, sang his strains of pleasure and of love." A few paces from this resting-place, beneath a canopy of oak and ash trees, and on a mossy green sward of perpetual freshness, is the monument of the bard. His figure is represented upon the tomb in complete armour; beside him is his escutcheon; his hands are crossed upon his breast, and his feet rest upon a lion. Three of his romances, written in the German language, still exist, which are said to breathe the tenderest sentiments. There is delightful rambling through these woods as far as the Hünibach, a rivulet which descends to the lake near its junction with the Aar. Lovers of antiquity will not omit to visit a granitic pillar-stone which stands in the wood, not far from the country-seat called Ried. It may be seen to advantage from a bench placed on the borders of the wood. This stone, which is about five feet high, is rudely carved. The upper part, which is flat, appears to have been an altar; in the front is a grotesque representation of a human face; and nine semicircles, set like scales

one within another, are traced underneath. This image, perhaps the most ancient in Switzerland, is supposed to belong to the earliest period of the art of sculpture, and the time when the Kelts occupied the country. It was found in a cave near the village of Wyll; and the learned believe it to be the Keltic divinity, Belen or Betinus, identical with the Balders of the Icelandic Edda, and the Baal or Bel of the oriental nations, and from whom the wood of Sauvabellin, described when treating of Lausanne, is supposed to have been denominated.

3. The Schwäbis. A very agreeable promenade can be undertaken by first ascending to the cemetery, and then pursuing a road which leads from it to the gate called the Burgthor. This road passes behind the castle, between the hill and the Grüsisberg. The vineyards of the district commence upon the slope of this mountain, and extend for about a league to Oberhoffen, and thence, with occasional interruption, to Merlingen, near which they disappear entirely, as they do at Spiez, on the opposite shore of the lake. The wine of this district is better known to censure than to fame: it is, however in some seasons tolerably good, and at least affords occasion for the gaiety of a vintage. The walk may be terminated by striking in upon the road to the Schwäbis, which is found by turning towards the left near the gate of Berne. A small gate, intended for pedestrians, also conducts to it from the interior of the town. This promenade has been laid out along the right bank of the Aar, the course of which is followed as far as a bench placed under the shade of a spreading oak. Further on is another resting-place, under a lime tree. Part of the bed of the river has been here filled up, to afford space for a small wood. A

few paces further the second branch of the Aar is seen. A public bathing establishment has been opened in this quarter; and an interesting view of the Niesen, the rocks of Reutigen, and the chain of the Stockhorn as far as the Gurnigel, enhance the pleasure of the promenade. 4. Thierackern. The village of Thierackern, three-quarters of a league from Thun, contains the Polygon of the Artillery School. The way leading to it lies across the plain of Alment. The gallery of the inn of Thierackern commands a magnificent view.

§ 2. EXCURSIONS FROM THUN.

The situation of Thun is so central that a number of interesting excursions may be made from it to any distance at pleasure. Among these may be enumerated the mountain and baths of Gurnigel, with the cascade of the Fallbach, the baths of Uttigen and Blumenstein, the mountain Ganterisch, the villages and lakes of Amsoldingen and Ubischi, etc.

THE STOCKHORN.—Those who undertake the excursion from Thun to the Stockhorn pass through the village of Stock at the foot of the mountain, and afterwards ascend the valley of Elpi. After two or three hours walk a *chalet* is reached, from which the summit is only one league distant. The ascent, however, is very fatiguing. It will be perhaps preferable to proceed first to Erlenbach in the Simmen Thal, the ascent from which is quite easy and free from danger, and to return to Thun by Stock. This mountain, with its neighbour the Niesen, has attained some literary celebrity, which shall be more particularly adverted to in the next article.

THE NIESEN.—To ascend the Niesen, from the summit of which there is a finer view than from the

Stockhorn, it will be found convenient to take a carriage to Mülinen, three leagues from Thun, where a guide can be procured (if not already provided), and there commence ascending. After proceeding four or five hours, through Alpine pasturages, the summit is attained. By making straight for the summit in the outset considerable fatigue will be encountered: on the contrary, those who turn to the left on passing the last *chalet*, in the direction of the Bettflue, and afterwards to the right, in order to gain the summit, arrive without fatigue. The return may be varied by taking the direction of the Needle (*Aiguille*, F.) of the Bettflue, at the base of which is a path along the rocks. When this path becomes intricate, the tourist directs himself towards some *chalets*, which are seen below at a considerable distance. From these a road leads in two hours to the valley, and thence to Wimmis on the right, at the entrance of the Simmen Thal, distant half a league, or to Erlenbach on the left, distant one league. The situation of Wimmis, with its ancient castle, is very picturesque. The high road leads thence to Thun. Those who have not yet ascended the Stockhorn may conveniently combine the two excursions by descending to Erlenbach, whence, as has been mentioned, that mountain can be most conveniently ascended.

In 1536 John Müller of Zürich, surnamed Rhellicanas from Rhellikon his native place, described an excursion he had made to the Stockhorn, in about one hundred and thirty Latin verses, which he dedicated to his travelling companion Peter Kunz of Berne, under the pompous title of Stockhorniad. Twenty-one years later Benedict Marti of Bätterkinden, Professor at Berne (usually denominated Benedictus Aretius), made an excursion to the Stockhorn

and Niesen, whereof he wrote a description in Latin, which chiefly treats of the Alpine plants. There is a third composition on the same subject, a burlesque poem in German, written by John Rodolph Rebmann, who died in 1605, after having been chief pastor at Thun. In this poem the Stockhorn is represented visiting the Niesen, and a repast described, during which the latter entertains his guest with a discourse of consummate erudition.

LAKE OF THUN, AND CANAL OF THE KANDER.—The Thuner See, or Lake of Thun, is in length between four and five leagues, in breadth one. In the seventh century it acquired the name of *Lacus Vandalicus*, from the Vandals, who are supposed to have lived along its borders. Tradition mentions the existence of a temple belonging to twelve Vandalic villages, situated somewhere near the Lake; and the numerous ruins scattered about, which are chiefly of unknown origin, appear to favor the conjecture. It was subsequently called *Lacus Durnensis*. On the right, not far from Thun, is the opening of the canal of the Kander, the greatest public work that has ever been effected in Switzerland. This torrent (which has been already described as descending from the glacier of Kander, in the vicinity of the Gemmi), surcharged with the wreck and rubbish it had accumulated in its course, formerly flowed into the Aar below Thun, at times incumbering its channel and devastating the valley. To obviate this inconvenience the present canal was formed, which occupied between two and three hundred workmen for three years. On each side of the Lake is a road. That along, or rather above, the north eastern shore is not practicable for carriages, and is at times dangerous; that on the southwestern is only practicable for carriages to a little

distance beyond Faulensee. These two roads unite at Unterseen, the next station in the Oberland. Most of the interesting places along the borders of the Lake can be conveniently visited by boat. Tourists generally embark at Hofstetten, sometimes at Scherzlingen, or near the Hôtel of the Freyhof at Thun. At Schadau the entire Lake opens on the view; on the right are seen the Niesen, and the range from the Blümlisalp to the Abendberg. The Engel, the Dreyspitz, the Hundshörnes, the First, the Schwalmeren, the Schnabelhörner, and the Suleck, would appear to form one immense mass of mountain, but for the light vapours which generally define their outlines. On the north-eastern shore is seen the church of Hilterfingen, on the opposite side the tower of Strättlingen, and the Canal of the Kander.

The most interesting places along the south-western shore of the Lake are as follows:—

1. Strättlingen. The castle of Strättlingen is situated at some distance from the water, near the opening of the Canal of the Kander. In addition to the ruins of the castle some subterraneous passages communicating with it may still be seen. This was, about the ninth century, one of the residences of the counts of Strättlingen, heirs to the Helvetian part of Charlemagne's territories. The origin of the family of Strättlingen is involved in all the obscurity of fable. The founder who, according to the chronicle of Einigen, was named Ptolemy, but on his conversion to Christianity Theodoric, obtained of the king of Burgundy, in reward of his prowess, the Hübschland, or "Pretty Land" (as the Lesser Burgundy was then designated), and the country about Strättlingen, with other possessions. The Swiss historians generally make Rodolph, first king

of the Lesser Burgundy, and son to a count Conrad, descend from the ancient house of Strättlingen. He was crowned at St. Maurice in the Valais; but probably possessed this castle. This noble family became extinct in 1353. The castle, which had been in 1223 destroyed in a revolt of the vassals, was rebuilt; and devolved in process of time upon the counts of Kyburg, from whom the Bernese captured it in 1383, after which they burned it, suffering the great tower alone to remain, which was, in 1699, converted into a powder magazine. 2. Einigen. Beyond Strättlingen is Einigen, so called from a small and ancient church near the shore of the Lake. The country about this neighbourhood, owing to its fertility, was anciently called Zur Goldener Lust, or "the Abode of Golden Pleasure," and the small church "the Paradise." This church was dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel, who not only miraculously assisted the founder of the Strättlingen family to obtain a victory in single combat, while asleep, but always continued to protect his descendants, by one of whom Sir Arnold of Strättlingen, and his spouse Margaret, the debt of gratitude was paid. This church was richly endowed by Rodolph I, of Burgundy, the reputed founder of twelve other churches. His wife, the celebrated Queen Bertha, instituted the Chapter of Amsoldingen, not far from Thun. Being in process of time abandoned, and its priests being relegated to Amsoldingen, it exchanged its ancient name for that of Einigen, which means "Solitary." The Chronicle of Einigen is still extant. Some of the peasantry ascribe the foundation of the church to St. Beatus, instead of Sir Arnold of Strättlingen. 3. Spietz. On a small tongue of land at some distance beyond Einigen, is the town of Spietz, sup-

posed to be coeval with Strättlingen, or nearly so. Its ancient castle, belonging to the house of Strättlingen, is now in ruins; but in the days of chivalry a court was held in it of such magnificence as to be called, in the chronicles of the times, the Goldener Hof or "Golden Court." The next tower of Spietz is credibly supposed to have been built by Rodolph I, instead of Attila, to whom the erection of it has been erroneously ascribed. Here, as at Strättlingen, are the remains of subterraneous passages; and the vestiges of ancient town walls are also to be seen in the vicinity. The castle of Spietz became subsequently the residence of the Bubenbergs and Erlachs families, and continues to be the property of the latter. According to tradition the last two members of the house of Bubenberg, a young male and female, who had married two persons of the family of Erlach, perished in a storm on their nuptial day, near the steep rocks below the castle of Spietz, on the side of Einigen. Adrian Von Bubenberg, who defended Morat against Charles of Burgundy, was the last legitimate descendant of that illustrious race. A tablet carved in the rock may still be seen, which formerly contained an inscription and two escutcheons, bearing, as there is reason to believe, the arms of the Strättlingens and Bubenbergs. It is therefore probable that the individuals drowned here were members of the house of Strättlingen. The church of Spietz is full of memorials of the family of Erlach, including two Bernese magistrates of that name, Sigismund and Francis Lewis. The former had his tomb prepared long before his death, indicating the presumed date of it solely by the two digits 16, and a blank space. In 1699 his friends observing that with the century he should be obliged to exchange the 6 for a 7, "No,"

replied he, "for before the end of the year I shall be in that tomb." The event verified the assertion, for he died the same year, in the month of December. 4. Faulensee. Not far beyond Spietz is Faulensee, where there was once a chapel consecrated to St. Columbanus, one of the principal apostles of Christianity in Switzerland. 5. Krattigen. The village of Krattigen was once a signorial domain. Adjoining to it is the Krattighalde, or "Hill of Krattigen," which contains several quarries of gypsum, whereof great quantities are sent by water to Thun and Berne. 6. Leissingen. The village of Leissingen, or Leensingen, possesses a church, the foundation of which is ascribed to Rodolph of Strättlingen. In the vicinity are baths of mineral water, supplied from three sources, in an isolated building, which were once in greater request than at present. Fritzenbach, formerly a lordship, but now an insignificant hamlet, is between the baths and the village. 7. Därlingen. Near the extremity of the Lake is Därlingen or Dätlingen, a large village with a dock almost sufficiently capacious for all the boats of the Lake. There is a footpath from this village to Interlaken, which passes by a layer of rocks, where two deep furrows may be noticed similar to the ruts of a wheel. These are called in the vicinity the Teufelsfahrweg, or "Devil's Road," from a tradition that Satan was once on such good terms with the monks of Interlaken that he often went in his carriage by this way to convey them to the summit of the Suleck, where they kept a sabbath, and danced with his demons. 8. Weissenau. At the angle near the foot of the Abenberg, where the Aar enters the Lake, are three islets, of which the largest is Weissenau, whereon are seen a tower, and some other ruined buildings. These are the

remains of the prison of Weissenau, formerly possessed by the powerful lords of Weissenburg, to whom also belonged the castle of Unspunnen, not far distant.

The most interesting places along the north-eastern shore of the lake are as follows:—

1. Hilterfingen. Beyond the hamlet of Echenbühl is Hilterfingen, a handsome parochial village, whose church is said to have been built in 935 by king Rodolph. 2. Oberhofen. The foundation of a very ancient castle at the village of Oberhofen is in a chronicle fabulously ascribed to the tribe called Nuithones, in 428. In the year 1568 there were visible on the slope of the mountain the ruins of some other very old buildings, above those which still exist. Seilger or Seliger, lord of Oberhofen and Ried, founded, in 1130, the convent of Interlacken. In process of time, this lordship devolved upon Walter Von Eschenbach, one of the conspirators by whom Albert I, emperor of Austria, was assassinated. This Eschenbach, being obliged to insure his safety by flight, died under the disguise of a shepherd in Suabia. After frequently changing proprietors, the castle became the property of the Bernese government, and belongs at present to a private individual. Not long since there were found in a very deep dungeon in this castle some human bones, chains, and shoes, the relics probably of some prisoner who perished within its recesses. The fall of part of a mountain, which occurred not many years since, has left its traces in the vicinity of Oberhofen. 3. Sigrischwyl. Beyond Oertli and Kerzigenacker, situated at the foot of the Blum, is the large community of Sigrischwyl, built upon a mountain at some distance above the lake. Its inhabitants, dispersed through several small ham-

lets, spend one part of the year in cultivating the vine upon the hills, the other upon the mountains with their cattle. 4. Ratligen. Between Gunten and Ratligen are seen cascades, formed by the Pfannenbach and the Stambach. At the latter village, considered to be half way between the extremities of the lake, is a large tower, called the castle Ralligen, which one of its ancient possessors, named Sir Valentine, a person of much consideration, and member of the Grand Council of the Republic, ceded to his friends, preferring the retirement of a hermitage. According to tradition, a town once stood here, named Roll, which was overwhelmed by the fall of part of the Ralligstöcke. Some years since implements of iron were found under a huge mass of rock in the vicinity, and the wreck of the mountain may still be seen at the rear of the village. Popular legends assign to the dwarfs or gnomes of the mountain the agency in this dire event. One of these personages, having been denied shelter from a storm by the inhabitants of Roll, was at length admitted into the cottage of a poor peasant. On the morrow he appeared on the top of a rock, and announced in four lines of verse the approaching calamity, counselling the inhabitants to retire towards the rivulet of Stambach. His advice, however, was rejected, the rock descended, and no habitation was spared except that of the hospitable peasant. Another tradition ascribes this catastrophe to the vengeance of St. Beatus upon the heathen. The site of the town is now called the Desert. 5. Merlingen. The handsome village of Merlingen, being the usual resting-place for boatmen that navigate the lake, their passengers have time to amuse themselves with its curious peculiarities. Amid the verdure wherewith the village is

surrounded, and even in the very midst of the vines, patches of the soil are interspersed, which bear a yellow autumnal tinge. Popular legends attribute this to the agency of Satan, who is said to have dropped here some portion of a liquid poison which he was conveying to a neighbouring place; in order to heighten the animosity between two contending brothers. Other traditions accuse the gypsies of having malevolently poisoned the earth of this district. This peculiar appearance of the soil is supposed to have some connexion with a disease of the vine called *Verderber*, or “Destroyer,” prevalent about Merlingen, which some attribute to the manure, others to a subterraneous lichen—a conjecture that originated with the great Haller. These jaundiced patches afford matter of merriment to the boatmen, who fail not to inform their passengers that the inhabitants of Merlingen formerly sowed their fields with salt, in the firm persuasion that it would grow. Indeed all the instances of folly and stolidity advanced in village anecdote, throughout all the neighbouring parts of Switzerland, are attributed to the people of Merlingen, who are, as it were, the *Bœotians* of the country; and the unlucky pleasantries whereof they are made the object frequently give rise to sanguinary quarrels. The eight pasturages of the valley of *Justi*, which commences at Merlingen, are particularly good. This valley, the name of which is pronounced *Uestis Thal* in the dialect of the country, is said to have owed it to St. Justus, the companion of St. Beatus. It is about eight leagues in length, but only half a quarter of a league in breadth. The cheese made in it is esteemed equal to that of *Gessenay* or the *Alp of Sefinen*, considered the best hard cheese of the canton. This valley leads to a curious ca-

vern under the Rothorn, called the Schafloch, or "Sheep's Cavern," as affording the flocks a shelter in stormy weather. With the assistance of a torch, its recesses can be penetrated, which are said to have been once the habitation of St. Justus. The bay of Merlingen is bounded on the S. by the base of the Wandfluh, which, extending very far into the lake, forms the promontory called the Nase, or "Nose." 6. The Beatenhöhle. The most interesting spot perhaps in the vicinity of the lake of Thun is the Beatenhöhle, or Grotto of St. Beatus, situated upon the Beatenberg—a mountain called after the same saint. About seventeen centuries since, according to fabulous tradition, St. Beatus, a native of England, took up his abode in this cave, having first ejected its former occupant, a dragon. Here he gained a livelihood by plaiting nets and baskets, while employed in the pious labour of converting the Swiss to Christianity. Seated upon his miraculous mantle, he traversed the air, for the more ready communication with the heathens of the environs. He was always clad in hair-cloth, and often fasted three successive days. Before his conversion and baptism, which took place at Rome, in the reign of Claudius, he had been named Suetonius. From Rome he was accompanied to Switzerland by another missionary, named Achates (perhaps identical with St. Justus), who also converted great numbers of the heathens. St. Beatus died in 112, at the age of ninety. His interment on the spot attracted a great afflux of pilgrims, and an annual festival was instituted, which was held on the 9th of May. In order to extricate the truth from the fable of this legend, it will be necessary to assign to the mission of Beatus a reign long subsequent to that of Claudius, and a period five centu-

ries later. His skull was venerated in the cavern down to the year 1528, when it was removed by order of the Bernese government, and interred at Interlaken. As, however, the pilgrimage still continued, orders were issued to wall up the entrance, which were, in 1566, put in execution. It has since been re-opened, and appears to have been once divided into many cells or compartments. Those who arrive by boat at Merlingen may ascend on foot to the cavern in one hour, having sent the boat on to await their return at Sunglau, otherwise Sunglauenen: and those who double the promontory may reach it in a quarter of an hour. The path which conducts from Merlingen is traversed by several ravines, into one of which, named the Flocksgraben, a horseman fell, who had been travelling by night. He broke one or two of his limbs, and uttered such loud cries as, being heard at the distance of a league, saved him from perishing. To allay the agonies of thirst he had been obliged to dip his mantle in the stream which ran at some distance, not being able to move from the place. Several handsome cascades diversify the route: the greatest torrent, which descends from the cavern, and is thence called the Beatenbach, is heard at a considerable distance. On approaching the Beatenhöhle, it is better not to advance by Leerau, but to ascend upon the left. About a league from Merlingen is a place called the *Rosstall*, or "Horses' Stable," consisting of a sort of grotto hewn in the rock to serve as a shelter for beasts of burthen belonging to pilgrims. Here are seen some traces of an ancient road, and an arch, which probably belonged to a chapel no longer in existence. The ancient hermitage commands an admirable view, especially of the mountain Niesen. It properly

consists of two contiguous caverns, the appearance of which would lead to the supposition that the waters of the lake once ascended to this height, and hollowed the rock into its present form. The grotto of the torrent is very deep, and variously stated by the peasantry to extend to Entlibuch, the Black Forest, and the Tyrol. There is considerable danger in entering it, as the stream often swells to an alarming height, almost instantaneously. The people of the vicinity assert that this swelling of the water is connected with a subterraneous roaring like that of thunder, which is heard even on the opposite side of Beatenberg, in the pasturage of Seefeld. This noise, perceptible at the distance of two leagues, is termed the review of Seefeld, from its resemblance to a volley of musquetry, interrupted by an occasional discharge of artillery. Near the lake under the Beatenberg is a small patch of greensward, whereon a gentleman of Berne has formed an agreeable retreat. The church of Beatenberg is at a considerable elevation on the mountain, and can only be reached by an ascent of a league along a steep and fatiguing path. 7. Neuhaus. The last station on the lake is Neuhaus, which, although not at its very extremity, is the usual place of debarkation. On approaching it from Sunglau the rocks of Bätterigfluh are passed by a bridge across a small arm of the lake, and the bathing establishment, called Kublisbad, which was rebuilt in 1786. Neuhaus consists of little more than an isolated habitation situated in a marshy soil, and near the opening of the solitary valley of Habkeren. The delightful valley of Interlacken does not yet appear in view. This dreary approach to one of the finest regions of Switzerland, has been well compared to the irksome preface of

an agreeable book. There are always small vehicles at Neuhaus to convey travellers to Unterseen, distant one league, or to Interlaken, ten minutes farther.

§ 3. UNTERSEEN AND INTERLACKEN.

The proximity of Unterseen and Interlaken rendering either of them a convenient station for visiting the interesting objects of the environs, it has been judged expedient to combine them under one general head. Both are well provided with hotels, and there are also boarding-houses in the vicinity. The names of both have the same etymology, but in different languages, Unterseen being derived from the two German words, *unter*, "between," and *see*, "lake;" and Interlaken, from two Latin words, *inter*, "between," and *lacus*, "lake." The latter was also called formerly Interloppen, from *inter*, "between," and *lapis*, "stone," in allusion to its situation.

THE BÖDELEIN.—The Isthmus, or Valley, of the Bödelein (under which term the environing vallies are sometimes included) separates the Lakes of Thun and Brientz, which are supposed to have once formed part of one great sheet of water, that overspread the intervening valley and surrounding country. It is traversed by the Aar, which unites the two Lakes. The term Interlaken is supposed to have been originally applied to the intermediate valley alone, which is still more frequently called by that name than the Bödelein. A village was subsequently built at the foot of the Harder, to which the name of Interlaken was given; near which the small town of the same name, now Unterseen, was, in 1241, built by Walter Von Eschen-

bach ; the monastery of Interlacken, around which is the present village of the same name, had been, in 1130, founded by Seilger, or Seliger Von Oberhofen. This explanation will account for the position of the Dorf (or village) Interlacken, in some maps between Neuhaus and Unterseen, instead of beyond the latter.

DESCRIPTION OF UNTERSEEN.—The town of Unterseen is entered by an old gate, near which, on the right, is seen the castle of the bailiffs, who have inhabited it since the year 1400. The only stones used in constructing the houses being those where-with the roofs are burthened, would appear to be very perishable materials; yet some of them are dated so far back as 1650, and even 1530. The town itself is less considerable than its suburbs, which are entered by a second gate made of wood. The first of these, named Spielmatt, is situated altogether upon an islet of the Aar, and Aarmühle; the second (called in the dialect of the country Rameli) is partly built upon another. There are still two other cultivated islets, which contain the gardens of the castle. On the left, at the foot of the Halder, are the houses of the Goldey, in which direction the eye follows the tranquil course of the Aar as far as the rotundo of the Hobühl. Further on appears the hill of the Little Rugen, above which rises the magnificent mountain Jungfrau. A street lined with shops conducts to the left bank of the Aar, by two bridges that successively cross two branches of that river. The hotels at Unterseen are the Stadthaus, and the Kaufhaus (*La Douane*, F.). There is also an establishment for the milk diet, called Petit Lait, at Aarmühle.

DESCRIPTION OF INTERLACKEN.—The principal

routes that centre at Unterseen are those leading to Neuhaus and Interlaken. The handsome avenue or causeway of Höheweg conducts from Unterseen to Interlaken. The present village of Interlaken consists of a few habitations, whereof the principal are the hotel; the old church, now a magazine; and some remains of the ancient convents, which, since the Reformation, have been in part modified into a residence for the magistrate, and in part converted into an hospital for the indigent and insane. Before that period there existed at Interlaken two Augustinian convents, the one for fifty monks, and the other for forty nuns, within the same building. It is here or at Unterseen that guides and mules should be provided for mountain excursions. The expense is much greater than at Chamonix, the guides requiring 9 *francs* a day. Among the principal are several individuals of the Michel family. The hotel, which also occupies part of an ancient convent, is called the Landhaus.

The convent of Interlaken was founded about the year 1130, or 1133, by Selinger Von Obenhofen, and subsequently placed under the protection of Berne, by Henry VI, emperor of Germany. In process of time the discipline of this establishment became so relaxed, that the Bernese government found it necessary to prefer a complaint to the Pope on the subject. The female convent was suppressed in 1431, and its revenues transferred to the Chapter of St. Vincent, at Berne. A hundred years later the monks of Interlaken were the principal instigators of the opposition made here to the progress of the Reformation, which was not overcome without the effusion of blood.

The principal routes that centre at Interlaken,

are those leading to Unterseen and Lauterbrunnen. That leading to Brientz is scarcely practicable for carriages.

§ 4. EXCURSIONS FROM UNTERSEEN AND INTERLACKEN.

The situation of Unterseen and Interlaken is one of the most delightful in Switzerland. The roads are bordered with fine walnut-trees, and the rural habitations embowered in foliage. On the right, looking towards the Lake of Brientz, is the mountain of the Abendberg; on the left, the Beatenberg, and in front the Harder. The valley of Interlaken was, in the thirteenth century, subject to inundations, which rendered the soil sterile and the air unwholesome. The boisterous Lutschinen, which then descended to join the Aar, was the cause of these inconveniences, for which a remedy was found in the opulence of the abbey, which diverted its course to the Lake of Brientz, at an almost ruinous pecuniary sacrifice, although aided by the lords of Unterseen and Unspunnen. At present the character of the soil is so altered, that the valley is frequently covered with flowers so early as February.

Tourists pressed for time generally proceed straight to Lauterbrunnen, without making any stay in this delightful region. Those, on the contrary, who can afford a short delay, will find ample employment for a few days in the vicinity. The prodigious influx of strangers has led to great improvements in the inns, and there are at present few accommodations which cannot be obtained at Unterseen and Interlaken. A brief catalogue of the several interesting promenades and points of view will serve to introduce a more detailed account of

the principal :—The slope of the Harder, the outskirts of the town of Unterseen, the hills of the Little Rugen, Sattlerhübeli, Rugenhübeli, the vicinity of the town of Ringgenberg, the old church of Golzwyl, the Hobbühl, and the Kircheck, near Gsteig. These sites command open and extensive views; the following are of a contrary description, being better adapted for the lover of solitude :—The rocks of the Wagneren, the narrow defile which separates the two Rugens, and the path which conducts to the Valley of Habkeren, passing by St. Nicholas. To these latter may be added the sombre forest of the Matten Ey, and the road which leads from the Rugenhübeli to Unspunnen. The ruins of the castles of Weissenau, Unspunnen, and Ringgenberg, recal the days of chivalry. The road from Gsteig to Wilderschwyl, traversing a number of smiling and fertile meadows, is still adapted for social promenades, whether on foot or in a vehicle. The suburbs and villages of Aarmühle, Matten, Wilderschwyl, Mühlinen, Gsteig, Bönigen, Ringgenberg, and Golzwyl, exhibits in some degree a realization of the fabled-scenes of pastoral life. To the lakes of Thun and Brientz, and the rivers Aar and Lutschinen, may be added the small lake of Goldschwyl, and the torrent of the Saxeten.

1. THE HONGANT.—This mountain is part of the chain of the Pilate, and distant about four leagues from Interlacken. The road to it is very good, and the point of view very fine.

2. THE HOHBÜHL.—It requires only a quarter of an hour's walk to arrive at the summit of the little hill of the Hobbühl. The way lies across the Zollbrücke, or "Toll-bridge." The view is superb from the rotundo or summer-house, supported by twelve columns, which is built on this elevation.

The return may be varied by striking in upon a romantic but difficult path, which leads to the Goldey, a small plain between the Harder and the right bank of the Aar, which commands a fine view of the Jungfrau. Near the Goldey are some grottos in the rocks, whereof one, distinguishable from the rest by the adjacent remains of an old wall, is called the *Zwergleinloch*, or *Heidenloch*, "Cavern of the Dwarfkings," or "Cavern of the Heathen." On quitting the Goldey, the tourist has his choice of returning at once to Interlaken, or ascending still higher by following the route of the Beatenberg, in the direction of Oberhohen, Ruchenbühl and Waldeck. After a somewhat troublesome ascent of two hours, a point of view is attained, scarcely inferior to that on the Gemmen Alp, which is much higher, and forms an object for an excursion of an entire day.

3. THE SULECK.—The mountain of the Suleck, above the Lake of Thun, forms the object of an agreeable excursion. The road passes through Wilderschwy, ascends the torrent of Saxeten, and arrives at the Rothenflue, a mountain distant one league from Interlaken, which commands an extensive view, including the Itram, the Iselt, the entire Valley of Interlaken, the Harder, the chains of the Horgant, Eiger, and Wetterhorn, etc. Beyond this is the Valley of Saxeten, and, a league farther, the hamlet of the same name. Above Saxeten, and distant two leagues and a half from Interlaken, is the hamlet of Eisenflue, near which are two handsome cascades—the Bellenbach, and the Saxetenbach, or Sausbach. By traversing successively the Nessler Alpe, Bellenstasffel, and Ober Bell Alpe, the Suleck is reached, distant three leagues from Eisenflue.

4. **THE GEMMEN ALP.**—The mountain, called the Gemmen Alp, commands one of the finest views in the vicinity. The summit can be attained on foot in four hours. The path leads through Waldeck and the Küh Alp, where pines of an extraordinary size may be seen.

5. **THE CASTLE OF UNSPUNNEN.**—About a league from Interlacken is the ruined castle of Unspunnen, one of the most interesting objects in the vicinity from its intimate connexion with Swiss history, and other circumstances. Of the original building little more remains than a semi-circular tower, supported by a more elevated square one. The interior is quite choked up with foliage and rubbish. The origin of this castle is lost, even to tradition. An obscure legend is still extant, which represents one of its ancient proprietors as a sort of Blue-Beard, who immured his wives in dungeons to espouse others. In addition to other adjacent districts, that dependent on the neighbouring castle of Rothenflue was within their jurisdiction. At the death of the last king of the Lesser Burgundy, grandson to queen Bertha, his principal vassals refused to recognise the cessions which he had made to the emperor, and opposed the authority of his lieutenant the duke of Zähringen. The baron of Unspunnen was the most powerful among them, being lord of all the territory which intervenes between the Grimsel and the Gemmi, with the valleys of Grindelwald and Lauterbrunnen, or, in a word, of the entire Oberland. Burkard, the last of the race of these barons who was then the natural enemy of Berthold V, also the last of the race of the dukes of Zähringen, had an only daughter named Ida, between whom and Rodolph of Wadenschwyl, the

most accomplished knight of the court of Zähringen, there subsisted a mutual attachment. Rodolph, as a vassal of Burkard's mortal enemy, despairing to obtain his sanction, scaled the castle of Unspunnen by night, during the baron's temporary absence, and carried off Ida, whom he espoused at Berne. This exploit led to a long and bloody conflict, which continued several years, until at length Berthold adopted the bold and generous expedient of hazarding a personal interview with Burkard in his own castle, and accordingly presented himself at Unspunnen, accompanied by the young Walter Wadenschwyl, son to Ida. The old baron was deeply affected, forgot his resentment, and declared his grandson heir of his vast domains. This Walter, thus become baron of Unspunnen, was subsequently Schultheiss, or chief magistrate of Berne, in 1223. He was grandfather to the notorious Walter of Eschenbach. After his death Unspunnen devolved upon the lords of Weissenburg, at a later period on those of Scharnach Thal, and finally became subject to the republic of Berne, in consequence of a feud with the people of Oberhasli, fifty of whom were detained prisoners in the castle of Unspunnen, until delivered, after the lapse of two years, by the Bernese. The baron having pronounced these words during the interview with his grandson:—"May this day be for ever celebrated among us," gymnastic exercises were instituted, which continued for several years. An attempt was made to revive them since the commencement of the present century. The 17th of August, St. Berthold's day, was appointed for the celebration. In 1805, and subsequently in 1808, the festival was held in a spacious meadow above which rises the castle. Madame

de Stael (1) was present on the last occasion ; and the grassy seat which she occupied is pointed out on the northern side of the little valley, in front of the ruins of the castle. A huge fragment of rock, pitched by a robust Appenzeller, and which still occupies the spot where it fell, also serves as a memorial of that day's festivities : it lies beside a hedge on the road to Wilderschwyl. The attempt to revive these anniversary games originated with the Count Von Mülinen, already frequently mentioned, who was joined by a number of liberal contributors in the expenses of the festival, the plan of which was arranged by Mr. Sigismund Frederic Wagner of Berne.

6. MATTEN AND BÖNIGEN.—By proceeding straight forward along the western wall of the old convent of Interlaken, the village of Matten is reached, one of the most ancient of the district. The principal object in it is a large basin of water, formed of Goldschwyl stone. One house is adorned with stained glass, dated two centuries back, among the devices represented on which is an armed bear carrying some turnips in his belt. In the same house is an old iron spur, found not many years since in the ground beside an old oak near the castle of Unspunnen. Beyond this village the road traverses the rich plain which extends from Wilderschwyl, and the ruins of Unspunnen, to the Lake of Brienz. On the right is seen the church of Gsteig. A bridge crosses the Lutschinen, beyond which the road branches into two parts ; the

(1) See Madame de Stael's work on Germany. See also the interesting works of Wyss and Stapfer for a detailed account of the games celebrated at Unspunnen.

one conducting to Gsteig, the other to Bönigen. Above this village appears the Schüttiberg, which, according to a nearly obsolete tradition, is nothing more than the wreck of a fallen mountain, that in its descent overwhelmed a castle. While the lords of Weissenburg possessed Unspunnen, the peasants of Hasli, who had crossed the Giessbach and the defile of Iseltwald, by the commercial road which then existed in this place, to combat with their oppressors, were hemmed in, and defeated here, in a place called the Haslereck. Fifty of them were brought prisoners to Unspunnen, and the rest escaped across the most elevated pasturages of the Breilauenen. On the slope of the Schüttiberg is a solitary rock, which rises like a tower in the midst of a gloomy wood, above the village of Bönigen, situated in the plain, with some few of its houses built on the slope of the Schüttiberg. This rock is called the Stockbalm, and is said to conceal a grotto inhabited by the gnomes or dwarfs of the mountain. A rivulet runs along the entire length of the hamlet or village of Bönigen. Its sole public ornament is a fountain which supplies a basin of Golzwyl stone. Beyond the village is the station for boats, formed by a small arm of the Lake. Near this is a house, distinguished above the rest for the superiority of its construction, and the greater size and beauty of its gardens, which are frequently occupied by citizens during the summer. Beyond the village is a station for boats. After recrossing the Lutschinen by a bridge lower down and nearer to Bönigen, a new path is met ; the road passes near the Bürgleim, an eminence which forms a fine point of view, and the Lake of Goldswyl. At a little distance is the handsome village of Ringgenberg, and

afterwards a kind of mill, situated on the Spülibach, a canal which connects the Aar with the Lutschinen, and of which one arm traverses Interlacken. By turning a little on the left in this place and following the walls of the convent, the causeway of Höheweg is gained, which is always an agreeable conclusion to an excursion.

GOLDSCHWYL.—Those who wish to visit the north-western shore of the Lake of Brienz arrive first at the village of Goldschwyl situated upon the Aar, between Interlacken and the Lake. After passing the Zollbrücke a large path is found, which conducts to the village. Near Goldschwyl is a hillock crowned with the ruins of its old church, an interesting object. In 1674 the parish of Goldschwyl was transferred to Ringgenberg. Farther on is its lake, formerly called the Fallensee, where a Baron of Ringgenberg, while amusing himself with angling, was surprized by his enemies, and carried prisoner into the canton of Unterwalden: at the same time his son was expelled, his castle burnt, and the village of Brienz occupied. The Bernese, however, coming to his assistance, effected his prompt deliverance.

GSTEIG.—The village of Gsteig stands on the Lutschinen. One road leading to it passes through Matten, another through Wilderschwyl, so that the visitant may at pleasure vary his route. Between Matten and Gsteig is the hamlet of Gsteig Alment. An ancient custom exists in this district which may partly explain the luxuriance of its foliage. On every nuptial occasion some young trees are planted on the territory of the commune, which become the property of the future family, and their posterity for ever. In the village of Gsteig are a church, parsonage, and inn. The view of its cemetery is very agreeable, especially when the sun illumines

Wilderschwyland Uuspunnen. From Gsteig a cross road leads direct to Wilderschwyl: the course can however be lengthened by proceeding to the healthy hamlet of Gsteigwyler, or Wyler, almost quite concealed amid its abundant orchards, and to Granchen, a village whereof only two cottages remain, the rest having been destroyed by the stones carried down by the impetuous torrent of the Saxeten.

§ 5 BRIENTZ.

In conformity with the plan of the present work (which supposes the tourist to proceed direct from Meyringen into the canton of Unterwalden, after visiting the Oberland), it will be necessary to introduce an excursion to Brientz, in this place, before proceeding to Lauterbrunnen; premising that those who intend returning to Berne, by way of Interlaken, may omit Brientz altogether for the present, and visit it after arriving at Meyringen by the Scheideck. The monotony of retrograding to Interlaken may in some measure be obviated by proceeding to Brientz in a vehicle or on foot, and returning by boats. The road follows the north-western shore of the Lake, and is scarcely practicable even for a *char-à-banc*, being very bad and frequently broken by torrents. Along the south-eastern shore there is only a partial footpath.

LAKE OF BRIENTZ.—The Brientzer See, or Lake of Brientz, is three leagues in length by half a league in breadth. It receives the Aar at its northern and discharges it at its southern extremity, near which it also receives the Lutschinen. A chain of very steep mountains borders its south-eastern shore, where there are only two villages. The best fish in the Lake are called after it Brientzling.

The most interesting places along the north-western shore of the Lake are:—

1. Ringgenberg.—Having proceeded across the Zollbrücke and along the Aar to Goldschwyl, the road passes near Ringgenberg, built on a hill planted with lime-trees, under the Ringgenberg grat. A ruined building, for which tradition has preserved the name of Schadburg, or “Fort of Vexation,” crowns the most elevated of three layers of rock. According to this tradition, a cruel lord of Ringgenberg wished to erect this hold in order the more effectually to oppress his vassals, but the architects having heard the intended name and destination of the edifice killed the tyrant in indignation. The ancient family of Raron forsook at a very remote period their original country, the Valais, for the Oberland, and settled first at Eblingen on the borders of the Lake of Brienz, subsequently at Brienz itself, and finally at Ringgenberg. John of Ringgenberg, a member of this family, possessed considerable merit as a poet: some of his lays are still extant. Many of the Ringgenbergs distinguished themselves from generation to generation by extraordinary valour. In the fourteenth century the castle was burned by the Unterwaldeners, as has been already mentioned. In 1444 the domain belonged to the convent of Interlacken; but it does not appear that the castle was ever rebuilt.

2. Eblingen. The road passing as it were through a continued orchard traverses the villages of Nieder Ried and Ober Ried, near the latter of which, is a knoll protruded into the Lake by the fall of a mountain behind the village. After this it reaches Eblingen. This village is remarkable only as being the place which the family of Ringgenberg chose for a residence on arriving in this country.

The most interesting places along the south-eastern shore of the Lake are :—

1. Iseltwald.—A path which crosses the Lutschinen at Bönigen leads to Iseltwald, passing by a group of houses called Sengg, and leaving on the right the small cascade of the Mutschbach. The village is built in the depth of a small bay, wherein is an islet named the Island of Bönigen, because the first individual that cultivated it was an inhabitant of that village, but more anciently Schnecken Insel, or “ Snail Island.” The situation of the village, and the view it commands, are equally delightful. A window of stained glass in the village of Matten, between Interlacken and Bönigen, represents, as has been mentioned, in one of its compartments an armed bear with some turnips in its girdle. With this emblem is connected the following tradition. Three robust giants, always clad in the skins of bears, or wolves, dwelt at Iseltwald, who were sent as the contingent of the district, when the emperor of Germany called upon his subjects of the Oberland for troops. The emperor, being indignant at the paucity of the forces of Iseltwald, the giants calmed him with the assurance that they were equivalent to the entire hostile army; then repaired to the neighbouring wood, and, providing each a huge trunk of a tree, made good their assertion. When the emperor inquired what reward he should bestow upon them, they merely requested for their commune the privilege of bearing the imperial eagle on its banner whenever it should be able to furnish a hundred men more for his Imperial Majesty’s service; and for themselves the liberty of gathering three turnips in the plantation of Bönigen, which was part of the territory of the empire, whenever they should feel

thirsty while walking along the Lake, whereof they were to carry one in their hand, and two in their belt. The request being granted, they regaled themselves with turnips at a place between Iseltwald and Bönigen, called Am Stadel ; but the little hamlet of Iseltwald has never been able to furnish the hundred stipulated combatants. According to tradition the promontory which forms one side of the Bay of Iseltwald was once an island, and the original domain of the lords of Matten. Ancient documents exist which prove that one Minna of Matten made considerable donations to the church of Interlaken, and some have fancied they had discerned in a sunk square inclosure in the neighbourhood the site of a large tower beneath which were the subterraneous dungeons of the castle, hollowed out of the rock.

2. The Tanzplatz. Near the Grissbach is the Tanzplatz, or "Dancing Place," a projecting terrace on the slope of the mountain, covered with rich verdure. Tradition relates that, during a festival enlivened by the dance, two lovers being led too near the edge of the precipice by the evolutions of a waltz, fell over and were drowned. It was supposed by some that they did it intentionally, in order to die in mutual embrace.

3. The Giessbach.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VILLAGE.—The village of Brientz is situated between the Lake on the south, and the Brientzergrat on the north. The church is built on a commanding rock, whereon there are also some ruins, which renders it probable that the mansion of the ancient counts of Brientz stood here. According to tradition the last of this race perished in a crusade about the beginning of the twelfth century. Their domains passed to the lords of Ringgenberg, but, after some sanguinary combats between them and the peasantry, devolved upon

the convent of Interlacken, and finally became subject to the canton of Berne about the time of the Reformation, when that convent was secularized. The church of Brientz, according to an ancient inscription on one of its angles, now almost effaced, was built in 1215, and is therefore one of the most ancient in the country. However, tradition reports the existence of one at Brienzwyler, anterior to that of Brientz. The girls of this village are celebrated for the fine tone of their voices. Companies of these Alpine songstresses are always ready to attend at the inn or to accompany visitants in their excursion upon the Lake. Until lately they combined the offices of rowers and singers, but the two professions are now generally kept disunited. Lovers of the arts and picturesque scenery will be gratified by a visit to Mr. Stäheli, a landscape painter resident at Brientz. In 1797 great part of the hamlets of Schwendi and Hochstetten, near the village, was destroyed by a torrent of mud. The principal hotels are the Weisse, Kreuz, and the Ours.

The principal routes which centre at Brientz are those leading to Interlacken and to Meyringen in the canton of Berne, and that leading over the Brüni to Lungem in the canton of Unterwalden. Two other paths, leading into the Entlibuch in the canton of Lucerne, by the Rothhorn, and the Tannhorn, are seldom travelled by tourists.

§ 6. EXCURSIONS FROM BRIENTZ.

There are only two remarkable objects in the neighbourhood of Brientz:—

1. The Giessbach.—The celebrated cascade of the Giessbach is at the opposite side of the Lake from the village. It is formed by a torrent which

descends from the Hagel See, joined by another from the Hexen See, two small Lakes of the little valley of Hühnerthal. This united torrent traverses the pasturage of Ischingelfeld, on its way to the Lake of Brientz. The Giessbach consists of a number of beautiful waterfalls, the second of which from the Lake is considered the finest. There is an upper cascade which is seldom visited, being at the distance of two leagues and a half from the Lake, and accessible only by a different path. It is situated in a small valley called Im Bottchen, which is in a gorge of the pasturage of Ax Alp. One of the songs sung by the French minstrels of Brientz is called the Giessbach. The inhabitants of Brientz possess several pasturages in the vicinity, among others one called the Brientzerberg, or "Mountain of Brientz," on the right of the falls of the Giessbach. It is said that a valley of that mountain, named Tiefithal, or Teufithal, was once inhabited even in winter. Some very old houses may still be seen in it, which bear the name of Heidenhauser, or "Heathen's Houses," whence they are supposed to have been built in the times of Paganism.

THE MÜHLIBACH, AND THE ROTHORN.—Near one extremity of the village of Brientz is a cascade called the Mühlbach, or Planalpbach, which, although not so celebrated as the Giessbach, still merits a visit. When time permits, it would be worth while to ascend to the fine pasturage of the Plan Alp (to which the cascade owes one of its names). From the Rothorn, not far from this, is obtained one of the finest views in the Oberland.

§. 7. LAUTERBRUNNEN.

ROAD FROM INTERLACKEN TO LAUTERBRUNNEN.—The road from Interlacken to Lauterbrunnen passes through Matten and along the base of the Little Rugen to Wilderschwyl, leaving on the right the ruins of Unspunnen. Beyond Wilderschwyl the road is traversed by the torrent or river of Saxeten. Between this and the bridge of Wyler is a rock, named Rothenflue, or "Red Rock," which was formerly surmounted by an old castle named the Balme of Rothenflue. Tradition has handed down an account of the extinction of this ancient family. On the other side of the small bridge of Wyler is a large mass of rock, on the right of the road, called by the peasants of the environs the Böse Stein, "Wicked Rock," or the Bruderstein, "Brothers' Rock." A tablet has been affixed to it by a lover of Swiss history, the same that erected a monument to Henry of Strattlingen in the Bachihobzlein. The following inscription appears on the tablet:—

Hier ward der Freyherr von Rotenflu von seinem Bruder erschlagen der heimatlose moerder in bann acht und verzweiflung schloss in fernen auslande seinen einst mächtigen stamm.

On the extinction of the family of Rothenflue the castle became the property of the lords of Unspunnen, subsequently of those of Weissenburg, and finally, according to an old document, it was sold, together with the village of Gimmelwald in the valley of Lauterbrunnen, to the convent of Interlacken. At some paces beyond the Böse Stein is a similar mass of rock, which rolled from the mountain some years since, but stopped as if miraculously on the spot where it lies, without proving detrimental even

to the road. At the small hamlet of Zweylütschinen, consisting of only two peasants' houses, a small inn, and the ruins of a chapel, the two branches of the river Lütschinen unite into one stream, which flows onward to the Lake of Brientz. The one which descends through the valley of Lauterbrunnen is called the Weisse (or "White") Lütschinen, the other which descends through that of Lütschinen, or Lutschen, is called the Schwarze (or "Black") Lütschinen. At this hamlet two leagues distant from Interlaken, the valley of Lauterbrunnen commences, which is five leagues in length, and in breadth about a quarter of a league. According to a tradition preserved at Zweylütschinen, a hunter, while in the act of levelling his piece at a chamois, was once intimidated by the sudden apparition of the genius of the mountain, who warned him to spare the animals under his protection, tendering to him at the same time a cheese, which, like the widow of Zauphaths' curse, had the faculty of self-reproduction, provided there were always a small portion left after every meal. A stranger, however, having one day unluckily consumed the entire, the hunter was obliged to return to his old mode of procuring a livelihood; but scarcely had he reached the summit of the mountain when the genius reappeared and indignantly precipitated him into the adjoining abyss, wherein he perished. Beyond the hamlet, and at the opposite side of the river, are the ruins of an iron-foundry, established at the commencement of the eighteenth century. A little further is the base of the Hunnenflue, a singular mass of rocks, resembling a huge round tower. Tradition ascribes its name to the Huns, who are supposed to have passed this way, commanded by Attila. The word interpreted "Hun" is by others

supposed to mean "giant." Nearly opposite to the Hunnenflue is the Sausbach, or Saxetenbach, already mentioned. This torrent is very impetuous: near the miserable cottages of Sandweidlein, beside the road, may be seen some large fragments of rock, traces of its devastation. Near the houses of the Steinhalden, which are approached by a narrow bridge across the Lütschinen, an admirable view may be obtained of the Jungfrau. A great number of cascades descend into the wild valley of Lauterbrunnen, as the Greifenbach, Lauibach, Herrenbach, and Kapsenbach. It is from the great frequency of these cascades that the valley has derived its name—which is compounded of the German words *lauter* "merely," and *brunnen* "fountain," or *lauter* "clear," and *brunnen* "fountain." Tradition reports that it was chiefly colonized by those of the Valaisans that accompanied the baron of Raron, the ancient possessor of Ringgenberg, on the Lake of Brienz.

Another route from Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen, which is not however practicable for carriages, forms an agreeable excursion. Near Zwyclütschinen a path branches off to the right through a pine forest, which after a fatiguing ascent of an hour and a half, leads to the village of Eisenflue. At a considerable elevation is the rock called *Vogelflue*, much frequented by the *lämmergeyer*, the formidable vultures of the Alps. About a league farther is the deep ravine through which rushes the torrent of the Sausbach, descending from the mountain of Saus. A handsome village, which once stood upon the mountain, was entirely destroyed, together with all its inhabitants, except one little child. This orphan, whose parents were unknown, received the name of Sauser, and became the founder of a

family now numerous in the Oberland. Thus also that of Ammerter has derived its name from the Valley of Ammertten, situated at the upper extremity of that of Lauterbrunnen, and now a desert. From a little hill near this torrent its junction with that of the Sulzbach may be seen above. The former is here crossed by a bridge, in a place where there was once a good pasturage. A youth of Mürren, being enamoured of a shepherdess of Eisleue, who here tended her flock, came frequently to converse with her across the torrent, which he sometimes contrived to ford. One day when the passage was too dangerous to attempt, they began sportively to pelt each other, until the shepherdess suddenly fell. The alarmed swain with difficulty passed the torrent, and found her bleeding and motionless, being struck in the temple with a stone, which had remained attached to a root he had flung at her. His efforts to reanimate her were vain; she opened her eyes but once, and by their tender expression intimated that she pardoned him. She was buried on the spot. The unhappy youth never returned to his native village, but spent his few remaining years amid vigils, tears, and prayers, in a small hut which he erected beside her tomb. Beyond this spot the path enters upon the Wintereck. From a forest above the Staubbach a fine view of the Jungfrau and the Eiger is obtained, below which are seen the Wengberg and the Tschuggen; and still lower, the hamlet of Wengen, elevated a league above the valley. After passing the source of the Lauibach, the path reaches the stream of the Pletschbach, which forms the separation between the Wintereck and the Pletschen. Within half a league of Mürren the path merges in that by which the inhabitants of that village descend to the church of

Lauterbrunnen. The village, elevated many thousand feet above the level of the sea, is very handsomely situated in the midst of rich meadows. Here lodging may be obtained for the night. Several of the very high Alps may be seen from Mürren. On the Steilflue, or Little Jungfrau, a projection is pointed out, where an Alpine vulture some years since stopped to devour an infant it had carried away from the village. This place was subsequently denominated the *Speisfad*, or "Banquet Path," and fragments of the child's red clothing were long afterwards found on the spot. Above Mürren rises the Schilthorn: a little nearer are two needles, or pointed rocks, called the Hirtlein. After passing the night at Mürren the tourist departs for Lauterbrunnen, crossing the Mürrenbach, a little beyond the village. About half a league on the left towards the south, is seen the village of Gimmelwald, which is nearly as considerable as Mürren. There are two modes of reaching the valley; either by a path that leads through Gimmelwald, or by a longer course upon the mountains. The latter path ascends the Mürrenberg, and passes across the Schilt Alp to the Sevinen Alp. Beyond the stream of the Schiltbach is the Alp of Waseneck, whence are seen in the opposite quarter the Tschingelgrat, Gspaltenhorn, and Büttlosa, and on the left the Hundshörner, and the Furgge; the latter of which is connected with the Kienthal by a deep ravine. A descent of a quarter of an hour along the Sevinen Alp conducts to the *chalets* of Boggangen. On approaching the valley of Sevinen, a path is pointed out leading towards the deserts of Steinberg, where an artist, who had come to draw unaccompanied by a guide, perished in a storm. He was found completely frozen, and

seated in the attitude wherein death had surprised him. Beyond some abandoned *chalets* is the torrent of the Sevilütschinen, or Sevinen; which, uniting with the Steinberglütschinen, near Stechelberg, forms the principal river of the Valley of Lauterbrunnen. Above the bridge which here spans the torrent is another called the Devil's Bridge. Several cascades of the Sevinen may be seen in this part of the route. After passing the stream of the Rufibach the descent becomes very steep. From the houses of Stechel in the depth of the valley, the cascades of the Staldenbach and Mattenbach, which descend from the Little Jungfrau, may be seen. The next station is Lauterbrunnen.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VILLAGE.—The village of Lauterbrunnen is inconsiderable. The parsonage was rebuilt in 1782. At the end of an inscription in Gothic characters, within the church, may be traced the date 1492. This small and dilapidated house of worship contains some very good specimens of stained glass, one of which represents the legend of Rodolph of Strättlingen. St. Michael in armour holds a sword and balance; Satan is close to one of the scales, wherein is the soul of the deceased monarch imploring the divine mercy, and awaiting its doom. Opposite to the archangel is seen a monk in the attitude of prayer, and apparently engaged in meditation. There is but one hotel at Lauterbrunnen. Here mules are furnished for mountain excursions; they are however, few in number, and, lest they should happen to be engaged, it would be advisable for the tourist to come provided from Interlaken or Unterseen.

§ 8. EXCURSIONS FROM LAUTERBRUNNEN.

THE STAUBBACH.—At a short distance beyond the hotel of Lauterbrunnen is the celebrated cascade of the Staubbach, nine hundred and twenty-five feet high, which descends from the Pletschberg. Above this fall there are several others along the torrent. The Staubbach is more properly called the Pletschbach, a name derived from the pasturage of Pletschen, where it is formed by the union of seven torrents. Two leagues from this it crosses a forest of pines, and reaches a cavern or grotto called the Staubbach Balm. Here begins the first or upper fall, which is not visible from below, but may be seen from the opposite side of the valley. Fifty paces farther is the second or lower fall. An ascent of about one hour conducts to this fall. The best point for viewing the latter from below is the Furen, near the Lauibach; and the best time between nine and ten in the morning, if the sun be shining. The basin which tourists usually visit is about a quarter of an hour's walk from the inn.

THE MURRENBACH.—Beyond the Staubbach is the cascade of the Murrenbach, which is considered by some as its rival in beauty. It has its name from the elevated village of Murren, which, together with the route from it to Lauterbrunnen, has been already described.

THE SCHMADRIBACH.—To visit the fine cascade of the Schmadribach, which descends from the glacier Schmadri, it is necessary to proceed to the very extremity of the Valley of Lauterbrunnen along the high road, which is practicable for vehicles only as far as Stechelberg. The Staubbach, the Murrenbach, and several other cascades are seen on the

way; and likewise the Stelliflue, which is properly the foot of the Jungfrau. A grotesque peak of rock, which rises above the Stelliflue, is called by the peasantry the *Mœnch*, or "Monk." Near Stechelberg, at the rock of Fangflue, commences the lateral Valley of Sevinen. Here that of Lauterbrunnen begins to ascend, and assumes the name of Stechelberg. The route continues along the right bank of the Steinberg Lütschinen. On the opposite side are some houses called Schwendi, above which appears the Busen Alp, surmounted by the menacing peaks of the Ellstab and Spitzhorn. At Sichellauenen the torrent is crossed by a bridge. A little further is Indermatten. Three or four houses and barns which compose the hamlet of Sichellauenen, interrupt the solitude of this region. Beyond the bridge are some remains of large buildings, which once belonged to a lead-mine in the neighbourhood. It is not certain at what time they were erected. Some refer them to the year 1705; some to the middle of the last century. Continuing to advance, traces of the *Stufenstein-lauine*, or "Avalanche of Stufenstein," which descends every spring, are perceived upon a hill on the left. Half a quarter of a league from the poor hamlet of Trachsellaenen the bases of the Hauri and Nadel are reached. From 1782 to 1805 mines were worked in this neighbourhood, which, however, did not cover the expense. Other ineffectual attempts had been made at an earlier period. After ascending the Nadel, the path descends into the valley of Ammertten, where there are some *chalets*. On the right is a huge mass of rock called the Breit Tschingel, which must be ascended in order to reach the Steinberg. On the left is seen the torrent of the Thalbach, and on the verge of the horizon the two

Scheidecks (*Cols*, F.), or elongated summits, or mountain passages, now covered with glaciers, which led from the Valley of Gastern to the district of Frutigen, and to that of Lotschen, in the canton of the Valais. The *chalet* of Steinberg at length affords a temporary resting-place. After passing the Thalbach and the Krummbach the tourist arrives within view of the Schmadribach, one of the finest spectacles which the high Alps present. The Schmadribach forms a strong contrast to the Staubbach; for while the latter descends in one great sheet of water, the former, in addition to the principal volume, presents a number of lateral threads, or subordinate falls, which constitute a principal part of the beauty of the cascade. One of the best points for viewing the principal fall is a level space in the forest near the *chalet* of Bohnenmoos. Above it towers the Breithorn. On descending towards the Valley of Ammertten a second fall of the Schmadribach is seen, and indications of a third, which is, however, not so accessible as the others. The path returns to Trachsellaunen, and thence to Stechelberg. The route to the Schmadribach may be shortened, by avoiding the ascent of the Steinberg. Those who wish may proceed in a *char-à-banc* from Lauterbrunnen to Stechelberg, and let it await their descent at the latter place.

THE STEINBERG, and the LAKE of OBERHORN.—The proper object of ascending to the Steinberg is to see the Jungfrau in all its grandeur. The route has been given in the preceding excursion, and the tourist may return to Lauterbrunnen on the same night. Those who wish to continue their excursion to the glaciers should lodge at Trachsellaunen, and start before day in order to reach the Oberhorn See, or “Lake of Oberhorn,” after passing

the glaciers of Breilauenen, and Schmadri. A rock not far distant from this Lake commands a very extraordinary view, including a variety of glaciers.

THE CHORBALM.—On the east of the valley of Lauterbrunnen is a very remarkable grotto among the rocks called the Chorbalm, situated above the small Alp of Spätinen in the Schildwaldflue. It requires about half an hour to ascend thither from the village. From the aperture of this grotto may be obtained a very good view of the valley.

§ 9. GRINDELWALD.

ROADS FROM LAUTERBRUNNEN.—The carriage road from Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald descends the valley of Lauterbrunnen to Zweylütschinen, distant one league. It here quits the direction of Interlacken, branching off to the right through the valley of Lütschinen, and along the bed of the Schwarze Lütschinen. The first village is Gündlischwand. Half way between Zweylütschinen and Grindelwald, a distance of two leagues, is Burglauenen, which is approached by a steep ascent called the Stalden. Beyond this place are seen some isolated houses named Im Tschingelberg, whence the sun is utterly excluded from the 28th of October to the 8th of March. Above the Stalden is a trench, named Marchgraben, or Wartenberggraben, which separates the parishes of Gsteig and Grindelwald. It has its latter denomination from the ancient castle of Wartenberg, said to have once existed here, but which was overwhelmed by the fall of a mountain. The narrow gorge called the Enge, near the picturesque hamlet of Ortweid, is the real entrance into the valley of Grindelwald, which is in length four leagues, in breadth half a

league. Behind the Enge and the steep Balm, whence a cascade sometimes descends, the valley widens considerably, exhibiting rich pasturages and agreeable habitations, the entire commanded by the lofty Eiger. Further on, a destructive torrent, the Schwendenbach, crosses the road, and, a little beyond this, is seen the wreck left by the fall of part of the Rothhorn. The road subsequently passes near a hill where formerly stood a hunting lodge, and through the hamlets of Schwendi, Bach, and Holzmatt, to the village of Grindelwald.

But the other route across the Scheideck of the Wengern Alp, commonly called simply the Wengern Alp, is by far more interesting; but not practicable for carriages. The path which winds at some distance along the base of the Jungfrau is by no means dangerous. The passage can be easily effected in seven hours, affording full time for a visit to the lower glacier of Grindelwald, if not to both. An ascent of about an hour upon the Tschucken leads to the commencement of the Wengern Alp, after which the angle of the Wengern Berg is passed, which is separated from the base of the Jungfrau by the gorge called the Trümlethenthal. During the ascent the tourist obtains a view of the Staubbach by looking back towards the valley of Lauterbrunnen, the mountains of the Suleck and Vogelflue, and the Schmadribach at a considerable distance. A remarkable ridge of rocks may be also observed rising above the hamlet of Eisensflue, which strongly resembles an old castle, and is called the Vreneli. After passing the hamlet of Wengern, the path separates into two parts, both of which lead to the *chalet* of the Wengern Alp, but in different directions: the one ascends between the Schlafbühl and the Gürmschbühl;

the other winds for a considerable time above the valley of Lauterbrunnen, and at length reaches the *chalets* of Mettlen. The fine mountain Jungfrau has three summits : that in the middle is called by way of excellence the Jungfrau, the conical peak on the right the Monche, or " Monk," and the highest summit the Jungfrauhorn. The best station for a view is that of the mountain Manlichea. Beyond the Jungfrau are seen the Great and Little Eiger, and a little further, on approaching the valley of Grindelwald, the top of the Schreckhorn. Refreshment may be obtained at some of the *chalets* on the way. The prospect of this verdant valley is very pleasing. On the right appear the Eiger, the Mettenberg, and the Wetterhorn; on the left the Faulhorn and the Röthihorn; in the middle the Scheideck Hasli, otherwise called the Great Scheideck, and simply the Scheideck. It is from the Iramer Alp that the valley is first seen. The descent is by the Alp of the Wergisthal. About half a league from the ridge of the mountain are the *chalets* of Bustigeln Lager. This passage to the Grindelwald was first effected, in 1771, by two individuals still living—the venerable Pastor Wyttenbach of Berne, and Mr. Von Bonstetten, also of Berne, but now resident at Geneva, two names very high in science and literature.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VILLAGE.—The village of Grindelwald, or Grindel, the chief place of the valley, contains but little worthy of observation. In the church is shown the seat which Frederick William III of Prussia occupied during divine service, while making a tour through Switzerland after his expedition against France. When about to write his name in the strangers' book at the curate's house where he lodged, the host presented to him

a pen made of an eagle's wing, in allusion to the mighty enemy he had assisted to conquer. In the cemetery, and close to the wall of the church, is a monumental stone erected to Aimé Mouron, a young clergyman from Yverdon, who perished in a chasm of the lower glacier of Grindelwald, on the 31st of August, 1821. There is a spacious hotel near the entrance of the village. That of M. Blatter, formerly of Unterseen, called the Schwarzer Adler (*Aigle Noir*, F.), will also be found very comfortable.

§ 10. EXCURSIONS FROM GRINDELWALD.

THE UPPER GLACIER OF GRINDELWALD. In the valley which separates the Wetterhorn from the Schreckhorn, and Mettenberg, is situated the Upper Glacier of Grindelwald. It occupies a large space, extending across fertile meadows to the verge of the rising grounds of the Scheideck. It is supposed to be of greater extent than the Inferior or Lower Glacier, but the difference, if any, must be slight. Each is about a quarter of a league wide at the extremity. The breadth of the Upper Glacier being perhaps a little greater has acquired for it the name of Great Glacier. Near its source it extends to the breadth of about two leagues. In order to visit this glacier, it is necessary to advance for about an hour from the village across an uneven and marshy tract, crossing the rivulets of Mühlbach and Bergelbach. Beyond these are some ancient *glaciers* (*Moraines*, F.), or accumulations of stone and gravel, long covered with vegetation. It is from their summit that the glacier can best be viewed. The phrase here used to express the advancing of the glacier is, that "it has its nose on the earth;" and to express its receding, "it has its

nose in the air." In the direction of the Wetterhorn the ice is very much loaded with the matter called above—gufer. The torrent of the Weissbach descends from the Wetterhorn, that of Milchbach from the Mettenberg. These two rivulets, uniting beneath the platform of ice, form the two principal sources of the Upper Lütschinen.

THE LOWER GLACIER OF GRINDELWALD.—The Lower Glacier of Grindelwald is also called the Ladies' Glacier, on account of its facility of access. Like many others, it advances and recedes. In 1561 it impeded communication with the Valais so slightly, that a nuptial party was able to pass from that country into the Grindelwald. In 1578 a baptismal procession passed by the same way, and in 1605 a second nuptial party. A forest of pines is said to have then existed on the space now occupied by the ice. But at the end of the seventeenth century the glacier advanced a full quarter of a league beyond its ordinary limit, forced the Lütschinen to alter the direction of its channel, and committed some ravages on the environing district. An easy walk of half an hour conducts to this glacier; opposite to which is a commodious seat for viewing a handsome natural arch at its base, through which flows one of the tributary streams of the Lütschinen. The visitant may visit the Nellen-Balm on this excursion, before returning to the village.

THE NELLEN BALM.—The most ancient relic which exists in the Grindelwald is a bell, which has been some years suspended in the steeple of the church, but which was formerly preserved either in the school or parsonage. The prevailing opinion is, that it belonged to a chapel dedicated to St. Petronella. It bears an inscription in Gothic charac-

ters, which has been thus decyphered :—" *O S. Peternela ora pro nobis* ;" but the *n* is almost obsolete. The date is 1044. Authentic records prove that this chapel stood under a cavern, or grotto, directly above the efflux of the lesser glacier, and not in a very elevated region of the glaciers, as some have asserted. If the church have been coeval with its bell, it was built a century earlier than the convent of Interlacken, which might have been reasonably esteemed the parent foundation of all the religious establishments in these remote districts. The grotto, beneath which the ancient church is said to have been erected, forms the object of a short and agreeable excursion, for those who have a few hours to spend in Grindelwald. It requires only one to ascend to this cavern. On the way, a projection of the Mettenberg, called the Thierstein, is pointed out at a great distance, where the chamois hunters conceal themselves, in order to make their observations before commencing the actual chase. A good view of the arch in the glacier, whence issues the principal branch of the Lütschinen, may also be obtained in this route. The vault of the grotto is formed by a projecting rock, at the base of the Eiger, on the east. Its depth is only from twenty-eight to thirty paces, and it is perfectly lightsome throughout, on account of its shallowness and the great size of its aperture. On looking out from the interior, a mass of stones, covered with sand and dust, may be observed on the right against the side of the grotto : these are, according to tradition, the remains of the ancient chapel of St. Petronella. The date and origin of this chapel are uncertain. Berchtold V, duke of Zähringen, has been by some authors presumed to have founded it, in gratitude for the preservation of his life at the battle of Ulrichen in the Valais, in

1211; but the date and inscription of the bell would seem to invalidate the arguments which support this opinion; although the bell might have been transferred hither from some other fane dedicated to the same saint. Others suppose the chapel to have been built in order to avert the avalanches of stones which so frequently descend from the mountains; grounding their opinion on the similarity between the Latin word *petra*, "stone," and Petronella. The name Nellen is an abbreviation of that of the saint.

THE FAULHORN.—One of the finest views in the Oberland is obtained from the summit of the Faulhorn, which therefore forms the object of one of the most usual excursions from Grindelwald, and can be ascended without any danger. The path which conducts to it from Grindelwald exhibits alternately a variety of smiling meadows, gloomy forests, rocks, *chalets*, a cascade, rich pasturages, and, lastly, a still and solitary lake. At the pasturage called the Bach Alp lodging may be obtained in a *chalet*, by those who intend remaining above to witness the sunrise. The most elevated station of the Bach Alp is in the Bachthal, whence there is a fine view of the two glaciers of Grindelwald, which appear much larger than when seen from below. It is in this solitary valley that the inhabitants of Grindelwald and Brientz assemble to celebrate the Bergdorfet, or "festival of the mountain village." Here is situated the lake above-mentioned, called the Bachsellin, which forms lower down, under the name of Mühlbach, the principal, and almost the only, cascade of the valley of Grindelwald. This region has a wild and gloomy appearance, heightened by the aspect of the dilapidated summit of the Röthihorn, which is gradually falling into decay.

From the Bach Alp there are only two leagues to the summit of the Faulhorn. Towards the north-west appear the Suleck, the Niesen, and the Stockhorn, with the mountains of the Siebenthal almost as far as Zweysimmen, and, as some believe, the Dent du Midi. Part of the Lake of Thun is also seen, from Spietz to the lower extremity; but the town is concealed by the promontory of the Nase. Further on is an immense tract beyond the Burgistein, wherein some think they have had a glimpse of the city of Berne. The view extends to the Jura, the Lake of Neufchatel, Mount Chasseral on the Lake of Biemme, the Hasenmatt, the Weissenstein behind Solothurn, and the Hauenstein, where it melts away in the distance. Some assert, that even the Vosges and the Black Forest are visible in this direction. More to the east, and at a little distance, are seen the Beatenberg, the Gemmen Alp, the Harder, the Augstmatthorn, the Brientzer Grat, and the Rieder Grat, above which the Hohgant elevates itself, and beside it the Scheibensflue, with the Zerkrauten Berg (which, as tradition has it, was scratched by Satan and bears the marks of his talons). Further on are the Pilatus, the Sattal, the Lake of the Four Forest Cantons, that of Zug with the capital of the same name, and at a great distance, some parts of the cantons of Zurich and Thurgovia; the Rigi, the Mythen, above Schwytz, and the mountains of the canton of Unterwalden, as, for instance, the Titlis, and the Surene Alps.

BANISEGG ON THE METTENBERG.—Those who desire to see the Sea of Ice of the Lower Glacier may undertake an excursion to the pasturage of Bänisegg, on the rear of the Mettenberg, by pursuing the border of the glacier in a north-westerly direction. The attempt, however, which is accompanied with

considerable danger, should not be made by those subject to giddiness. After an alternation of verdure and woodland a lofty and bare rock is met, from which issues the Kessibach, and farther on a cavern called the Heidenloch. The path becomes subsequently so narrow and dangerous that it is very difficult to advance. After a short ascent a part of the mountain is reached called the Martinsdruck. Here there is an excavation in the rock, which being opposite to a cavity in the Eiger called the Martinsloch or Heiterlock, is said to be the mark of St. Martin's back, who, while straining with his foot and staff to hollow out a cavity in the Eiger, left this testimonial of his efforts upon the Mettenberg, and thus made a passage between the two mountains which had been before united. Beyond this are the pasturages called Huf dem Bären, whence there was once a path to a still higher station—the Ochsenläger. Above these pasturages is a rock called the Brunnhorn. Higher up is the Bänisegg, the most remote part of the Mettenberg where goats and sheep can be grazed. There is only one verdant spot visible in the environs, at the foot of the Zesenberghorn, on the opposite side of the Sea of Ice. Around are seen the various pyramidal rocks of the Schreckhorn Strahleck, etc. Below Banisegg the valley bends towards the west, obliging the glacier to take the same direction. A miserable *chalet* is seen, accessible only by traversing the glacier. On the south appears the Zesenberg. Beyond some rocks which rise behind the pasturage of Zesenberg an immense amphitheatre opens, including the Zesenberghorn, the peaks of Viesch, and the back part of the Eiger. The vast valley of ice here revealed to view, issuing by a slope between the Zesenberg and the Kalliberg, near the Eiger,

and uniting with the ice of the Strahleck, forms the Lower Glacier of Grindelwald. Nearly in the middle of that slope is a place visible from the village of Grindelwald, which is called the Schwarze Brett, and the Heisse Platte, which the ice has never been known to occupy. On the right appears the Brunnhorn with its numerous cascades; on the left the rear of the Eiger, in front the verdant mountains and fine pasturages which separate the valley of Grindelwald from the Lake of Brienz. The Röthihorn, the pasturages of the Buss Alp, the Wintereck Biren and the Burghorn, are also in full view; further on the west the Gummihorn, and on the verge of the horizon, the heights of the Beatenberg; while in the depth of the valley the Lutschinen is seen meandering towards the defile at the base of the Itramen Alp.

§ 11. MEYRINGEN.

ROADS FROM GRINDELWALD.—The road, or rather path, from Grindelwald crosses the Great Scheideck, otherwise called the Scheideck of Hasli, or simply, the Scheideck. Those unwilling to travel on foot, or on mules, must make a very circuitous route by Interlacken, engaging a *char-à-banc* at Grindelwald for the entire circuit, or (which is by far a better plan, the road from Interlacken to Brienz being very bad) only to Interlacken. Here a boat can be engaged for Brienz, where a *char-à-banc* can be again procured for Meyringen. The road from Brienz to Meyringen is described in the next article.

The route across the Scheideck, which is much more frequented than the other, allows an opportunity of visiting the upper Glacier of Grindelwald without much expenditure of time. It requires

seven hours to reach Meyringen. The Bach Alp, down which flows the Bergelbach, is first ascended, and afterwards the Ross Alp. The nearest view of the Wetterhorn is here obtained. Further on is the highest part of the Scheideck, which forms a long ridge called the Eselsrücken, or "Asses' Back." It requires two hours and a half to reach this elevation. On the west appears the Faulhorn, on the north-east the Schwarzhorn, and several other peaks, forming part of the wild mountains intervening between the Scheideck and the Lake of Brienz; on the south the Wetterhorn. From the highest point of the eminence the path descends across the Alpigeln Alp to the Schwarzhorn Alp, one league and a half distant. Here is a *chalet*, the best on the route, and provided with the best refreshments. On the south-east the Glacier of the Schwarzwald now appears, which extends between the Wetterhorn and the Wellhorn, together with that of the Alpigeln and the small one of Hengstern. The distance thence by the Bruch Alp to the Alp and baths of Rosenlauri is one league. From the bridge a magnificent view is obtained of the Glacier of Rosenlauri, situated between the Wellhorn and Nellihorn, on the south, and the Engelhorn and Kamlihorn on the east. This is one of the ramifications of the valley of ice of Gauli, and it is hence that the cascade of the Reichenbach derives most of its tributary streams. From the bridge to the saw-mill at the Zwirgi is a distance of one league and a half. During the route the imposing mass of the mountains of Burg may be seen, as well as the Engelhorn, the Mittaghorn, and the Burghorn. On the north, beyond the ravine which forms the channel of the Reichenbach, may be seen a handsome cascade formed by the Säulibach. From the Zwirgi

the lower part of the valley of Hasli is visible. The descent to Meyringen occupies three quarters of an hour. The Reichenbach may be viewed on the descent, as it is only necessary to turn off a little on the left, at Schwendi. At a little distance on the north-west is seen the Breitenboden Alp, the largest and finest of the valley of Hasli. It may be observed that the Wellhorn is often called Wetterhorn by the inhabitants of Hasli, and thereby confounded with its more elevated neighbour.

ROADS FROM BRIENTZ. — The ordinary carriage road from Brientz to Meyringen, a distance of three leagues, passes through the hamlet of Tracht, where embarkation is frequently procured for the Lake. On the left of the road is a large solitary rock called the Ballenberg, a projection of the Ruffiberg, so called from *rufi*, a provincial term which means the fall of a mountain, or the rubbish it deposits in its fall. From the Ballenberg issues a torrent called the Gurgen, which flows into the Aar. This river is crossed at the bridge of Wyler, which unites the valleys of Brientz and Oberhasli; the latter of which is however generally considered to extend all the way to the Lake. That part of the valley of Hasli through which the road passes is verdant and agreeable; it abounds with wooden huts, used only as depositories for grass. Several cascades descend on the right. Of these the Oltschibach and the Waldenbach are discharged from the Oltschihorn and Wandelhorn. The Jungferbrunnen is perhaps the handsomest. There are but few habitations along the road, but on the left may be seen several sequestered hamlets on the acclivities of the mountains. On the right also are several others in an elevated situation, but not visible from the road. After passing the group of habi-

tations called Unter der Heid, a few cottages are met called Balm, which retain the name of a village that once existed in the vicinity. This village, which was so considerable as to have its own municipality, was destroyed by the fall of part of the Kaltbrunnen Alp; some traces of which are still to be seen near the cascade of Falcheren. On approaching Meyringen some rocks may be observed at a considerable height on the left, which strongly resemble an old castle. A bridge across the Aar conducts to the village.

The other route from Brientz to Meyringen, which is practicable for carriages only to an inconsiderable distance, continues identical with the former until it approaches Kienholz. The village of that name, which originally stood here, was remarkable for being the spot where Berne concluded, in 1553, permanent alliance with the four Forest Cantons, and became incorporated with the Swiss Confederacy. This village, with the castle of Kien adjoining, was destroyed by a torrent of mud. At the time of this catastrophe, the Lake of Brientz, which formerly, as is said, extended to the Ballenberg, was forced to retire within its present limits. Some time after this, a carter who was passing that way in vain endeavored to make his horse and dog proceed, on reaching the fatal spot where the latter animal began to scratch the earth. On excavating among the ruins, an old man and a child were found, who had for a long time been supported by the provision that lay in abundance about them, and with some water which filtered through the surrounding earth. The old man died on being exposed to the air; but the child survived, and exchanged his name of Schneitter for that of Kienholz. Farther on is Hofstetten, which, as well as Schwan-

den in the vicinity, suffered, in 1797, a similar calamity, but not to the same extent. Near the road, between Kienholz and Hofstetten, are the Glyssibach and Schwandenbach. Beyond Hofstetten it is crossed by the Eybach, the Eistlen, and the Farni. Still farther, the road passes between the Brienzerglat on the left, and the Ballenberg on the right, near a small lake called the Weisensee. An upper fall of the Wandelbach is seen before arriving at Wyler, or Brienzwyler. This part of the road winds along the base of the Rufiberg. Further on it passes near the village of Brünigen, whither the Count of Strassberg, an ally of Leopold of Austria, advanced on the day of the battle of Morgarten. From this point fine views of the valley may be obtained, and also of the opposite mountains. Further on is Hohflue, beyond which the stream of the Husenbach is crossed. On arriving among the villages of the Hasliberg the tourist has his choice of several descents to Meyringen.

VALLEY OF HASLI.—The valley of Hasli, one of the most interesting throughout Switzerland, has been variously denominated, and variously defined. Some consider it to commence at the Lake of Brienz, others at the bridge of Wyler. Some have divided it into two parts, separated by the lateral mountain of Kirchhet; others into a greater or lesser number of parts, including the lateral valleys. Some bestow the name of Ober Hasli upon the entire valley; others apply that term solely to the upper division of it which terminates at the Grimsel, interposing two other divisions—the Hasli im Boden and the Hasli im Grund—between it and the Unter Hasli, which is again by some called the Valley of Meyringen. Hence that village is sometimes described as situated in the Ober, sometimes in the Unter

Hasli, and sometimes in the valley of the same name. In general Hasli and Ober Hasli are used promiscuously; and when the term Unter Hasli is used, it is rather as a part of Ober Hasli than in contradistinction to it. The word Hasli is supposed to be of Swedish or Frisic origin, and derived from a town of that name. Being pressed by famine, the inhabitants of the original country were decimated, and six thousand obliged to emigrate towards the south; who, entering Helvetia, built Schwytz, so called from their leader Schweitzerus, in the territory of Brochenburg. Their numbers in process of time increasing, part of the colony journeyed still further to the Weissland, subsequently called the Valley of Hasli, while others spread towards Frutigen, Afflentsch, and Bellegarde. Many other places also in Switzerland are called by the name of Hasli. Some assign a simpler origin to the name, supposing it to have originated from the great abundance of hazels that once existed in this country; an opinion corroborated by the Latin term *Regis Avellanorum*, by which it has been designated in many works. Certain it is, however, that the fine stature and extraordinary beauty of the people, their language and their popular dialect, mark them out as a separate race, and of northern origin. Their songs have been found to bear a close affinity to those of Denmark and Sweden. They possess a curious book called *Urbarium*, or *Land Urbar*, which may be interpreted "Book of Customs," although it is rather a book of annals, or historical documents. The kings of Sweden who have happened to visit Switzerland, have always been honored with peculiar marks of respect by the people of Hasli. A small town of that name exists at present in the

island of Bornholm, off Sweden. The length of the valley of Hasli, or Ober Hasli, supposing it to extend from the Grimsel to the Lake of Brientz, is ten leagues; or, supposing it to terminate at the Wylerbrücke, about eight and three quarters. In its widest extent, including the lateral valleys, it may be said to consist of those of Unter Hasli, Hasli im Grund, Urbach, Guttannen, Mühli, Gentel, Nessel, and Gadmen. It is inclosed on all sides by lofty mountains, except where it opens on the Lake of Brientz, and it is watered through its entire extent by the Aar. The chief occupations of its inhabitants are grazing and cheese-making. There are no fewer than fifty-four Alps, or pasturages, in the Valley. The men are considered to be the most expert wrestlers in Switzerland, especially in that modification of the exercise called *schwingen*.

DESCRIPTION OF MEYRINGEN.—The village of Meyringen, the chief place of the Valley of Hasli, is of considerable extent and surrounded with agreeable environs. The large and spacious church is constructed of massy stones; but the interior does not contain any thing remarkable. A black line traced along the wall indicates that, in 1762, the overflow of the streams which descend from the Hasliberg filled the church with water and rubbish up to that height. Being built near the foot of the mountain, it is continually exposed to more or less danger from the increase of the waters. A wall has been erected to stem the course of the Alpbach, the most dangerous of all the torrents that descend from the Hasliberg. The belfry is at some distance from the church. It is very solid, apparently of great antiquity, and was not improbably a military structure in its original destination. A vague tradition relates, that these two buildings were erected

by two brothers, who, through animosity, built them thus disunited. On the tower were formerly some figures, a remnant of catholicity, which have been plastered over. Beside the cemetery is a small chapel, no longer appropriated to divine service. Near the village are the ruins of the castle of Resti, the possession of a noble and respected family, which has frequently furnished chief magistrates to the Valley, and which is supposed to be descended from one of the ancient Swedish or Frisic chiefs mentioned in the song of Hasli, as the original colonists of the Valley. The families of Weissenflue and Bergen are considered to be of similar descent. The best hotel at Meyringen is the Wildemann (*Sauvage*, F.). There is also good accommodation at the Landhaus (*Maison Commune*, F.).

The principal routes which centre at Meyringen are the carriage road leading to Brientz, and that which on ascending the Valley forms two branches at Im Hof—the one leading to Guttannen, the other across the Susten Pass to Wasen in the canton of Uri, and thence to Altorf, and the St. Gotthard. The other roads are mere mountain-paths, the principal of which lead severally to Brientz by the Hasliberg, to Lungern in the canton of Unterwalden by the Brünig, and to Grindelwald by the Scheideck. From the Mühlthal, not far beyond Meyringen, there is a footpath by the Engsteln Alp, and the Joch, to the celebrated monastery of Engelberg in the canton of Unterwalden, and thence by different branches to Sarnen, or Altorf.

§ 12. EXCURSIONS FROM MEYRINGEN.

THE REICHENBACH.—The most interesting object in the entire Valley of Hasli is the cascade of the Reichenbach, near Meyringen, of about three hundred

feet. It may be seen from the platform of the church ; but one of the bridges across the Aar affords a more advantageous point of view ; whence about the middle of June it may be often seen embellished by a beautiful rainbow. In visiting the separate falls it is usual to begin from the uppermost. There are in all seven ; the highest of which is not above a quarter of a league from the village. The road passes the castle of Resti, and the covered bridge of the Aar, and at Schwendi turns to the right. The highest fall should be seen in the forenoon : the afternoon, or the evening, is the best season for the lowest. Those who commence from above may follow the course of the cascade in descending, cross it before arriving at the lowest fall, and return to Meyringen by the uncovered bridge of the Aar below that village. Those who commence from below, should adopt the reverse of this. The highest fall is best seen from a platform on the right bank. On the descent a bridge of one arch, called the Bögelein, affords another good point of view. There is a very remarkable cascade near the Fuchshütte, or "Fox's Hut," which should not be omitted by visitors. A guide is necessary for this excursion.

THE ALPBACH.—The Albach is a cascade situated in the mountain above Meyringen, and is approached by following the shortest route from the church to the Hasliberg. The wild and impetuous torrent which forms the cascade, has often spread devastation in its course, as already mentioned, especially when the falls of the Dorfbach overflow at the same time.

THE FALCHERBACH.—The Falchernbach is a cascade worth visiting. It precipitates itself from a height of two hundred feet, at a little distance from Meyringen.

THE WUNDERBRUNN.—The very curious well, called the Wunderbrunn (*Fontaine des Merveilles*, F.), or “the Miraculous Spring,” is situated on the Engsteln Alp. The high road from Meyringen to Wasen may be followed as far as the Mühlthal, which branches into three subordinate valleys—the Nesselthal, the Gadmenthal, and the Genthelthal. The last of these must be ascended in order to reach the Engsteln Alp. The well begins to flow in spring, when the flocks begin to graze upon the mountains, and disappears with them in autumn. During the summer it flows regularly from eight o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon, when it becomes dry. Those who have time to extend their excursions may visit the small lake of Engsteln, and ascend the Joch, which separates the cantons of Berne and Underwalden. They have then a choice of returning to Meyringen, or descending to the convent of Engelberg, distant twelve leagues from Meyringen.

THE KIRCHHET.—The Kirchhet is a lateral hill which incloses on the east that part of the valley of Hasli called the Valley of Unter Hasli, or Meyringen. It is particularly interesting to the geologist, as having anciently formed a kind of natural bulwark, or dyke, that arrested the progress of the waters in their descent from the higher mountains. Among the most remarkable peculiarities of this hill are the deep beds or hollows, channelled upon it at a remote period by the torrents that were in communication with the lake, which then existed in the valley of Im Grund. Two of these gullies are deserving of a visit—the Finstere Schlauche (*Gorge Obscure*, F.), or “Dark Gorge,” and the Lautere Schlauche (*Gorge Eclairée*, F.), or “Light Gorge.” The latter is accessible without any difficulty. H

traverses the rock to an extent of nearly half a quarter of a league, and opens upon the great Valley by a sort of narrow portal, near the spot where the Aar issues from the gloomy gorge of the Lamm. The Finstere Schlauche, situated near Im Grund, is more difficult of approach. After commencing the ascent of the Kirchhet, on quitting the valley, the path turns aside on the right towards a hollow a few hundred paces distant, where, among rocks of almost a sepulchral form, a dark copse of brushwood is seen, to which there is no regular pathway. On attaining the edge of the ravine the descent will be found not unaccompanied with danger; but a visit to its dark recesses is amply repaid by the interesting features of the scene. The noise of the Aar is heard below, and its course can be pursued almost to the Lake of Brienz, on emerging from the gorge, forming with the environing country a fine contrast to the gloom of the Finstere Schlauche.

THE HANDECK AND THE GRIMSEL.—The mountain Grimsel generally terminates the tour of the Oberland, being in the regular route from the canton of Berne to that of the Valais. On the way the fine cascade of the Handeck may be visited. The distance from Meyringen to the Hospice of the Grimsel is seven leagues. The road is practicable for small vehicles as far as Guttannen, three leagues distant, where there is a tolerably good inn. About a league from Meyringen, a little beyond the Kirchhet, the Aar is crossed opposite to the hamlet of Hof, or Im Hof, in the Valley of Hasli im Grund, formerly occupied by a lake. On the left is seen the Mühlthal, and a little farther on the right appears the small Valley of Urbach. In the middle of the Valley is seen an isolated rock of a remarkable appearance, called the Ochi Stein. After recrossing the Aar by a wooden

bridge the road reaches Benzelflue; it then ascends to the Schlafplatte, and shortly after arrives at the hamlet of Im Boden. A little further is the old toll-house of Aegerstein, with a few other habitations; beyond which Guttannen appears at some distance. This village, after being twice burnt (in 1803 and 1812), has been rebuilt with considerable improvements, including a new parsonage, and a handsome hotel. On the front of the latter may be read some moral inscriptions in verse and prose; the latter whereof refer to the calamities of the village. About half a league beyond Guttannen is a cascade formed by the Aar on the road side.

A difficult path leads to the dreary environs of the Handeck, at the foot of the Aerlenhorn, whence descends a rapid stream, the Aerlenbach, denominated after that mountain. The path at length reaches the celebrated cascade of the Hundeck, which surpasses in impetuosity all others in Switzerland. There is a *chalet* on the bank of the river, whence it can be viewed very commodiously. The morning, between nine and ten, or at latest the hour of eleven, is the most favorable time of the day. The spectator is placed upon a jutting rock, whence he beholds the Aar on the right, rushing downward in a mass of foam; while on the left the Aerlenbach is seen uniting with the greater stream. The abyss into which the great volume of water descends is so profound, that the sun cannot reach it. It is well termed in a work on the Oberland, "a hell of water." The painter Wolff, however, contrived to have himself lowered into it by cords, and succeeded in discovering the point of view for the picture he has drawn of this magnificent cascade. The wolf which appears in this now very scarce piece, serves to indicate both the name of

the artist and the wildness of the region it represents. The *chalet* of the Handeck affords an agreeable resting-place to the traveller. A rocky projection above the cataract is shown, where the poet Baggesen once seated himself to play upon his flute.

On leaving the *chalet* a large expanse of mountain wreck leads to the Letzlen or Bösen Seite (*Mauvais Côté*, F.), or "Last," or "Bad Side," and the Helle Platte (*Plateau Eclairé*, F.), or "Light Platform." The Aar here rushes through a narrow pass between the rocks of Stock, and the Böse Seite. Presently the copious stream of the Gelmerbach appears on the left, upon the opposite side, which issues from the lake of the High Alps. It sometimes separates into two branches, and forms the last fine cascade which flows into the Aar on the hither side of the Grimsel. A steep and winding ascent conducts to the Helle Platte, so called from its being completely open to the sun's rays. Not far from this is the Kleine Bogelein (*Petit Arc*, F.), a stone bridge of one bold arch; half a league beyond which is another called the Grosse Bogelein (*Grand Arc*, F.). The path then leads along the left bank of the river towards the Stockstegen, which extends to the Aelpersulz. This is again terminated by the Räterichsboden, or Röderichsboden, a small valley which formerly served as a Valaisan pasturage, but is now possessed by the people of Hasli. This valley was formerly the bed of a lake. Beyond it a new stage of the ascent is traversed, called the Sommerreck, a level space above which tower the Schaubhorn and Herstenhorn. From the latter flows the Herstenbach. A little further is the Sommerloch, which forms the limit between the Räterichsboden and the Spitalboden (*Territoire de l'Hospice*, F.),

or "District of the Hospice;" after which the path enters the Spital Lamm (*Gorge de l'Hospice*, F.), or "Ravine of the Hospice," between the Jauchliberg on the right, and the Nagelisgratlein on the left. The Spitalbogelein, another stone bridge, reconducts to the right bank of the river, where the road branches off to the right, while a path on the left conducts to the Hospice. Poles are placed at intervals to point the direction in case of snow. The Spital, or Hospice of the Grimsel, appears from a distance like a large block of greyish rock in the midst of others of smaller size. It stands opposite to two small lakes so close together as to appear to form but one, in a lateral valley which ascends from the principal one of the Aar, at the mouth of a stream passing under the building. This double lake is called the Todtensee (*Lac Mort*, F.), or "Dead Lake," either because it has no outlet, and continues almost always frozen, or because the bodies of those who perish on their passage are thrown into it. For the sake of warmth, the hospice has been built with only few windows. It would have more the appearance of a prison than of a house of refuge, but for a large outer staircase, connected with a large wooden gallery, which shows that ingress and egress are unimpeded. Beside it is another building that serves as a stable, and a storehouse for transit merchandise. In 1799 an Austrian patrol, that arrived here, was obliged to burn all the wood-work of the Hospice to afford them warmth. The communes of the Valley of Hasli, to whom the Hospice belongs, restored it at a considerable expense; which benevolence is recorded by an inscription in the chamber of the person who farms the tenement. He is bound to afford gratuitous as-

istance to indigent travellers only, but is permitted to collect subscriptions throughout Switzerland, in aid of this pious duty. His cattle, which are very numerous, when assembled, give this sequestered region of the Alps a patriarchal appearance. Every evening the goats gather around the building; the larger cattle remain on the opposite side of the small lake, and are milked morning and evening by domestics, who cross in a boat for the purpose. On the 30th of November, St. Andrew's day, he annually quits the Hospice; leaving it, however, unlocked, and provided with refreshments for those who may attempt the passage subsequently to his departure.

A residence of a few days at the Spital, or Hospice, affords room for excursions to the following interesting objects :

1. THE SIDELHORN.—The highest summit of the Grimsel is called the Sidelhorn, which rises three quarters of a league above the Spital. This summit commands a more comprehensive view of the configuration of the higher Alps (especially of those in the direction of Monte Rosa and the Simplon), than any other in the Oberland. Those who wish to enter the canton of the Valais can descend hence to Obergestelen.

2. THE OBER AAR.—The path leading towards the Ober Aar passes by the rock of Kessisthum (which forms the base of the Sidelhorn), a little below the Lake of Trübten, and conducts to the Bürenech, whence the Glacier of the Ober Aar can be distinctly seen, together with the Needle (*Aiguille*, F.) of the Zinkenstock adjoining. This is, however, a difficult and somewhat dangerous excursion.

3. **THE VORDER AAR.**—The Vorder Aar is also called the Unter Aar, and Lauter Aar; but the latter appellation belongs properly to its most elevated point on the north side, called by others the Hinteraarhorn. The excursion commences by a descent to the Aarenboden. Before arriving at the river the Spitalbühl is passed, and beyond the river a dairy for cows, called Bey der Balm. Beyond Spitalbühl is a plain extending to the Glacier. Half a league beyond Balm is a hill called the Great Barenbühl, and a quarter of a league farther the Little Barenbühl. On the left the Trübtenbach issues from the lake called the Trübtensee, and disappears in a cloud of foam between the Schwarze Nollen and the Bareneck. On the right is the Brumbeggband. On leaving Barenbühl, the Alte Stasfel, an old *chalet*, is passed. On the left is the Bockplatte, a station for oxen. Near this is the foot of the Glacier of the Vorder Aar. That of the Finster Aar unites with it here, and their junction is the usual termination of the excursions undertaken in this direction. The summit of the Glacier of the Vorder Aar is called the Satteli. Beyond the glacier is seen the Zinkenbergl. The ascent to the icy expanse is in the direction of the Berrenlamm. On advancing, a new region of glaciers is seen in the direction of the Thierberg—that of the Finsteraarhorn, the highest summit of the Oberland. After passing the Tisch, or “Table,” the Abschwung is reached, a granite rock whence the Finsteraarhorn and Schreckhorn are seen in all their majesty. On the north of the Abschwung is a cavern called the Kalte Herberg (*Auberge Froide*, F.), or “Cold Inn,” where travellers sometimes pass the night; after which they may in the morning attempt to cross

the ridge leading to the Glacier of Gauli, or climb to the summit, the opposite side of which descends to the upper Glacier of Grindelwald.

THE GLACIER OF THE RHONE (1)

CHAPTER V.

INTRODUCTION.—WILLIAM TELL'S COUNTRY.—

THE LAKE OF THE FOUR FOREST CANTONS.

—THE RIGI.

The appellation of William Tell's Country is here applied to those parts of the cantons of Uri and Schwytz which are signalized by the deeds or destinies of that hero. It has been thought convenient to offer some preliminary observations on the best mode of traversing this interesting district, with which an introductory account of the Lake of the Four Forest Cantons, and the ascent of the Rigi will be found necessarily connected.

The Lake of the Four Forest Cantons, or the Lake of Waldstetten (*Vierwaldstettensee*, G.), is so called from the cantons of Lucerne, Schwytz, Uri, and Unterwald (formerly denominated *Waldstadte*), and from their being so abundantly clothed with woods. In remote times, and even so lately as 1455, it bore the name of *Lacus Magnus*, or "the Great Lake." It is without exception the most interesting in Switzerland, concentrating, in addition to a rich variety of scenery, a number of objects possessed of the greatest historical importance. Its form is exceedingly irregular; its length may however be computed at eight

(1) See "Excursions from Sion."

leagues, and its greatest breadth, which is in general inconsiderable, at four or five leagues between Kussnacht and Alpnacht, or Alpnach. Owing to this extreme irregularity it rather consists of a succession of small lakes than of one individual sheet of water, and its different subdivisions have accordingly obtained distinct names. The western part of the Lake is cruciform; the centre of which is from that circumstance called the Kreutzrichter, or Kreutztrichter. The three arms of this cross bear severally the names of the principal towns which stand upon their shores, and are hence denominated the Lake of Lucerne (a name sometimes applied to the entire Lake), the Lake or Gulph of Kussnacht, and the Lake or Gulph of Alpnacht; the last of which, together with that of Stantzstad, or Winkel, forms the southern arm of the cross. The eastern arm, extending from Tanzenberg to the Obere Nase, is sometimes termed the Lake of Trichter, although it might perhaps be more appropriately denominated after the village of Weggis, or Fitznau. By some it is considered to be a continuation of that of Lucerne; in which case the term Kreutzrichter, instead of its limitation to the centre of the cross, is extended to the chain of lakes which form its northern and southern arm, that is—those of Kussnacht, Stomtzstad (or Winkel), and Alpnacht. The junction of this intricate cruciform division of the Lake with the remaining or eastern part, which consists of two irregularly oval basins, nearly at right angles, is a narrow strait between two opposite promontories, called the Obere Nase and the Untere Nase. The oblong basin which commences at these promontories is divided into two parts—the Lakes of Buochs and Brunnen; which are separated by an imaginary

line, uniting Gersan and Bekenried: and, lastly, the other oblong basin is called the Lake Interior, or Lake of Uri. The two artificial divisions, into which the entire Lake has here been partitioned, are as different in character as in form; the cruciform part being in general of a cheerful, as that consisting of the oval basins is of a gloomy description. In some places navigation is very dangerous, as from the precipitate descent of the rocks into the water there is no possibility of landing.

William Tell's Country, in a wide sense, including all the interesting objects connected with his name, and also with those of his predecessors, the Three Tells, can be, under favorable circumstances, visited in one day from Altorf or Kussnacht, and in a day and a half from Stantz, or Schwytz, or Brunnen. A sketch of the excursion, as it may be undertaken from Altorf, will exhibit a list of the objects, and the order of viewing them. The details are given hereafter under their proper heads.

Leave Altorf at six. Visit in a small vehicle William Tell's Chapel and the Tower of the Zwingherr, or Austrian Bailiff, at Bürglen, and the Castle of Walter Fürst at Altinghausen. Return to Altorf for breakfast. View William Tell's Tower and the two Fountains of the market-place. Drive to Flüelen, and there embark for Brunnen. Touch at William Tell's Leap and Chapel, and the Meadow of Grütli. At Brunnen see the Assembly-house of the ancient Swiss delegates. If time allow, dine at Brunnen. Proceed in a small vehicle to Kussnacht, visiting between Art and that place William Tell's Chapel in the hollow way, built when he slew Gessler. Walk to the ruins of Gessler's Castle. Those who intend to ascend the Rigi should lodge at Goldau or Art, and reserve until after their de-

scent the visit to William Tell's Chapel in the hollow way, and the ruins of Gessler's Castle.

The great importance of the Rigi, as the object of an excursion, renders it advisable to furnish a concise view of the various routes to the summit, unincumbered with the intricacy of detail. There are five points from which this mountain is usually ascended :—

1st. From Kussnacht; a steep path.

2d. From Weggis; an agreeable path, not very steep.

3d. From Lowerz; the best path.

4th. From Art, or Goldau, the most frequented path. The ascent properly begins at Goldau; but those coming by the Lake of Zug usually lodge at Art. Those coming from Schwytz may lodge at Goldau, but they will probably have to send to Art for horses, if they do not prefer ascending on foot.

5th. From Art; by a shorter path than that leading through Goldau.

There are several other routes of ascent, not much frequented by tourists, which, with those just enumerated, shall be described further on.

§ I. SARNEN.

ROADS FROM THE OBERLAND TO SARNEN.—Two roads, impracticable for carriages, lead across the Brünig from the Bernese Oberland into the canton of Underwald, which unite within some distance of Lungern. That less frequented commences at Brientz, and passes through Brientzwyler. The most elevated part of the passage near the toll-house commands a fine view of the mountains which separate the valleys of Hasli and Grindelwald. The distance between Brientz and Lungern is three

leagues. Sarnen, the capital of one half of the canton, is three leagues farther.

The other road, which commences at Meyringen, ascends in the direction of Brünigen. After entering the canton of Underwald, a small solitary lake is passed, situated within a forest. On reaching a small elevated chapel, a handsome view is obtained of the village, lake, and valley of Lungern, distant three leagues from Meyringen.

Lungern is situated at the foot of the Brünig, and not far from the Lake, which is one league in length by a quarter of a league in breadth. In 1791 the inhabitants formed the project of drying the Lake, in order to increase the quantity of arable land, and dug a canal for that purpose; but, after the labour of six years, were obliged to abandon the enterprise, having taken a wrong direction. This canal had been cut through the calcareous rocks in the neighbourhood of the Kaiserstuhl, on the north of the Lake. At the foot of the Flieslisberg, on its borders, is a spring of sulphurous water. Tourists arriving from the Brünig, on mules or on foot, can procure vehicles for any of the principal ports on the southern shore of the Lake of the Four Forest Cantons.

The descent into the Valley of Sarnen, properly so called (which in a wide sense includes that of Lungern), from the northern extremity of the Lake of Lungern, is by the hill of Kaiserstuhl, near the village of the same name. The declivity is so precipitate that the road is traced in a winding manner like a cork-screw. This Valley is very beautiful. It is watered by the Aa, surnamed "of Upper Underwald," which unites the Lakes of Lungern and Sarnen, and, after traversing the canton almost in its entire length, discharges itself into the Alp-

nacher See, a part of the Lake of the Four Forest Cantons, near the village of Alpnacht. The road passes through Rudenz, nearly opposite to which, and beyond the river, is Giswyl. Adjoining this village there was formerly a lake, which having been in 1761 drained by the inhabitants, has afforded them a considerable accession of arable land. At some distance beyond Rudenz the road begins to wind along the eastern shore of the Lake of Sarnen, which is a league and a half in length by above half a league in breadth. The only considerable place on the shores of this Lake, in addition to the capital itself, is Sachslen, which is traversed by the road before arriving at Sarnen.

The beautiful village of Sachslen is situated at the foot of the hill of the same name. It possesses a very fine church, adorned with columns of black marble, from the quarries of the Melch-Thal, eight whereof are of one solid piece each. Here is deposited the body of the celebrated hermit, Nicholas Vonder Flüe, which attracts every year a number of pilgrims, who touch devoutly the brown robe of that remarkable man, mended with his own hands. This figure, in a recumbent attitude, is carved upon the sepulchre. * It is considered a handsome piece of sculpture, and referred to the fifteenth or the beginning of the sixteenth century. On the 26th or 27th of July a schwingfest, or gymnastic festival, is annually celebrated at Sachslen.

HOTELS.—The Schlüssel (*Clef*, F.), and the Jagdhorn (*Cor de Chasse*, F.).

GENERAL VIEW.—The town of Sarnen is situated at the northern extremity of the Lake of Sarnen. The Valley of the same name, which is the richest of the canton, extends through its entire length, from the Brünig on the south, to the Lake of the Four Fo-

rest Cantons on the north. The line of demarcation which bounds the demi-canton Obwalden (otherwise called Unterwald ob dem Wald, or Upper Unterwald), whereof Sarnen is the capital, commences on the south at the Titlis, the highest mountain of the entire canton, and extends northward to the Blum Alp, crossing the forest of Kerns. Since 1150 the two demi-cantons have been totally independent of each other, although considered as one sovereignty at the Swiss Diet. The aspect of the town is exceedingly rural; many of the houses, at least in the suburbs, being provided with luxuriant gardens. Many of them, as in Italy, are painted externally. In the public square is a fine fountain or basin, formed of one solid block of granite, brought from a neighbouring field, wherein there is another of similar dimensions, although this is not a granite country.

The principal routes that centre at Sarnen are, that leading to Lungern, and thence by the paths across the Brünig to Meyringen and Brienz; that leading to Stantz, and that leading to Alpnach, distant three leagues.

PUBLIC EDIFICES, INSTITUTIONS, etc.—1. The Parochial Church is a handsome structure, and possesses a very fine organ. 2. The Town-house, or Government-house, is adorned with the portraits of all the Chiefs of the Republic from the year 1381 down to the present time. It also contains a good portrait of Nicholas Von der Flüe, painted by Würsch; and a picture representing the cruel act of the bailiff Landenberg, who caused the eyes of the aged Henry An der Halden, father to Arnold of Melch Thal, one of the three deliverers of Switzerland, to be put out. 3. The Arsenal. 4. The Shooting-house. 5. The School-house, devoted to theological studies

alone. 6. The Capuchin Convent. 7. The Convent of Nuns of Sargans.

ENVIRONS.—The environs of Sarnen, especially in the direction of the Lake, allow of a variety of delightful rambles. The road between the town and Sachslen, in particular, forms a handsome promenade. But the most interesting object is the Landenberg, a hill close to the town, whereon are built three principal edifices—the Parochial Church, the Arsenal, and the Shooting-house. This site was formerly occupied by the castle of a Zwingherr, or Austrian Bailiff, from whom it has its name. Some ruins of this building are still existing. The atrocities of this Landenberg (one of which has been alluded to in the description of the Town-house), in common with the rest of his brethren, were such that the Swiss of the central cantons were at length excited to revolt under the conduct of the Three Tells, as they are called; who were, however, earlier conspirators than William Tell. On the 1st of January 1308, all the castles of the bailiffs in the cantons of Uri, Schwytz, and Underwald, were captured by stratagem, and fired before their eyes, while they themselves, treated with unmerited lenity, were conducted with their myrmidons beyond the frontiers, and there set at liberty. Since that period, the Landsgemeinde, or Popular Assembly, has been held here.

§ 2. EXCURSIONS FROM SARNEN.

FLÜELI AND THE RANFT (*Nicholas Von der Flüe*).—The village of Flüeli, about a league south-east of Sarnen, is celebrated as the native place of St. Nicholas Von der Flüe, who was born on the 21st of March 1417, of one of the most distinguished families in the country, who were originally named

Lowenbrügger. This extraordinary man devoted himself for many years to the cultivation of his lands, the improvement of agriculture, the education of his ten children (one of whom studied at Basil and Paris), and the defence of his country. At Winterthur, Diessenhofen, and Ragatz, he signalized himself, not only by his bravery, but also by his humanity. At length, when arrived at the age of forty-seven, he tore himself from the embraces of his father, wife, and children, and retired to a hermitage on the Ranft, amid the solitudes of the Melch Thal, where his wisdom and virtues rendered him the object of universal veneration. Those of his countrymen who had need of counsel or consolation, pilgrims to Engelberg, and others, flocked about him in great numbers. A German of respectability abandoned his country to attach himself to St. Nicholas; and, under the name of Brother Ulrick, established himself in the hermitage of Möslim, where he lived from 1473 until his death in 1491. A young girl of Kerns, named Cecilia, also quitted the world at the age of eighteen, and retired to a cell in these wilds, where she survived by seventy-eight years the holy man whom she had chosen for her model. Once, and once only, he quitted his retirement, in order to quell the dissensions which prevailed among the Swiss Confederates assembled at Stantz, and thereby saved his country. The famous Convention of Stantz was the fruit of his labor. The house wherein he was born is still shown at Flüeli, and also that which he inhabited. He died on the 21st of March 1487. The family, Von der Flüe, still exists in the canton. The present curate of Sachslen is one of the descendants of Nicholas. Two swords, two wooden spoons, and a silver goblet, of which he

made use in his retreat, are preserved with religious veneration.

THE MELCH THAL (*Arnold Von Melchthal*).—The valley called the Melch Thal, which extends from the confines of the canton of Berne to the neighbourhood of Sarnen and Kerns, is about three leagues in length, and bounded by lofty mountains. A path leading through it communicates between these two places and the Gentel Thal. It is watered by the river of the same name, which rises in the small lake called the Melchsee. In addition to the name of St. Nicholas Von der Flüe, that of Arnold of Melch Thal, one of the illustrious vindicators of Switzerland, has acquired for the Valley considerable celebrity. This Arnold was otherwise called Erni an der Halden, and his family was still existing in 1784, but has since become extinct.

THE ABBEY OF ENGELBERG.—The Benedictine abbey of Engelberg, one of the most celebrated in Switzerland, is situated in the valley of the same name, which is about two leagues in length, and watered by the Aa of Lower Unterwald. Its breadth is variable, being sometimes a quarter, sometimes half a league. Two paths lead from Sarnen to the abbey; the one by the Storreck, in length between seven and eight leagues, the other by the high road is only four and a quarter. The buildings of this convent are spacious and handsome. The foundations were laid in 1083, by Conrad Von Seldenbüren, and the edifice completed in 1119. In 1197, a priest of Buochs founded also a convent of nuns at the eastern extremity of the Valley, which having been burnt in 1479, the establishment was in the seventeenth century transferred to Sarnen. The founder, the knight Bonstetten, and other knights, endowed the abbey of

Engelberg with rents and properties in a hundred and fifteen villages. Seldenbünnen, who assumed the frock in this convent, was assassinated in 1126, during a journey he had undertaken by order of the abbot. The crosier of Adhelm, the first abbot, formed of maple and headed with the horn of a chamois, is still preserved in it. Until 1798 the abbot exercised all the rights of sovereignty over the inhabitants of the Valley. Léodégar Salzmann was, during his abbacy, a munificent benefactor to the surrounding country. A college adjoining the convent was founded by him, and he also established several manufactories in the neighbourhood. The library of the convent, the only good public collection existing in the canton, possesses about ten thousand volumes, whereof two hundred belong to the early ages of printing. It contains also several inedited works of the historian Tschudi. During the French war many precious volumes were taken away, which Mr. Zehokke, then commissary of the Helvetic republic, had great difficulty in replacing. The church of the convent possesses a fine picture of the Assumption.

The village of Engelberg consists of one street, which extends along one side of the abbey, together with a number of scattered habitations, among which is a good inn. In addition to the roads from Sarnen, several others branch out from it, whereof one leads to Meyringen, across the Joch, a distance of twelve leagues; another to Stantz, distant four; a third to Altorf in the canton of Uri, by the Surene Alps, distant nine leagues. In this village resides the ingenious engineer Muller.

Several interesting excursions may be made from Engelberg. Near the abbey is the Erlenbach, gushing from thirteen different sources at once.

At the distance of three quarters of a league is the fine cascade of the Tätschbach (1), consisting of a number of falls. In the small lateral valley of Hoi-ben, situated in a place called the "End of the World," is a periodical spring which flows only between the months of May and October. The lofty mountain Titles, which closes the valley on the south, was first ascended in 1744, and has not been very frequently explored since; for there is some danger attendant upon the expedition. Those who attempt it should leave the Valley in the afternoon, and pass the night in one of the most elevated *chalets*. The view is very extensive; comprehending, as some assert, the cathedral of Strasburgh. The summit is denominated the Nollen.

ALPNACHT.—The village of Alpnacht, situated near the Lake of the same name, a branch of that of the Four Forest Cantons, at the distance of three leagues from Sarnen, is the nearest port to that capital. It contains a church, not long since erected, which possesses more solidity than elegance, and a large building which serves as a custom-house and depository for merchandize. There is a road from Alpnacht to Lucerne across the mountain Pilatus, through Hergiswyl and Winkel; which is not, however, practicable for vehicles between Alpnacht and the latter village. Gestad is the port of Alpnacht, or place of embarkation on the Lake.

§ 3. STANTZ.

ROAD FROM SARNEN TO STANTZ.—The road from Sarnen to Stantz, distant three leagues, passes

(1) The reader will not confound this with the celebrated cascade of the same name in the valley of Lauterbrunnen.

through the fine Valley which forms a continuation of the Melch Thal. The only considerable place on this road is the agreeable burgh of Kerns, situated less than a league from Sarnen. The church, which has been newly built in a good style, is adorned with five handsome altar-pieces by Würsch. It is at Kerns that the shepherds of Upper Underwald celebrate annually, on the 1st of August, their gymnastic games. The able sculptor Abait resides in this vicinity. At Kerns commences the demi-canton of Lower Underwald. Between it and Stantz the road passes through the village of St. Jacob. Beyond this may be seen the ruins of the chapel dedicated to Arnold and Struth Von Winkelried; near which eighteen young girls, who had accompanied their brothers to battle during the disastrous period of 1798, perished.

HOTELS.—The Krone (*Couronne*, F.) and the Adler (*Aigle*, F.).

GENERAL VIEW.—The town of Stantz, capital of the demi-canton of Nidwalden (Unterwald nid dem Wald, or Lower Underwald), is pleasantly situated near the foot of the Stanzerberg on the one side, and of the Burgenstock on the other. It contains a public square, planted with flourishing walnut-trees, which with the vegetation that penetrates within the precincts of the town give it, like Sarnen, a rural aspect. In the public square is a fountain adorned with a statue of Arnold of Winkelried, who by his self devotion achieved the victory of Sempach. A house, said to have been his, but which has a very modern appearance, is shown at Stantz. The exterior has nothing remarkable, except a devotional picture. It stands, however, in a field called in old records the "Meadow of Winkelried's Children;" and is therefore perhaps built

upon the site of some more ancient habitation. It belongs at present to the landamman, or chief magistrate, Trachsler. Several other individuals of Winkelried's name and family also distinguished themselves by their prowess. Stantz is further celebrated as the scene of the memorable conference, at which the hermit Nicholas interposed to save his country; as containing the parent-establishment of the once celebrated institution of Pestalozzi at Yverdon; and for the dreadful calamities it suffered during the French invasion of 1798.

PUBLIC EDIFICES, INSTITUTIONS, etc.—1. The Parochial Church, built upon an eminence, is very handsome, and adorned internally with columns of dark grey marble from a neighbouring quarry. 2. The Town-house, which contains a picture by Volmar of Nicholas Von der Flüe parting from his family, and also a great number of portraits representing Chiefs of the republic: among these are two by Würsch. 3. The Arsenal, where the coat-of-mail, worn by Arnold of Winkelried at the battle of Sempach, was formerly preserved. 4. The Capuchin Convent, to which a library is attached. 5. The Nunnery. A part of this edifice was, in 1799, converted into a seminary, and an asylum was also opened in it, for such poor children as had been abandoned by their parents during the calamities of the preceding year. The reverend Pestalozzi was the first director of this establishment, wherein he had assembled eighty children of both sexes, for whose welfare he made the greatest personal sacrifices, especially when they became affected with a malignant distemper. Here he commenced his new method of instruction; which however he was able to follow up in this place only for a short period, being obliged to abandon Stantz

in 1800, on the recommencement of hostilities. Pestalozzi retired to Burgdorf in the canton of Berne, and the asylum was at first converted into an hospital, but afterwards completely abandoned.

The principal routes that centre at Stantz are those leading to Sarnen, to Stantzstad, to Engelberg, and a small road to Buochs.

ENVIRONS.—The environs of Stantz are exceedingly agreeable, the town being surrounded with rich meadows. The view from above the Capuchin Convent is particularly fine. At Wyl on the Aa is held the Landgemeinde, or General Assembly.

§ 4. EXCURSIONS FROM STANTZ.

The marble quarry of Kniri, and the vicinity of the villa of Bergli, at the foot of the Burgenstock, afford delightful points of view. A path leads also from Stantz by Buochs, Bekenried, and Ematten to Seelisberg, situated at a considerable elevation above the lake. From Bekenried the summit of the Buochserhorn can be conveniently attained.

THE ROTZBERG. — An excursion to the mountain of the Rotzberg is commenced by first proceeding from Stantz to Rotztoch, situated on that part of the lake of the Four Forest Cantons which is called the lake of Alpnacht. Near this place is a considerable cascade formed by the stream of Melchbach, a paper-mill, and a spring of sulphurous water. Above this stream, on the left, is the Rotzberg, which commands a fine prospect, and also bears the ruins of an ancient castle, inhabited by the Austrian bailiff Wolfenschiefs, who was killed by Conrad Baumgarten, in 1307.

THE DRACHENHÖHLE. — At Oedweil or Drachenriedt, and at the bank of the Mutterschwanderberg, is a cavern which, according to an old tradition,

was once occupied by an enormous dragon, which devastated the country, until it was killed, in 1250, by Struth von Winkelried.

WOLFENSCHIESS.—The road to Engelberg traverses Dalwoyl, Wolfenschiessen or Wolfenschiess, and Grafenort. The second of these places, distant about a league and three quarters from Stantz, is remarkable for being the manor of the barons of the same name. The neighbouring village of Hümelingen was, in 1375, destroyed by an earthquake.

STANTZSTAD, AND THE BÜRGEN.—The small village of Stantzstad may be considered as the port of Stantz, being the chief place of embarkation in the canton of Unterwald, and is a depository for merchandize. It is distant three quarters of a league from the capital. On the 9th of September 1798, it was totally burnt by the French. On the opposite shore is Nergiswyl, remarkable for its caves, which are sufficiently cold to preserve articles of diet for a long time, even during the greatest heat of summer. On the borders of the lake is a watch-tower, which was constructed in the spring of 1308, for the purpose of observing the movements upon the lake and on the opposite shores, from which quarter an Austrian invasion was apprehended.

By taking a boat from Stantzstad to Kirsiten, or by following a bye-path, the mountain of Bürgen can be conveniently ascended. At its base is a chapel dedicated to St. Anthony, and near its summit another sacred to St. Jost, formerly the abode of a hermit, and, at a later period, the asylum of the Capuchins, who were conducted from Italy into the canton of Unterwald by the Chevalier Lussi. The Count of Strassberg, with four thousand Austrians, landed at the foot of this moun-

tain the day of the battle of Morgarten, thus affording to the Swiss a second victory.

THE BUOCHSERHORN. — The mountain called the Buochserhorn, rising above the village of Buochs, has some resemblance to the Rigi, and commands a very fine prospect. The summit may be reached by a path from Stantz.

§ 5. BRUNNEN.

ROAD FROM STANTZ TO BRUNNEN. — The journey from Stantz to Brunnen may be divided into two parts : the first, by land from Stantz to Buochs ; the second, by water, from Buochs to Brunnen. The country between the two former places possesses a singularly pleasing and sequestered character, the road appearing to be rather an avenue through a private demesne than a public thoroughfare.

Buochs, distant one league from Stantz, a principal port of the canton of Underwald, is situated on the lake of the Four Forest Cantons, at the base of the Buochserhorn. The Aa, after traversing the village, discharges itself at a little distance into the lake, of which Buochs commands an agreeable view, including the objets which embellish the opposite shores. The celebrated painter Würsch, already mentioned, was a native of this place, whither, after studying at Rome and Paris, and residing some time at Lucerne, he retired to finish his days, having become deprived of sight. At the advanced age of seventy-four, he perished, together with his house, during the massacre attendant upon the French invasion of 1798. Here covered or uncovered boats may be obtained at all times for Brunnen, or any other port of the lake. There is no

good inn at Buochs : the tourist should either embark on arriving, or lodge at Stantz.

The passage from Buochs to Brunnen can be accomplished in about two hours under favorable circumstances. On the right is seen the village of Bekenried, and, farther on, the cascade of the Staubbach (1), or Ranschbach. On the left, and about half way to Brunnen, is Gersau.

The burgh of Gersau is seated at the foot of the celebrated mountain Rigi, in an angle formed by the mountains of Gersau and the Rothe-Schuch. In the time of Gilgian Ischudi it contained scarcely twenty houses and about four hundred inhabitants; but its population has since increased to between fourteen and fifteen hundred souls. It was given by the kings of France, or the emperors, to the counts of Kyburg, became afterwards subject to the house of Habsburgh, and subsequently to the nobles of Moos, from whom it purchased its liberty in 1390 for 690 livres (*pfenning*). This republic was perhaps the smallest in the world; its territory extending only about two leagues in length from the lake to the summit of the neighbouring mountain, by one league in breadth along the lake, or, as the boatmen measure it, five hundred sweeps of the oar. It maintained its independence down to the disastrous period of 1798. By the act of mediation it was incorporated, in 1803, with the canton of Schwytz, retaining however many immunities. The act of incorporation is said to have been recognized in 1814, at the congress of Vienna; but some assert that the little republic was actually forgotten on the occasion. Gersau is adorned with a new and well-built church dedicated to Marcel,

(1) See "Tellensprung."

the patron saint. In 1814, and again in 1817, the citizens made ineffectual efforts to regain their independence. In the latter year the burgh was solemnly declared by the Swiss Diet to be an integral part of the canton of Schwytz. Many of the inhabitants are opulent, and possessed of handsome country-seats. The manufacturing of silk and the breeding of cattle are carried on to considerable extent. There is no convenient mode of approaching Gersau except by water. Of the mountain paths which branch out from it, one leads to the celebrated mountain Rigi.

On approaching Brunnen, a promontory named Treib is passed on the right, at the junction of the cantons of Uri and Underwald. Here there is an inn, and a convenient landing place in stormy weather.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VILLAGE. — The village of Brunnen in itself would have no claim to be enumerated among the stations of the Swiss tourist, but for its situation as a convenient resting place for those desirous of visiting the most interesting objects in the vicinity of the lake of the Four Forest Cantons. It possesses however some commercial importance, as a depository for transit merchandize, and is also conspicuous in the history of Switzerland. It was here that the Forest Cantons, after the battle of Morgarten, formed a perpetual alliance on the 9th of December 1315, and here their representatives often met. A small building beside the lake, repaired in 1820, exhibits on the exterior the figures of the early Swiss worthies, to whom the country was indebted for its independence, with a variety of armorial bearings. This edifice is distinguished by the following inscription:—
Hier geschah der erste Ewige Bund Anno 1315

Die Grundfeste der Schweiz." The chapel also bears an inscription recording the destruction of the village of Brunnen by fire. It was also twice pillaged during the French invasion. The historian of Uri, Vincent Schmid, was killed by the first bullet discharged from the French gun-boats. The inns at Brunnen are the Adler (*Aigle*, F.), and Hirsch (*Cerf*, F.), which are very indifferent.

§ 6. EXCURSIONS FROM BRUNNEN.

THE GRÜTLI OR GRÜTLIS MATTE. — Embarking at Brunnen, the tourist arrives in a short time at the Grütli-Matte, or Meadow of Grütli, Rütli or Rütlin, in the canton of Uri. Nearly opposite to Brunnen, and under the promontory of Wytenberg or Wytenstein, is a solitary rock rising out of the water, which is called by the latter name, and formerly also the Weiber-Morgengab, or "Ladies' Breakfast." A steep ascent from the place of debarkation leads to the celebrated spot where the three Tells, the early vindicators of the freedom of their country, used to hold their nocturnal meetings. Their real names were Werner Stauffacher, Erni An der Halden (otherwise called Arnold of Melchthal), and Walter Fürst. On the 17th of November 1307 each of them, accompanied by a band of ten men selected from the cantons of Schwytz, Underwald, and Uri, repaired thither, and concluded the solemn compact which led to the expulsion of the Austrian zwingherrn, or bailiffs. On the 23d of June 1313 the three cantons renewed their alliance in the Meadow of Grütli, and it was again confirmed for the last time, in 1713, by three hundred and sixty deputies. Three springs, over which a small cottage has been built, are revered as sacred, being

supposed to mark the spot where the patriotic conspirators assembled, and which are said to have first gushed from the earth at the moment in which they bound themselves by oath to attempt the deliverance of their country. Another small structure stands near this, and the little field is itself planted with fruit-trees, and covered with verdure. This site was first chosen by the Abbé Raynal for the memorial in honor of the three Tells, which he subsequently erected on an island near Lucerne, having met with some impediment to his original design from the proprietor of the Meadow of Grütli. On the height above may be seen the church of Seelisberg, a very picturesque object.

THE TELLENSPRUNG OR TELLS PLATTEN.—A league and a half beyond the Grütli's Matte, and on the opposite shore, is a level rock whereon William Tell leaped from the boat in which the tyrant Gessler was conveying him as a prisoner to Küssnacht, being enabled to effect his escape by a sudden storm during which he was freed from his fetters, and the guidance of the helm was intrusted to his care. While in the act of springing he contrived to push back the boat with his foot into the midst of the waves, so as to prevent immediate pursuit. Before arriving at this spot the village of Sissigen is seen, at the opening of the valley of the same name, and at the base of the Frohn Alps Rock, together with some traces of the calamity occasioned by a huge mass of rock, which, in the spring of 1801, fell from the heights above the village into the lake: the shock was so violent that the recoiling waters inundated the valley, and swept away a number of houses, mills, and other buildings, together with eleven persons. The effect of this concussion upon the lake was perceived

even at Lucerne, and the waves penetrated into the villages of Flüelen and Bauen. The Tellensprung, or "Tell's Leap," is distinguished by a little chapel with an open portico of two arches in front, and decorated with a number of rude frescos representing the principal personages and events of the period. There is also one of modern date by Xavier Triner of Bürglen. This fane was erected in 1588, by order of the landsgemeinde, or popular assembly of Uri, and a festival is annually celebrated upon the spot. This is one of the most dangerous places on the lake: the mountain Axenberg, which rises above it, is supposed to have derived its name from the German word *achsen*, "to groan," in allusion to the numbers who have here been drowned; but, if the etymology be correct, the word probably alludes to nothing more than the moaning of the waves.

§ 7. ALTORF.

ROAD FROM BRUNNEN.—The road, correctly speaking, by which Altorf is reached in the direction from Brunnen, intervenes merely between the former place and Flüelen, as the remainder of the journey must be performed by water. By leaving Brunnen at an early hour the tourist can visit the interesting objects on the shores of the Lake just described, together with Altorf and its environs, return on the same day to Brunnen, and arrive in the evening at Schwytz, or even Art on the Lake of Zug, if his intention be to ascend the Rigi from that quarter.

The village of Flüelen (*Fiora*, I.), at the southeastern extremity of the Lake of the Four Forest Cantons, or in particular of that of Uri, may be termed the port of Altorf. Its position is very

commodious for the transit of merchandize between Italy and the north of Switzerland. The principal buildings are the custom-house and the stores. The houses are chiefly inhabited by fishermen and boatmen. There are two hotels. At the Weisse Kreuz (*Croix Blanche*, F.), in addition to good accommodation, vehicles may be obtained for the St. Gotthard, the Furka, or the surrounding country.

The road from Flüelen to Altorf, distant a quarter of a league, passes through the opening of a valley, watered by the Reuss, which joins the Lake between the former place and Seedorf.

HOTELS AND BATHS.—The hotels at Altorf are the Schwarze Löwe (*Lion Noir*, F.), and the Hirsch (*Cerf*, F.). There are no baths in the canton except at Unterschächen, and they are only frequented by the neighbouring villagers.

GENERAL VIEW.—The town of Altorf, otherwise called Uri, still bears traces of the appalling calamities it experienced at the close of the last century. In April 1799 it was destroyed by a conflagration. In a month after the inhabitants had to endure a hostile visit from the French; and subsequently, during the same year, it was successively traversed or occupied by the Austrians, by the French a second time, and by the Russians. It has been since rebuilt in better style than before. The Old Tower of William Tell is said to have alone escaped the flames. It is built on the spot formerly occupied by the lime-tree, under which the hero's son was placed, when he was commanded by the cruel bailiff Gessler to shoot at an apple fixed upon the head of the child, from a distance of one hundred paces, because he had refused obeisance to the hat of the tyrant, which was erected upon a pole in the market-place of Altorf. The tree existed until 1567,

two centuries and a half after the death of Tell. On succeeding in the difficult enterprise, he was asked by the bailiff, who perceived a second arrow concealed under his coat, for what purpose he had provided it. Tell replied, that it had been destined for the tyrant himself, in case he had killed his son. Upon which he was loaded with chains, and embarked in a boat for Küssnacht, the residence of Gessler (1). The circumstances are represented by rude paintings on the exterior of the tower. There are four public fountains; two of which mark the spots where William Tell and the child stood, and are adorned with their figures; the other two are surmounted by those of saints. A column near one of the fountains is crowned with the representation of another Swiss worthy.

The principal routes that centre at Altorf are those leading to Fleüelen, and to Italy across Mount St. Gotthard. There are also two small roads, one of which passes through the Valley of Waldnacht, across the Surene Alps, to Engelberg in the canton of Underwald; the other to Lintthal in that of Glaris.

ENVIRONS.—The immediate suburbs of Altorf possess an interesting secluded appearance. In some may be seen very old houses distinguished by figures and armorial bearings, and occasionally a profusion of railing curiously gilt. The existence of these antiquated mansions disproves the assertion, that the entire of Altorf, with the exception of William Tell's Tower, was destroyed by the conflagration of 1799.

PUBLIC EDIFICES, INSTITUTIONS, etc.—1. The Pa-

(1) See "Mount St. Gotthard," in "Excursions from Bellinzona."

rochial Church, a large and handsome structure. 2. The Government-house, small, but well-built. The Hall of the Grand Council contains but one picture, a Copy of the Portrait of William Tell, the original of which is preserved in the nunnery at Seedorf. 3. The Convent of Capuchin Friars, in a romantic situation. 4. The Convent of Capuchin Nuns, or Nuns of the Holy Cross. 5. The Ossuary, containing a very fine crystal.

There are no literary or charitable institutions at Altorf, education being much neglected in the canton, and every commune obliged to support its own poor. The Capuchin Convent contains a library; and the landamman Muller possesses a fine collection of crystals, found in the canton of Uri.

§ 8. EXCURSIONS FROM ALTORF.

BÜRGLEN.—The village of Bürglen, the native place of William Tell, is about half a league from Altorf. The situation is wild and romantic. It is entered by a bridge across the Schächen, which flows through the Valley of the same name. In this stream William Tell was drowned at an advanced age, while endeavouring to save a child exposed to a similar fate. Thirty years after his death, his fellow-citizens erected a chapel on the spot where his house had formerly stood. It contains a number of rude frescos, representing the principal events of the period, with mottos in old German annexed to each. Near to this chapel are the remains of an Austrian bailiff's castle, consisting of a square tower overgrown with ivy, and now annexed to the parsonage. On the wainscot, in an apartment of the first floor, is the Portrait of William Tell. Xavier Triner, artist, organist, and schoolmaster, resides at Bürglen.

BOTZLINGEN.—This village is only remarkable as the seat of the *Landsgemeinde*, or General Assembly of the people, which is held annually in May.

SEELISBERG.—The path from Altorf to Seelisberg passes through Seedorf, at the south-western extremity of the Lake, where there is a Franciscan nunnery, in which is preserved an original picture of William Tell, said to have been painted in his own time. This nunnery was founded in 1107, by Count Arnold of Brienz. Further on, a little tongue of land, called *Isleten*, leads to the *Isen Thal*, a valley environed by lofty mountains, as the *Schwallmis*, the *Hohe Brisen*, the *Gemmsspiel*, the *Uri Rothstock*, together with the *Glacier of Geschenen*. A little beyond *Isleten* is *Bauen*, situated on the shore. The ascent to the *Seelisberger Culm*, commanding very fine views, which derives its name from a lake within it. This valley formerly contained castles belonging to several illustrious families; among whom that of *Beroldingen* was the principal. Still advancing, the traveller reaches *Sonnenberg*, the chapel of which commands a very fine view, and in the distance is seen the village of *Seelisberg*, with its church, conspicuously situated on a height above the meadow of *Grütli*.

§ 9. ANDERMATT.

ROAD FROM ALTORF TO ANDERMATT.—The great Italian route from Altorf, by Mount St. Gotthard, is practicable for carriages only as far as *Göschenen*, or *Getstenen*, beyond which is *Andermatt*, or *Urseren*, distant thirteen leagues from Altorf. It follows the course of the *Reuss*, and passes at *Stackel-dorf* a ruined castle. Near *Amsteg*, where the carriage-road formerly terminated, are some ruins called

Zwing Uri, said to be the remains of one of Gessler's castles, but which some take to be the ancient residence of the lords of Sillenen. The Gestellenbach precipitates itself into the Reuss at Amsteg. Here the character of the scenery becomes exceedingly wild, and the rushing of the river so boisterous that the valley is called the Krachen Thal, or "Resounding Valley." Beyond Amsteg is the Felli Brücke, or "Bridge of Fell." Near Wasen is a stone bridge, ninety feet high, called the Pfafensprung, or "Priest's Leap," which in Sausurre is translated "*Saut du Singe*." On approaching Wasen the Schöne Brücke, or "Handsome Bridge," is crossed: on the left of which is seen the Rohrbach descending from an elevated rock. Between Wasen and the poor hamlet of Göschenen the valley, called the Göschen Thal, opens on the right; a deep ravine, at whose extremity several glaciers are discerned, and through which flows the torrent of the same name. On the other side of Goschenen is the bridge called the Haderli Brücke. Here opens the gorge of the Schollenen, where the road winds over fearful precipices traversed by three bridges. That of Tanzenbein bounds the district of Urseren. That called the Teufels Brücke, or "Devil's Bridge," elevated seventy five feet, is said to have been built in 1118, by Gerald, abbot of Einsiedeln. The scenery here becomes of a sublime and awful description. Proceeding on, the Teufels Berg, or "Devil's Mountain," and then the subterranean passage cut through the rock, called the Urner Loch, or "Uri Hole," are attained. The latter is two hundred and twenty feet long, fifteen broad, and twelve high: apertures also wrought through the rock admit a glimmering light. Emerging from this dark avenue the character of the scene

becomes totally changed, the wild gorges hitherto pursued contrasting strongly with the luxuriant vale of Urseren, which suddenly appears on the right. This valley was formerly accessible only by a chain-bridge, suspended at a great elevation above the Reuss, and called the Stäubende Brücke, or "Drizzling Bridge," on account of the foam that perpetually involved it in humidity. The Urner Loch exists only since 1707. It was formed by an engineer of the valley of Maggia in the canton of Tessin, named Peter Morattini, of whose service the celebrated Vauban and Cohorn had availed themselves in France and Holland. From this passage to Andermatt is a distance of a quarter of a mile.

HOTELS.—The Drey-Könige (*Trois Rois*, F.), and the Sonne (*Soleil*, F.).

GENERAL VIEW.—The village of Andermatt is the chief place in the populous valley of Urseren, and contains some handsome dwelling houses. It is inhabited by several venders of minerals, among whom Mr. Hermenegild Muller is the principal. There are also several private collections, of which Mr. Nager's is the best, especially in crystals. Mr. Diogg, a distinguished portrait-painter, was a native of this place.

§ 10. EXCURSIONS FROM ANDERMATT.

MOUNT ST. GOTTHARD.—The road to the summit of the St. Gotthard from Andermatt passes through the Hôpital, the second village in the valley of Urseren, and distant half a league from Andermatt. It was originally no more than a house of refuge for travellers, built at the foot of the St. Gotthard, and there still exist on a hill in the vicinity some remains of a tower inhabited by the signorial por-

sessors of the Hôpital, who appear to have been lieutenants of the empire in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The length of the ascent to the Hospiz (*Hospice*, F.) is two leagues and a half (1).

VALLEY OF URSEREN AND THE FURKA. — The road from Andermatt to the mountain Furka leads through the entire valley of Urseren, which is three leagues in length by a quarter of a league in breadth. It contains from twelve to thirteen hundred inhabitants, whose chief occupation is cheese-making. The next village beyond Hôpital is Zum Dorf, the third in the valley. Realp is the fourth and last, from whence an ascent of three leagues and a half attains to the summit of the Furka, a chain of mountains separating the canton of Uri and the Valais. By descending on the Valaisan side the glacier of the Rhone, the Grimsel, etc. may be visited. The valley of Urseren was the scene of a sanguinary battle during the last French invasion, when the Austrians under general Rosenberg entered through the Grisons, and the Russians under general Suwarrow descended from the St. Gotthard, and drove the French from this valley to Altorf, who retired contesting every step.

ABBEY OF DISENTIS. — A journey of between seven and eight leagues brings the traveller from Andermatt to Disentis, in the canton of the Grisons. The road, which is impracticable for carriages, leads by the lake of the Ober-Alp, where it branches into two — the one running near the mountains of Crispansa, beside the *chalet* of Fiarms, and Jow, to Rüaras; the other by the cross which stands between the Nurgallas and the Calmot, through Murganaras, Surpeliks, Camot, and Selva, to Rüaras.

(1) See "Brunnen."

Here the paths again unite, and then continue through the valley of Tavetsch to Sedrun, its chief place, two leagues from Disentis. Further on is Mompetavetsch. The Benedictine abbey of Disentis stands in the valley of the Vorder Rhein (*Rhin antérieur*, F.) or of Surselva. The name is derived from the Rhetian word *désiirt*, "desert." It was founded, in 614, by Sigebert, a Scottish Benedictine, who had resided at the monastery of Bencore in Ireland, a disciple of St. Columbanus of Bobbio and companion of St. Gall. The convent and part of the burgh of Disentis were burnt in 1799 by the French, and all the inhabitants who were unable to effect their escape were put to the sword, because the women of the place had previously massacred a disarmed company of French soldiers. Many books, manuscripts, and other valuables perished in the flames, of which a Romance printing-press and some manuscripts in the Romance and Rhetian languages, and Engadine dialect, are most to be regretted.

ROAD FROM BRUNNEN. — The road from Brunnen to Schwytz, a distance of one league, passes through a pleasing and cultivated country. Not far from Brunnen is Ingelbel. The river Muotta, descending from the valley called the Muotta Thal, is crossed at Ybach. The bridge is celebrated as the scene of a battle, in 1799, between Massena and Suwarrow, the latter of whom had marched his army down the Muotta Thal. At Ybach may be seen an open space provided with benches, where all the people of the canton assemble annually on the last Sunday in April, constituting what is called the landsgemeinde.

HOTELS AND BATHS. — The Grosse Hirsch (*Grand Cerf*, F.), kept by the landamman of the canton.

and the Weisse Rössli (*Petit Cheval*, or *Cheval Blanc*, F.).

At Seven, half a league from Schwytz, are baths, frequented by the inhabitants of the country only.

GENERAL VIEW.—The town of Schwytz, the capital of the canton of the same name, is situated in the centre of a cultivated country, at the base of the mountains Mythen and Haggen, which have been compared to two gigantic sentinels posted for its protection. The former, which is more immediately above the town, is so called from the resemblance of its two peaks to a bishop's mitre. On one of these is a wooden cross. They are called the Grosse Myther, and the Kleine Myther. On an elevated part of the Haggen is an inn. The aspect of the town itself, which contains a number of handsome white buildings, is one of the most agreeable in Switzerland.

The principal routes that centre at Schwytz are those leading severally to Brunnen, to Art, on the lake of Zug, and to Richterschwyl, on that of Zurich, from which there is a branch to Einsiedeln. There is another through the Muotta Thal, to the canton of Glaris, practicable for small carriages so far as Muotta, and two paths to Einsiedeln, leading severally across the Haggen, or by Yberg in the direction of the Mythen.

PUBLIC EDIFICES, INSTITUTIONS, ETC. — The Cathedral, dedicated to St. Martin, fronts a large open space which forms the Public Square. It stands upon an elevated terrace, and is approached by a lofty flight of steps. It is a spacious building, but without any architectural pretensions. The interior, however, is highly decorated with marble, and further embellished with pictures and sculptures by the artists named Orelli, of Locarno. The

treasures of the church are choice, but not numerous. The pulpit, entirely of marble, is supported by three colossal figures, which testify by the contraction of their muscles the pain they endure in that posture. These figures represent the three reformers Luther, Calvin, and Zwingli, and the enormous weight they are represented as supporting is considered emblematic of their sufferings in the other world. The Zurichers, disciples of Zwingli, offered 40,000 florins to have this removed, which the Schwytzers, equally zealous on their side, pertinaciously refused. The organs, built by Mr. Bouthillier, of Altorf, are much esteemed. The adjoining cemetery contains the tomb of Alois Reding, a modern Swiss patriot, descended from a patriotic family. Behind the church is a small chapel with an inscription over the door, dated 1816, which records the miraculous preservation of the crucifix within, during the conflagration of 1642. 2. The Government-house, which also fronts the public square, is a plain structure. The only decoration of the hall of the Grand Council is a picture representing the Seven Virtues. Among the allegorical figures whereof it is composed are disposed plates of copper bearing the arms of the senatorial families. On the expiration of their office, or the extinction of the family, these escutcheons are removed. The hall of the Petty Council also possesses one picture representing on one surface the principal events of Swiss history. United wooden seats, and a table round which they are ranged, constitute the furniture of this apartment, with the addition of an arm-chair covered with red velvet, which is reserved for the landamman, whose place is in his absence supplied by the sword of Justice sheathed in a scabbard of similar

texture and color. The prison is in an upper part of the same edifice. 3. The Arsenal. 4. The Henodochium, a house of refuge for strangers, which is open to the indigent of all countries and classes. 5. The School-house. 6. The Theatre, attached to the School-house. 7. The Seminary. 8. The Capuchin Friary, established in 1619. 9. The Dominican Nunnery, established in 1272.

The Cabinet of Medals, established by the chevalier Hedlinger, and now possessed by his heirs, is very celebrated. This distinguished engraver, who was a native of Schwytz, died in 1771, at the age of 81. His success in imitating the antique was almost unprecedented; even connoisseurs were deceived by one bronze medal of his execution, having a head on one side, an owl on the reverse, with the Swedish word *lagom*, meaning "honest," upon it, in Greek characters. He amused himself for some time with the deception, and then revealed the secret.

ENVIRONS. — The environs of Schwytz are very agreeable, from the great profusion of vegetation, and they afford a number of delightful promenades. From the villa of Siti, belonging to Mr. Weber, a quarter of a league distant, there is a fine prospect of the lakes of Lowertz and Lucerne, the ruined country about Goldau, and a great variety of mountains and valleys. At the extremity of a long avenue of trees is a pavilion built on the borders of the mountain, beyond which is a wood intersected by a path leading to a chapel and hermitage. This is the best point of view.

§ 12. EXCURSIONS FROM SCHWYTZ.

STEINEN. — The village of Steinen, distant one league from Schwytz, bears the high interest of

having been the birth-place of Werner Stauffacher, one of the three heroes of Grütli. The site of his house is marked by a chapel erected on the spot. His wife, Margaret Herlobig, might justly be termed the founder of Swiss liberty, as it was at her instigation and by her influence that Stauffacher was induced to form the plan for the deliverance of his country, in which he was seconded by Walter Fürst and Arnold von Melchthal. The particular grievance of which he had to complain was the persecution he underwent from the Austrian bailiff Gessler, for having built a house without his express permission.

THE MUOTTA THAL.—Those who purpose remaining at Schwytz for a few days will find matter for an agreeable excursion in the valley of Muotta. The village of the same name is situated at the foot of the Prigel, about two leagues and a half from Schwytz. In the centre of the village is a Josephian nunnery of the order of St. Francis, wherein travellers are entertained. Here the grand-duke Constantine of Russia and marshal Suwarow took up their quarters during the famous retreat of 1799. This convent is a constant resort of pilgrims, and in this respect yields to none of these in the canton, except that of Einsiedeln. The inhabitants of the valley, who are supposed to be of Gothic origin, are remarkable for the peculiarity of their physiognomy, costume, and language.

THE ABBEY OF EINSIEDELN.—The abbey of Einsiedeln (*Notre-Dame des Hermites*, F.) is perhaps the most celebrated resort for pilgrims throughout Europe, except that of Loretto in Italy. It is approached by a number of roads and paths, radiating in every direction, whereof two have been mentioned above, which pass across the mountains that

command Schwytz. The high road from the capital leads through Steinen and Sattel to Rothenthurm, in the valley of Altmatt. The hamlet of Bibereck, in the parish of Rothenthurm, is remarkable as being the ancient residence of the noble family of Reding, which has produced so many warriors and diplomatic characters. From either of the two latter places the interesting battle-field of Morgarten may be visited. This route is practicable for large carriages to a considerable distance beyond Rothenthurm, when it begins to ascend the mountain across which is the path to Einsiedeln; but small vehicles can accomplish the entire journey, which is in length between four and five leagues. Large carriages may however complete the excursion by continuing to follow the road through the valley, instead of ascending, and turning off towards the right through the village of Bennau. On arriving at the height of the ascent, a view is obtained of the valley of Waldstall and the abbey and village of Einsiedeln. The splendid buildings of the former, more appropriated for a city than a sequestered valley, contrast strongly with the environing scenery, whereof the principal features are darkly-wooded mountains on the right, and upon the left verdant hills. The burgh of Einsiedeln, which is traversed in order to reach the abbey, contains several shops and booths, chiefly devoted to the traffic in rosaries and religious works. There are several inns—the Ochs (*Bœuf*, F.), the Adler (*Aigle*, F.), and the Hirsch (*Cerf*, F.)

The Benedictine abbey of Einsiedeln owes its origin to the piety of St. Meinrad, son to Berchtold, count of Hohenzollern, who, in 832, built a cell in the valley. After spending thirty years in

obscurity, he met his death from the hand of an assassin. Another count, Eberhard, re-established the hermitage in 906, and twenty-two years after founded a convent, which was endowed by the emperor Otho with the proprietorship of the vast deserts that surrounded it, which donation gave rise to a controversy of two hundred and forty years, and eventually to the union between the three first Forest Cantons. In 1274 the abbot received the title of Prince of the Empire from Rodolph of Habsburgh. In 1424 the territory became an integral part of the canton of Schwytz. The celebrated Zwingli, the reformer, was curate of Einsiedeln in 1517. Albert von Bonstettien, the historian, who lived in the latter half of the fifteenth century, was dean of the abbey, and the dramatist Basil Meyer von Baldegg a capitulary. Among the treasures of the abbey, which are considerable notwithstanding its losses by war, is a miraculous figure of the Virgin, which occupies a separate shrine in the nave. She is represented with the infant Saviour. The faces and hands of both are black; but their attire, like the shrine which contains them, is very splendid. About the brow of the Virgin a light apparently supernatural is made to play. The original chapel wherein the image was contained was destroyed in the French invasion, and the image itself transported to Paris, although supposed by some to have been privately conveyed by some devout persons into the Tyrol, and there concealed. The monks were dispersed, and obliged to take refuge in Suabia. A temporary altar, decorated with a new figure of the Virgin, was, in 1799, erected by Mr. Zschokke, commissary of the Helvetic government, on the site of the original chapel. In 1802 the monks returned once more to Einsie-

deln, bearing with them the present image, which they allege to have been miraculously preserved, although the identity of it with the former has been disputed. A new and splendid shrine has been erected to receive it. There are no columns in the interior of the church; but it is very highly ornamented and gilt. Around the nave are disposed the shrines of several saints who recline with a sword in one hand, and a gilt branch in the other. The pictures in the choir and sacristy, by Kraus, a Magdalen by Singler, in the chapel of the confessional, and the frescos of the cupola, representing the Lord's Supper and the Nativity, are considered to be some of the best paintings in Switzerland.

The abbey, which was rebuilt in 1704, after a conflagration, presents one of the finest exteriors in Switzerland. The front building consists of three pavilions with two wings. The church with its two lateral towers and turrets at the angles, all of which are surmounted by spires, opens upon a spacious terrace or platform, and is approached by a flight of steps, having on each side arcades with a range of booths, where, as in the shops of the village, rosaries, books and other articles are exposed for sale. In the rear are spacious courts surrounded by the various buildings of the establishment.

It possesses a cabinet of physics and natural history. The library, which is the only public one in the canton, is still rich, notwithstanding the losses it sustained during the French invasion, and some of its manuscripts are very valuable. Among these is one of Egidius Tschudi, the most ancient of the Swiss historians. One of the few institutions for education in the canton is at this abbey, consisting

of a free-school, where Latin and various sciences are taught gratuitously. A boarding-school is attached to this seminary, for the use of strangers who may be desirous of studying at Einsiedeln.

The following excursion may be undertaken from Einsiedeln :—

THE ETZEL.—The high road from Einsiedeln to Rapperschwyl, on the Lake of Zurich, is lined with small chapels to some distance from the abbey. The Sihl, which descending from the Sihl Thal passes near Einsiedeln on its course to Zurich, is crossed by a bridge called the Zeufels Brücke, or “ Devil’s Bridge,” but there is nothing in the character of the scenery to warrant the appellation. Not far from this dwelt, in the sixteenth century, William Hohenheim, physician to the convent, and father to the celebrated Theophrastus Paracelsus Bombastus ab Hohenheim, generally called Paracelsus. It was amid the solitudes of Einsiedeln, that this extraordinary man passed his juvenile days. The ardent imagination and originality of genius which he displayed, persuaded the simple people of the district that he was possessed by an evil spirit; and it is perhaps to this circumstance that the bridge near which he resided is indebted for its name. This habitation stood near the foot of the Etzel, the summit of which commands one of the finest views in this part of Switzerland. This mountain is one league from Einsiedeln. There is a tolerable inn at the most elevated part of the passage, which also commands a fine prospect. The summit is about half a league distant. A chapel dedicated to St. Meinrad is seen near the inn.

§ 13. ART.

ROAD FROM SCHWYTZ TO ART.—The road from Schwytz to Art first passes through Seven, beyond which it follows the southern shore of the small Lake of Lowertz. The village of Steinen, the birth-place of Werner Stauffacher, appears at a distance across the water. This Lake contains two islets; the larger of which is called the Island of Schwanau. Here may be observed from the road the ruins of a castle, built probably in the eleventh century, and formerly possessed by one of the bailiff Gessler's creatures, who fell a victim to the vengeance of two young men of Art, whose sister he had carried away. The castle was destroyed by the Schwytzers on the first of January following. According to a romantic tradition, a clap of thunder is heard every year at the tower of Schwanau, which forthwith resounds with fearful cries. A young girl covered with torn vestments then appears, bearing a lighted torch, and pursuing along the battlements a man in complete armour, who flies before her, and at length precipitates himself into the lake. These two islets were once inhabited by hermits. The last hermit of Schwanau had been a Swiss guard and a porter in France. He died in 1797, at the age of eighty. The hermitage, which is visible from the shore, has been since occupied by peasants. A cottage which stood on the smaller islet, was destroyed in the calamity of Goldau. The Lake of Lowertz is about one league in length by half a league in breadth.

The dreadful calamity which befel the inhabitants of the Valley of Goldau⁽¹⁾ about twenty years

⁽¹⁾ See the very interesting details given in the pages of Simond, Raoul Rochette, etc.

since, has rendered this a fearfully interesting part of Switzerland. This valley, which lies between the Lakes of Lowertz and Zug on the east and west, and the Ruffiberg or Rossberg, and Rigiberg or Rigi, on the north and south, was interspersed with smiling villages, inhabited by an industrious population until the fatal 2d of September 1806, when the Gnipenspitz, a part of the Rossberg, descended and crushed under its ruins both habitations and inhabitants. Such was the suddenness of this catastrophe, that out of a party of eleven persons from Berne, who were walking from Art towards Goldau, in order to ascend the Rigi, seven who were a little in advance perished, while the others escaped unhurt. Five minutes were sufficient to destroy the five villages of Goldau, Röthen, Busingen, Huzloch, and Lowertz: the four former totally, and nearly three fourths of the last. The waters of the Lake of Lowertz sustained so violent a shock, that they overflowed the village of Seven, situated at its remote extremity, and caused considerable damage. Four hundred and fifty-seven individuals perished on this occasion, and fourteen were severely wounded; and the survivors reduced to beggary. From Lowertz a path of five leagues conducts to the summit of the Rigi. The high road subsequently passes among huge fragments of rock, which to a great distance mark the scene of desolation. The present Goldau consists of little more than a new hotel, built on the spot where the ascent of the Rigi commences: here the tourist has to pay toll for the horses employed in the excursion. Beyond Goldau is Upper Art, after passing which, Art, properly so called, is reached.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VILLAGE OF ART.—This village, situated at the southern extremity of the Lake

of Zug, is about three leagues from Schwytz, and contains many objects worthy of notice. The parochial church of St. George, built in 1694, is an interesting piece of architecture. It contains several trophies, especially the silver drinking-horn and goblet of Charles the Bold, taken at the battle of Morat. The former is wrought into the form of a whale with Jonas in its mouth. Several splendid ecclesiastical dresses are also exhibited of a date past record. The Capuchin Friary, founded in 1656, possesses a good library. There is in Art a large basin formed of a single block of granite, which was split in the conflagration of 1719; but subsequently repaired. Some of the houses are curiously painted with figures of sacred and war-like personages, accompanied by inscriptions.

The principal hotels at Art are the Adler (*Aigle*, F.) and the Schwerdt (*Epée*, F.). Boats can here be procured for Zug, and horses for the Rigi; the charges for which are fixed by a tariff. The distance to the summit of the Rigi is four leagues.

The principal routes that centre at Art are those leading to Schwytz, to Zug by water, and to Lucerne by Küssnacht.

ENVIRONS OF ART.—The environs of Art abound with fruit-trees and vegetation. The road between it and Upper Art forms an agreeable promenade, and the vicinity of the Lake of Zug adds considerably to the attractions of the environs. Near Art are the remains of a wall flanked with towers called the Letzemaner, or Landwehre, erected about the end of the thirteenth century to close the valley of Art on the side of the lake. On the 14th of November 1515, Art was vigorously attacked by Duke Leopold of Austria, who had resolved on penetrating to Morgarten by that way. His intention hav-

ing come to the knowledge of Henry of Hünenberg, brother-in-law to Hector Reding, to whose prudence the victory of that place was in part owing, he discharged an arrow from behind this wall with a billet affixed to it, addressed to John James Zoy of Art, announcing the Duke's intentions, which fell near the tower of Ruffi, a thousand paces from Art. This arrow was carefully preserved down to the disastrous period of 1798.

§ 14. EXCURSIONS FROM ART.

The following objects being on or near the high road from Art to Küsnacht, need not be specially visited by those who intend to travel in that direction. The two excursions properly form but one, owing to the proximity of the objects. The most agreeable mode of accomplishing them is by boat from Art to Immensee, thence to Küsnacht and back on foot, and from Immensee to Art by boat as before.

THE HOHLE GASSE.—The Hohle Gasse (*Chemin Creux*, F.), or “Hollow Way,” is the name given to that part of the road leading from Art to Küsnacht, where William Tell lay in watch for and slew Gessler as he was returning to his castle at Küsnacht, on the day that the former effected his escape at the Tellensprung on the Lake of Uri. A chapel is erected on the spot similar to those already described as dedicated to the Swiss hero, and similarly decorated.

CASTLE OF GESSLER AT KÜSNACHT.—By continuing the preceding excursion to Küsnacht, the Castle of Gessler may be visited, the last of the interesting objects in William Tell's country. A short walk from the village conducts to the ruins which consist of little more than a solitary wall, situated upon a

commanding eminence, and not easily accessible. The view around takes in a variety of interesting objects, including the castle of Habsburg, near the lake, beyond Meggen.

THE RIGI (1).

CHAPTER VI.

§ 1. LUCERNE.

ROAD FROM ART TO LUCERNE.—The road from Art to Lucerne is practicable for small vehicles only as far as Küssnacht, where it is usual to embark on the lake. Those who may be averse from travelling by water can contrive to accomplish the entire in a vehicle, but not without much difficulty and some danger. This road is however very agreeable for pedestrians, and admits of their visiting the old church of Meggen, Rodolph of Habsburg's castle, situated at some distance from the road on the left, and very near the lake, and also that of Seeburg. The distance from Art to Küssnacht is two leagues, and from Küssnacht to Lucerne two leagues and a half.

Küssnacht is a considerable village, and one of the points of ascent for the Rigi. The path forms two branches at some distance from Küssnacht, the one leading to the Kalte Bad, the other to the Stafel. The inns are the Rössli (*Petit Cheval*, F.), and the Stelle (*Etoile*, F.).

The passage by water from Küssnacht to Lucerne, a distance of three leagues, is very delightful. After descending the Lake of Küssnacht to some distance,

(1) See "Excursions from Lucerne."

the imaginary limit between the cantons of Schwytz and Lucerne is crossed, at a little distance beyond the opposite villages of Greppen and Merlischachan. The former village is at the foot of the Rigi. The village of Meggen, situated on the right near the shore, was the original domain of the noble family of the same name, vassals of the Dukes of Austria, and bailiffs of Rothenburg, under their government. The church of this village is more than six centuries old. Beyond Meggen, situated on the right shore, are the ruins of the castle of Neu, or "New," Habsburg. It was long supposed to be the original domain of that powerful family; but authentic documents, one of which is dated 1244, show that this was merely a summer residence of the counts, whose ancient territory was near Brugg in the canton of Argovia. Neu Habsburg was a favorite abode of the Emperor Rodolph I, one of that family. It fell after a siege of ten days, in 1352, during the general demolition of the castles of the nobles. The hill on which the scanty ruins stand is called the Ramenflüe. Near the Meggenhorn, a promontory at which the Lake of Küsnacht forms an angle with that of Lucerne, are four islets, on one of which is a chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas, the patron of boatmen and fishers, on another a cross. The largest of the islets called the Alt Stadt, served formerly as a depository for merchandize. Here the abbé Raynal erected in 1785 a little obelisk to the memory of the Three Tells, which he had wished to erect in Grütli. It was destroyed by lightning in 1795; but the fragments are still to be seen in the court-yard of the late General Pfyffer, at Lucerne. At the other extremity of the Lake of Küsnacht, opposite to the Meggenhorn, is the promontory of Tanzenberg, on

an advanced projection of which is the Zinnen, once a custom-house for the merchandize transported from the St. Gotthard. This spot forms a very picturesque point of view. Further on is the site of the former castle of Wartenflüe, and on the opposite shore the villa of Stutz. Beyond the site of Wartenflüe are some remains of the old tower of Seeburg, built in the reign of the Emperor Albert of Austria, to preserve the approaches of the city from hostile attacks. Beyond Stutz, on the opposite shore, is the promontory of Tripschen. On approaching Lucerne the view is further embellished by the agreeable uplands called the Halden on the right, and those of the Moos and Bireck on the left, above which in the distance rises the mountain Pilatus. The aspect of the town itself at the extremity of the lake is very picturesque. Within a short distance of it is the islet called Inseli, very handsomely laid out by its possessor, Mr. Balthasar of Lucerne.

ROAD FROM BERNE TO LUCERNE BY ZOFINGEN.—The road from Berne to Lucerne by Zofingen passes through Hindelbank, remarkable for the monument of Madame Langhaus, Kilchberg situated on the Emme, Seeberg, Herzogenbuchsee, etc. Near Bützberg on the right is Langenthal, in the canton of Berne, much noted for its weekly fairs, and considered one of the largest and handsomest villages of Switzerland. Between Bützberg and Zoffingen the road traverses Morgenthal, another place of some consideration.

ZOFINGEN (*Zofingue*, F., *Tobinium*, L.) is a small town in the canton of Argovia, containing about seventeen hundred inhabitants. The public library, founded in 1695, possesses a number of valuable classics and manuscripts; among the latter is a

correspondence of the Swiss reformers. The collection of medals and museum of natural history are also worth visiting. The Malerbuch, or "Artists' Book," is a kind of album kept by the society of Swiss artists, who, as well as the Helvetic society, annually assemble here. This town also possesses an excellent secondary school, and a variety of manufactories. The Government-house, and the Schützenhaus (*Tirage*, F.) are also remarkable. In 1758 a Roman camp was discovered at Culm, two leagues from Zofingen. At a short distance is the forest of Boovald, so celebrated for the size and beauty of its trees that, about the middle of the sixteenth century, the Genoese used to purchase them on the spot and transport them to their own country at an enormous expense. Many of the pines measured a hundred and thirty feet, and yielded masts a hundred and ten feet high. At the good hotel of the Weisse Rössli (*Cheval Blanc*, F.) is a fine lime-tree, under which fifty persons can dine at ease, and whither the villagers frequently resort to dance.

The next town is Sursee, in the canton of Lucerne, at the north-western extremity of the Lake of Sempach, situated on the Sour, which affords the largest crabs in Switzerland. The Helvetic military society held their meetings here before the Revolution. Mariazell, a quarter of a league from the town, commands a fine view. At Buttisholz, distant a league, is the "Hill of the English," so called because it contains the bones of three thousand men, forming part of the English army of Sir Enguerrand de Couci, commanded by Jevan ap Einion ap Griffith (probably a Welchman from his name), who were attacked and defeated in the winter of 1375 by the people of Entlibuch, at the

convent of Fraubrunn. A column was erected as a memorial of this victory, which was overthrown in 1797. A league from Sursee are the baths of Knutwyl, which were in repute so early as 1486, and are still the most frequented in the canton. From Sursee to Lucerne is a distance of five leagues. The road passes along the western shore of the Lake of Sempach, and through the villages of Nothwyl and Neuenkirch. The castles of Tannfels, Wartensee, and Holzhof, are met between Sursee and Emmenbrüg, where the road crosses the Little Emmen, after which it follows the course of the Reuss to Lucerne.

ROAD FROM BERNE TO LUCERNE BY BURGDORF.—The road from Berne to Lucerne by Burgdorf is identical with that by Zofingen as far as Burgdorf, and subsequently from Sursee to Lucerne.

Burgdorf (*Berthoud*, F.) is a small and agreeable town at the opening of the Emmen Thal, about four leagues from Berne. The castle, which is in the highest part of the town, commands a very picturesque view extending to the Jura. It was built in the seventh century by the counts Guntram and Waltram. The dukes of Zähringen, who inclosed the town with walls about the end of the twelfth century, subsequently made it their residence. It was then the capital of the Lesser Burgundy. At a later period the counts of Kyburg Burgdorf established their residence in it. During the war excited by count Rodolph of Kyburg Bipp it was besieged by an army of fifteen thousand Swiss, in so much that, in 1384, count Berchtold was obliged to purchase a peace by selling to the Bernese the towns of Burgdorf and Thun. This town acquired great celebrity from the institution of Pestalozzi, established here previously to its removal to Yver-

don. Burgdorf is the depository of the cheese and stuff manufactured in the Emmen Thal. The environs are delightful. At a short distance, in an agreeable solitude, are the baths of Sommerhaus, or Lochbad. The principal inn at Burgdorf is the Stadthaus. Those who wish to see the Emmen Thal in its entire extent will find a road at Burgdorf which leads to Langnau, the chief village, and thence by the Entlibuch to Lucerne.

Near the confines of the cantons of Berne and Lucerne is the little town of Hutwyl, situated on the Langeten, wherein are held great cattle-markets. A little on the right of the road, at Casteln, is the small but agreeable town of Willisau, in a fertile valley watered by the Wigger. There is no other place of importance between Burgdorf and Sursee.

ROAD FROM BERNE TO LUCERNE BY THE EMMEN THAL AND ENTLIBUCH. — This road, practicable for small vehicles alone, except to an inconsiderable distance from Berne, is the least travelled, but the most delightful, of the numerous routes from Berne to Lucerne. A succession of agreeable villages occurs between the former metropolis and the neighbourhood of Signau, near which the Emmen Thal is entered. The principal of these are Gumligen, a favourite resort of the Bernese, situated one league from the city; Worb, with its picturesque castle a little to the left of the road, beyond which is seen on the right the castle of Wyl; great Hochstetten, and Bowyl.

The rich and beautiful Emmen Thal, so called from the river Great Emme, which flows through its entire extent, is a valley between nine and ten leagues in length by four or five in breadth. It lies in a direction from north-west to south-east, nearly between Entlibuch and the Oberland of

Berne. The opulence of the Emmen Thal arises partly from the extensive breeding of horses and horned cattle, partly from agricultural labors, and an extensive timber trade, and partly from the numerous manufactures carried on in the valley, whereof those of iron, stuff, and cheese are the principal. Few regions are more delightful to the eyes of the philanthropist than this, where the appearance of the peasantry and their habitations announce at the first glance the prosperity they enjoy. Their public schools and charitable establishments are both numerous and well regulated. The inhabitants are very expert in gymnastic exercises.

The road from Berne to Lucerne enters the Emmen Thal near Signau. On a considerable eminence near the village stands the ruined castle of a bailiff, with some more modern ruins adjoining. After crossing the great Eminen at Schüpbach, the road passes near Langnau.

Langnau, the principal village of the Emmen Thal, and one of the finest in the canton, is situated on the Ilfis, between six and seven leagues from Berne. Here and in the neighbouring mountains, in visiting which a small vehicle can be employed, the economy of Alpine pastoral life can best be appreciated. Michael Schuppach, surnamed the "Physician of the mountains," who died about the year 1790, at a very advanced age, was an inhabitant of Langnau. So great was the reputation of this empiric that for fifteen or twenty years he was visited by patients from remote parts of Europe. The roads from Burgdorf and Langenthal unite near Langnau. Between the former place and Lagnau are Hasli and Brandis, the former of which probably owes its name to the original colony of the valley of Ober Hasli. Near Brandis is

the manorial residence of the once famous family of that name. At Sumiswald on the Langenthal road, there is a good inn, the Bäre (*Ours*, F.). The inns at Langnau are the Löwe (*Lion*, F.), and the Sonne (*Soleil*, F.). About a quarter of a league beyond the village, on the road to Lucerne, is a house of refuge and work-house sufficiently capacious for four hundred persons. Beyond this is Trubschachen, where there is a new and handsome inn, not far from which, at Kröschenbrunn, the canton of Lucerne is entered.

The district called Entlibuch, which commences here, consists of an extensive valley of between ten and eleven leagues in length, and, in some parts, eight in breadth. The little Emme, or Wald-Emme, traverses its entire extent, and several lateral valleys branch out from it. Entlibuch does not exhibit so high a degree of cultivation as the Emmen Thal; but its inhabitants are possessed of considerable opulence arising from their labors in spinning, in addition to the exportation of cheese and cattle. They form a distinct people confessedly of northern origin. Their stature is very fine, and their character remarkably energetic. The national costume differs from that of the surrounding country, and they have a number of peculiar usages which also mark them out as a separate race. They are much addicted to music, dancing, and gymnastic exercises. Their most remarkable custom is a ludicrous indulgence of their poetic spirit in the recital of satiric compositions whereof they are themselves the object. On the last Monday of their Carnival, called *Hirmonstag*, a flag is erected after divine service before the tribunal of every commune, round which the magistrates and populace assemble. The poet appears

on horseback, clad in a grotesque habit, and bearing a hat adorned with flowers and little mirrors. After some formalities he recites his poem, commencing with a sketch of the histories of Switzerland and Entlibuch, and terminating with a humorous account of the principal follies committed by his auditors during the preceding year. Nocturnal visits on the part of young lovers to their mistresses also prevail in Entlibuch, as in Wales (where it is termed "bundling"), the Probstei of Preetz in Holstein, and elsewhere. Seven wrestling matches are held annually, to which the inhabitants of the surrounding districts are invited, on the second Sunday in August, the first Sunday of autumn, the day of St. Peter and St. Paul, that of St. Michael, the first Sunday after St. Matthew's day, the last Sunday in August, and the first of October.

After crossing the Ilsfis beyond Körschenbrunn, and leaving the church of Heil drey Könige on the right, the road reaches Eschlimatt, or Escholtzmatt, a considerable village where there is a comfortable inn, and a very spacious and handsome church. A small road communicates between this place and Thun. The next village is Weissemmen, beyond which is Schüpfen.

Schüpfen, the chief place in the district or valley of Entlibuch, is a large village containing a new and handsome church. The archives of the country are here deposited in an old tower. The church of Heil Kreuz, and a capuchin convent, are at no great distance.

The next village is Hasli, a name frequent in these parts of Switzerland, beyond which is that of Entlibuch, where there are some tolerable inns. It is situated on the river Entle, which here joins the little Emme. Pedestrians will find a path across

the Brumegg, which rejoins the high road at Schachen. The carriage-way, which here becomes very circuitous, also crosses that mountain. Near Wolhausen the little Emme is crossed, beyond which the road ascends to the village of Wertenstein, crowned by a Cordelier convent, which is delightfully situated on a commanding elevation above the river, and a celebrated resort of pilgrims. Some remains of the ancient castle of the barons of Wertenstein are still existing. Here the Entlibuch may properly be said to commence. The road to Lucerne beyond this traverses a handsome valley, and finally meets the Basil road before arriving at Lucerne, after passing through the villages of Schachen, Malters, St. Jost and Littau. That part of the valley about Malters is called the Kropfthal (*Vallée des Goîtres*, F.), on account of the frequency of goitrous persons.

HOTELS, BATHS, PUBLIC CONVEYANCES, READING-ROOMS, ETC.—The Wage (*Balance*, F.), at Lucerne, like that of the same name at Geneva, may be ranked as one of the best in Switzerland. The rear apartments are agreeably situated above the river. The other leading hotels are the Goldner Adler (*Aigle d'or*, F.), and the Weisse Rössli (*Cheval Blanc*, F.). Of the inferior inns the best are the Hirschen (*Cerf*, F.), the Sonne (*Soleil*, F.), and the Engel (*Ange*, F.). The Zunft Häuser (*Abbeyes*, F.) or “Corporation Houses,” are the Kasino (*Casino*, I.), Zum Saffran (*Le Safran*, F.), Zu den Beckern (*Les Boulangers*, F.), Zu den Metzgern (*Les Bouchers*, F.), Zu den Geewern (*Les Tanneurs*, F.), Zuden Schnedern (*Les Tailleurs*, F.), Zu den Schmeiden (*Les Maréchaux ferrants*, F.).

The baths near the Kriensenther are very commodious and well appointed. Those of Rothen

are half an hour distant from the town. The following are in different parts of the canton—the Knutwylerbad, one hour distant from Sursee; the Bad im Ibenmoos, near the north-east frontier; the Bad im Augstholz; half an hour from that im Ibenmoos; the Bad im Ruswyl, three hours from Lucerne; and others.

There are diligences from Lucerne to Berne and other principal towns of Switzerland; but it will perhaps be found equally economical, and certainly more commodious, to travel in a private vehicle.

Boats may be obtained at all hours for any of the ports on the lake.

The principal bookselling establishment at Lucerne is that of Mr. Xavier Meyer, without the Basil gate, who also keeps a reading-room and a repository of prints, maps, etc. The great Panorama of the Rigi, painted after Henry Keller, of Zurich, is here exhibited. M. Martin Anich has also a bookselling establishment. Colonel Charles Pfyffer, of Altishofen, has newspaper rooms at the Freyenhof in winter, and in summer at his English garden. Various journals are also to be seen at the great Coffee-House.

The principal artists are—Professor Schmid, drawing-master; Mr. Schwegler, sculptor and painter; and M. Marzohl.

Mr. Josse Ant. Nager, Rue du Weggis Extérieur, no. 84, has a collection of crystals and fossils from mount St. Gotthard, with drawings of its environs, etc., and specimens of painted glass, which are exhibited gratuitously, and sold at moderate prices. A celebrated bas-relief made by general Pfyffer is exhibited in an old building near the Casino, which consists of a model of great part of Switzerland, over a surface of 180 square leagues.

The names of the streets do not appear on the corner-houses in Lucerne.

GENERAL VIEW.—The town of Lucerne is situated at the western extremity of the lake of the Four Forest Cantons, at the foot of a gentle acclivity called the Musegg, and at the junction of the river Reuss with the lake. At a short distance rise the mountains Rigi and Pilatus, at opposite sides of the water. Its latitude is $47^{\circ} 3' 27''$, and its longitude $25^{\circ} 58' 20''$. This river divides it into two unequal parts—the Grosse Stadt (*Grande Ville*, F.), or “Great Town,” on the north, extending also along the lake and the Kleine Stadt (*Petite Ville*, F.), or “Little Town,” on the south. The former was in ancient times completely surrounded with water. A wall flanked with numerous towers, which passes along the height of the Musegg and incloses that part of the Great Town, not protected by the water, adds to the picturesque appearance of Lucerne. This wall was built between the years 1360 and 1385. The Little Town is intersected by a canal. The appearance of most of the houses is antiquated; but there are some built in the modern style. Many of the latter are erected on the sites of wooden houses saved from the conflagration of Rothenburg, and transported thither; but few of them are now existing. The following gates are without the town—the Aeussere Weggisthor (*Porte Extérieure de Weggis*, F.), or “Outer Weggis Gate;” the Hofthor (*Porte du Hof*, F.), or “Court-Gate;” the Vordere Leder-gasthor (*Porte de la rue de devant les Tanneurs*, F.), or “Further Leather-street-Gate;” the Nöllithor (*Porte de Nœlli*, F.), or “Nölly-Gate;” the Obere Thor (*Porte Supérieure*, F.), or “Upper-Gate;” and the Spitalthor (*Porte de l'Hôpital*, F.), or “Hospital-Gate,” otherwise called the Krienserthor (*Porte de*

Kriens, F.), or “*Kriens Gate* ;” the *Bruch-Thor* (*Porte du Bruch*, F.), or “*Bruch-Gate* ;” the *Untere Thor* (*Porte Inférieure*, F.), or “*Lower Gate* ,” otherwise called the *Basilthor* (*Porte de Bâle*, F.), or “*Basil Gate* ;” the *St. Jakob's Thor* (*Porte de St. Jacques*, F.), or “*St. James's Gate* ,” otherwise called the *Sentitor* (*Porte de la Senti*, F.), or “*Senti-Gate* .” Within the town are the following :—the *Innere Weggisthor* (*Porte intérieure de Weggis*, F.), or “*Inner Weggis-Gate* ,” otherwise called the *Schwarzthor* (*Porte Noire*, F.), or “*Black Gate* ;” the *Grändelthor* (*Porte du Grændel*, F.), or “*Grændel Gate* ,” otherwise called the “*Hintere Ledergassthor*” (*Porte de la Rue de derrière les Tanneurs*, F.), or “*Back Leather-street-Gate* ;” the *Münzthor* (*Porte de la Monnaie*, F.), or “*Mint-Gate* ;” the *Graggenthor* (*Porte du Gragen*, F.), or *Graggen-Gate* ;” the *Burgerthor* (*Porte des Bourgeois*, F.), or “*Citizens' Gate* .” Among the squares, or rather places, are the *Hirschenplatz* (*Place du Cerf*, F.), or “*Stag Place* ;” the *Löwengraben* (*Rue du Fossé aux Lions*, F.), or “*Lions' Trench* ,” and the *Sternenplatz* (*Place des Etoiles*, F.), or “*Star Place* .” There are several public fountains adorned with figures. Among these is one near the Arsenal surmounted by the representation of a savage, another at the *Burgerthurm* (*Tour des Bourgeois*, F.), or “*Citizens' Tower* ,” with a water-bearer and two genii ; another near the Franciscan church with the image of St. Anthony ; another by the Gymnasium and Lyceum. These are all in the Little Town. The principal of those in the Great Town is a stone fountain, a memorial of ancient times, adorned with six Swiss warriors and other devices, which stands in the *Weinmarkt* (*Marché aux Vins*, F.), or “*Wine Market* .” There are two

other insignificant fountains, the one in the Löwen-graben, the other behind the inn called the Hirschen, and two others in the Eisengass and near the Custom-House, severally adorned with the escutcheon of Lucerne. To these may be added one in the Fursengass. In the quarter of Outer Weggis are also two fountains similarly adorned with those in the Eisengass and near the Custom-House. Near the Hofkirche is a large fountain embellished with an image of the Virgin.

The wall which incloses the city on the north is furnished with towers, one whereof is surmounted with an armed figure. Close to the Government-House is also an old tower, built about 1350, on part of the ruins of the ancient town, and which formerly belonged to the fortifications. It was probably intended for giving warning of hostile approaches from the lake. A rude figure of a giant, in fresco, now fast mouldering away, is painted upon it, to which popular traditions have attached great celebrity. A long inscription in old German verse records the discovery of the giant's bones near the village of Reiden.

The four bridges of Lucerne are the most remarkable within its precincts. Three of these unite the two divisions of the city, the fourth communicates between two remote regions of the Grosse Stadt. The most inland of the former three is the Spreuerbrücke, or Mühlenbrücke (*Pont des Moulins*, F.), or "Spreuer," or "Mill Bridge," which is 300 feet in length, was constructed in 1403, and is intended for pedestrians alone. The interior of the roof wherewith it is covered is divided by a great number of partitions which contain a succession of thirty-six pictures with double faces, representing the Dance of Death, a copy

made by Meglinger after the celebrated original of Hans Holbein, at Basil. There are also other subjects, and the different pieces, the gifts of different individuals, have the names of the donors severally inscribed upon them. The next in order is the Reussbrücke (*Pont de la Reuss*, F.), or "Reuss Bridge," which was in existence before the abbots of Murbach held the government of Lucerne. It is the only uncovered bridge in the town; its length is 150 feet, and breadth 26 feet. The third is the Kappelbrücke (*Pont de la Chapelle*, F.), or "Chapel Bridge," which was built in 1303. It is one thousand feet long, and traverses the lake at its junction with the Reuss. It is decorated with one hundred and fifty-four pictures, whereof seventy-seven, commencing at Freyenhof, represent the most remarkable epochs of the heroic times of Switzerland; the remaining seventy-seven, commencing at the chapel, are subjects taken from the histories of the two patrons of the town, St. Leger and St. Maurice. Close to this bridge and nearly at its middle point is the Wasserthurm (*Tour de l'Eau*, F.), or "Water-Tower," rising out of the lake. This tower, which has been erroneously ascribed to the Romans, was more probably a lighthouse used at an early period, but not so remote as theirs. It is supposed to have furnished Lucerne with its name, as derivable from *Lucerna*, signifying in Latin "lanthorn." Before the revolution of 1798 the archives and treasure of the state were here deposited. The last and longest of the bridges is the Hofbrücke (*Pont du Hof*, or *Pont de la Cour*, F.), or "Court Bridge," which is almost a continuation of the former. It is the longest bridge in Switzerland, extending one thousand three hundred and eighty feet, and serves to connect the ca-

thedral with the town. This bridge runs nearly parallel, and close to the shore. Like the Mühlenbrücke and Kappelbrücke it is covered and decorated with pictures painted on wood, and in number two hundred and thirty-eight. The one half, viewed in walking along the bridge towards the cathedral, consists of subjects taken from the New, the remaining half are from the Old Testament. These paintings have been furnished at different periods, commencing from 1564. The bridge is supposed to have been erected by the abbots of Murbach, to shorten the passage from the cathedral to the town. In 1790 general Psyller placed at that part of the bridge where there is the best point of view a board in the form of a fan, so contrived as to guide the eye of the spectator towards the summits of the high Alps thence visible, indicating at the same time the names of each. This instrument called Alpenzeiger, or "Alp-pointer," begins with the Rossberg and Rigi, and ends with the Pilatus.

Lucerne is divided into seven quarters or districts :—the Aeusserer Weggis and Hof, the Innerer Weggis, the Kappelgass, the Kornmarkt, the Mühlen-gass, the Asfenwagen and Oberer Grunn, and the Pfistergass.

The only public cemetery now existing at Lucerne is that attached to the cathedral. The Hospital and monastic establishments have also private places of interment. There was formerly a cemetery attached to the Sentikirche, and at an earlier period in the cross-ways leading to the Franciscan church.

Of the prisons one stands near the Untere Thor, in the tower called the Habermur : here are confined the Schallenwerker, or those criminals em-

ployed in sweeping the streets, and other degrading offices. Those intended for more important criminals are the towers called the Bruchthurm, the Kriensler or Kesslerthurm, the Krohsturm, the Burgerthurm, the Thurm am Kostengarten, the Innere Weggisturm or Schwarze Thurm, the Graben or Graggenthurm, the Aeussere Weggisturm. A second prison for Schallenwerker stands near the Kesslerthurm. In Aeussere Weggis is a house of correction.

The subterraneous canal, now called the Löwengraben, was excavated in 1581. It formerly extended no farther than the Inner Weggis Gate, but has of late been lengthened by the overarching of the Grändel. This is one of the handsomest and most solid works for a length of time executed at Lucerne. There is another canal, the Wassergraben, or Stadtgraben, which is uncovered and communicates with the markets held in an arcade that runs along the river under the houses from the Town-House towards the Reussbrücke.

Since 1788 the bed of the Reuss has been deepened by excavation, and a schwelle, or dyke, erected. Much hydraulic ingenuity was displayed on the occasion.

The principal routes that centre at Lucerne are that leading to Zug and Zurich, and that to Basil, which branches off to Berne in two directions at some distance from the town. To these may be added that leading to Schwytz by Küsnacht, and those leading to Winkel and Kriens in the vicinity of the town.

EDIFICES, INSTITUTIONS, ETC. — The Hofkirche or Leodegarkirche im Hof (*Eglise Collégiale et Paroissiale de St. Léger au Hof*, F.), or "Cathedral" or "Church of St. Leger." The foundations were

laid probably about 695, when Wikard, duke of Suabia, established a Benedictine convent on the spot. Previous to this a small chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas had occupied the same site. The prodigality of the abbots of Murbach, the subsequent proprietors, and other circumstances, reduced the convent to such penury that it was eventually suppressed by Pope Calixtus III, who substituted a chapter or college of regular canons. It is presumed that the original church of the Benedictines was demolished and replaced by another, which change, according to an inscription on one of the towers, took place in 1406. This second church was destroyed by fire in 1633, with the exception of the two steeples. The present edifice was commenced in 1644, and completed in ten years. The architecture is antique, but interesting. The decorations of the interior are not conceived in the best taste. Over the master altar in the choir is a picture by Lanfranc representing Christ on the mount of Olives. This church contains three organs, the largest of which is considered a master-piece of mechanism. The railing of the choir is also much admired. 2. The Petri Kirche (*Eglise de St. Pierre*, F.), or "Church of St. Peter," otherwise called the Kappel (*Chapelle*, F.), or "Chapel." It was erected in 1273, on the occasion of an interdict of the Pope, according to a Swiss historian. During the period of malediction the dead were denied interment in holy ground. This church contains nothing remarkable: the ordinary assemblies of the councils and commune were held in it previous to the revolution. 3. The Barfüsser-Kirche and Kloster (*Eglise and Couvent des Franciscains*, or *Cordeliers*, F.), the "Franciscan Church and Convent." These buildings are per-

haps the most ancient in Switzerland possessed by that order, and probably older than any in Germany. They were erected and endowed in 1225, during the life of St. Francis of Assisi, the founder of that order, by Gutta, the widow of a baron of Schauensee, and in her own right Countess of Rothenburg. There had previously existed on the same site a small chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which Gutta had purchased, together with the neighbouring tenement, called the Auw. The church contains some pictures, among which the most remarkable are that of St. Anthony, and the altar-piece of the choir. The nave is adorned with paintings representing the banners and colours captured by the Lucernese of ancient times. Around the court of the convent is a portico within which is a succession of pictures representing the life of St. Antony of Padua, and St. Antony the abbot in Egypt. 4. The Anna-Kloster im Bruch (*Couvent des Sœurs de Sainte Anne au Bruch, F.*), or "The Convent of St. Anne in the Bruch." The building of this monastery was commenced in 1499. The first nuns that occupied it were Beguines, who had been originally established in the Sternenplatz, formerly called Unter den Bäumen (*Sous les Arbres, F.*). They were subsequently transferred to the Löwengraben, and finally established themselves in their present residence, which has its name from a neighbouring quarry. Here, in 1596, during the progress of a contagious epidemic, a hospital was constructed and a cemetery laid out, which were both consecrated by the Pope's nuncio on St. Bartholomew's day. The church, though small, is neat; but the convent is somewhat dilapidated. 5. The Senti Kirche (*Eglise de la Senti, F.*), or "Church of Senti." This church is in the suburb

of St. Jakob. It was built in 1597, for the use of the hospital adjoining. 6. The Ursuliner-Kirche and Kloster (*Eglise and Couvent des Ursulins*, F.). This convent, which subsequently to 1659 was an establishment for the education of children of both sexes, was suppressed in 1798. The church was destroyed when the seat of the Helvetic government was at Lucerne, and the place appropriated to the sittings of the Grand Council. It has been since restored, and is now one of the handsomest temples in the town. The primary schools for children of both sexes have been re-established in the same place, under the direction of mistresses. These edifices are upon an elevated terrace, on the slope of the Musegg, and command a very fine view. The church, which is sometimes denominated Maria Hilf Kirche, is appropriated to the use of Protestant deputies when they visit Lucerne. 7. The Capuciner Kirche and Kloster (*Eglise and Couvent des Capucins*, F.), or "Capuchin church" and "Convent." This monastery is at a little distance from the town, in a delightful elevation called the Wesemlin. It was founded and endowed in 1584 by Gaspard Pfyffer, lord of Mauensee; but not completed and occupied until five years later. This is the most ancient establishment of the kind existing in Switzerland. 8. The Jesuiten Kirche (*Eglise des Jésuites*, F.), or "Jesuits' Church." This is a very handsome temple, built in the usual style of those of that order. It was begun in 1667, and completed in 1673. The two following inscriptions record the sources whence the expenses were defrayed:—

Senatus Populique Lucernensis Munificentia ceptum
MDCLXVII.

and

Piorum subsidio et liberalitate conditum.
MDCLXXIII.

The interior is ornamented with arcades. The principal picture of the master-altar is by Francesco Toriani di Mendrisio, a pupil of Guido. 9. The Kirche zum Heiligen Geiste im Spital (*Eglise du Saint Esprit à l'Hôpital*, F.), or "Church of the Holy Ghost at the Hospital," erected in the latter part of the thirteenth century. 10. The Jesuiten-Haus (*Maison* or *Collège des Jésuites*, F.), or "Jesuits' College." This, which is the finest public building in Lucerne, was the residence of a fraternity of that religious order, from 1577 until its suppression. It was subsequently assigned in part to the professors of the Lyceum and Gymnasium for their habitation, and in part to the sittings of the different departments of the Council. It was once the seat of the Helvetic Directory. The middle part, called the Kleine Schlosse (*Petit Château*, F.), or "Little Castle," was founded in 1558 by Lux Ritter, Schultheiss of Lucerne. John Vonlyn, or, according to Bullinger, John Motschon of Trent was the architect. After the death of Ritter it remained unfinished until 1773. The two wings were built shortly after. 11. The Gymnasium (*Gymnase*, F.), or "Gymnasium," and the Lyceum (*Lycée*, F.), or "Lyceum." In the former six professors give lectures in polite literature and such preparatory branches of instruction as bear reference to it. In the latter, seven professors lecture in all the departments of theology and philosophy, philology and jurisprudence. Instruction is gratuitous, and prizes are awarded by the government. The building wherein the courses are given is very spacious, and exactly opposite to the Jesuits' College. 12. The Stadthaus (*Hôtel de Ville*, F.), or

“Town-House,” erected in 1606. Subsequently to the year 1484 there stood on its site a similar building, which was in 1599 demolished. The present is a handsome structure, but not sufficiently spacious. Two of the apartments however are very large, and curiously adorned with wainscoting, dated 1606, wherewith the walls are lined without the application of a single nail. Of these apartments the outer one contains a nearly complete collection of all the citizens who have enjoyed the dignity of Schultheiss, or “chief magistrate,” in their robes of office, together with representations of several leading incidents in Swiss history. The inner one contains two large pictures, the subjects whereof are taken from the Old Testament, representing Moses holding up the Tables of the Law, by Würsch of Buochs already mentioned, and the Judgment of Solomon by Reinhard. The archives of the republic are here preserved. In one of the apartments there is also a masterly crucifix sent from Italy, two pictures by Carlo Monatti, and some others. In the archive-chamber are preserved the blood-stained banner of Lucerne rescued from the fight of Sempach, and the golden seal of Duke Charles of Burgundy. 13. The Zeughaus (*Arsenal*, F.), or “Arsenal.” This edifice was erected in the year 1568. The former arsenal, which had stood nearly in the same place, gave way and sunk into the Reuss. At different periods, but especially on the 29th April 1798, and shortly after, the present building was pillaged, losing in addition to arms and artillery many interesting trophies of ancient Swiss valour. However this loss has been since considerably repaired. Among the remarkable objects here exhibited are :—the coat of mail, worn by Duke Leopold of Austria on the day of his death,

at the battle of Sempach; his portrait; the entire armour of the bailiff Landenberg; the collar furnished with iron teeth, which the Austrians had destined for the Schultheiss of Lucerne, Gundoldingen, before the battle of Sempach; another similar collar; the helmet and armour of the reformer Zwingli, who fell in the battle of Cappel; a Turkish flag taken in 1610 before Tunis, by Francis Von Sonnenberg, commander of Malta, who was a native of Lucerne; two other small Turkish flags captured in 1571 by Hans Nölly, one of the Pope's guards, at the battle of Lepanto; a French shield taken at that of Marignano; a blood-stained banner taken at that of Aplatz; William Tell's sword, with a pious sentence engraven upon it; a figure in the Entlibuch costume; an old Vienna guard dress; many miscellaneous specimens of ancient armour, banners, etc. In one of the apartments is some very old painted glass of great brilliancy of execution. 14. The Zuchthaus (*Maison de Correction*, F.), or "House of Correction." This is a large building, already mentioned as situated in Outer Weggis, and intended for the punishment of slight crimes, and the reform of criminals. These are employed in various manufactures conducted here, and are not like others condemned to the exposure of sweeping the streets and laboring at the public works in chains. 15. The Schallenhäus (*Maison de Force*, or *Maison de Détention des Condamnés aux Travaux Forcés*, F.), or "Work-House." This building, already mentioned, is situated near the Obere Thor, near the church of St. Anne im Bruch, and destined for those condemned to labor at the public works. 16. Another Schallenhäus near the Untere Thor, destined to a similar purpose, also already men-

tioned. 17. The Münze Münzstätte (*Monnaie*, F.), or "Mint." The present building of this name occupies the site of an armoury near the Mühlen Brücke. The apartments are small, but sufficient for the purposes of the canton. This building has been since 1550 the seat of the administration of the town. 18. The Sust or Kaufhaus (*Douane*, F.), or "Custom-House." The present Custom-House was established in 1542, on the site of a cemetery annexed to the church of St. Peter. In this cemetery was interred Brother Fristchi, well known in the annals of Lucernese merriment. 19. The Spital (*Grand Hôpital*, F.), or "Hospital." The first establishment of this institution is unknown; but it perhaps may be referred to the latter half of the thirteenth century. It originally occupied the site of the Jesuits' garden, and part of their college, but was transplanted in 1651 to the suburb called Obere Grund. The first endowment granted in favor of the hospital was in 1408; in that year Count Hans of Arburg bestowed upon it the church and tithes of Russwyl. The funds of the ancient hospital of St. James have also been transferred to it. The present edifice was erected in the latter half of the eighteenth century; but the chapel and the wings adjoining were not rebuilt until 1820. The sick and the indigent are equally admissible into this establishment; indigent travellers too, of whatever country or persuasion, are entitled to gratuitous assistance. "*Deo et pauperibus*" is the simple inscription. 20. Siechenhaus (*Hôpital des Incurables*, F.), or "Hospital of Incurables." This hospital is in an old building called the *Senti*, which was completely altered in 1820, and a new compartment added, which is intended for citizens of corrupt habits and incorrigible offenders. There

are also apartments devoted to useful labors for the use of the indigent of either sex who may be out of employment. 21. The Pfründerhaus (*Hôpital des Prébendés*, F.), or "Subscribers' Hospital," appropriated principally to those who have devoted a small sum for the purpose of securing a refuge for their old age. This forms part of the building of the Spital or Great Hospital. 22. The Waisenhaus (*Maison des Orphelins*, F.), or "Orphan-House. This large structure, erected in 1809, is situated in the suburb of St. Jakob, and consigned to the orphans of the commune. Here they receive instruction, and also employ themselves in the manufacture of woollen stuffs, the profits whereof are added to the funds of the institution. 23. The Schützenhaus (*Tirage*, F.), or "Shooting Establishment." This building, erected in 1756, is a little without the town, in the suburb of St. Jakob. Here the exercise of shooting at a mark with carbines is practised. A grand exhibition is annually held, to which strangers are invited, who are allowed, if they desire it, to contend for the prizes. 24. The Gesellschaftshaus bey Schützen, or Kasino (*Abbaye des Carabiniers*, or *Casino*, F.), or "Carabineers' Society-house," or "Casino." This establishment, which is connected with the last, has since 1808 served as an assembly-house for the members of the society. The front was formerly the habitation of General Pszyffer; but the adjoining wing is completely new. The upper story contains several handsome saloons, one of which serves for a ball-room. Refreshments are furnished in the lower story, and a handsome garden is annexed. 25. The Theater (*Théâtre*, F.), or "Theatre." This is one of the most obscure buildings of the kind in Switzerland. It has existed as such, since 1740,

within the precincts of the Jesuits' college, who caused their pupils to represent dramatic pieces in it, during the periods of their examinations. In 1807 a society was formed, under whose management plays are occasionally performed, and the receipts of the house appropriated to the indigent.

26. The Caffehaus (*Café*, F.), or "Coffee-house." The situation of this building is very agreeable, at the entrance of the Reussbrücke. The interior is one of the principal places of resort both for the Lucernese and strangers. It is provided with German, French and Italian journals, and with all the means of recreation usually met with in similar establishments. 27. The Salzmagazin (*Magasin aux Sels*, F.), or "Salt Magazine," situated on the slope of the Musegg. 28. The Kornmagazin (*Magasin aux Bleds*, or *au Grain*, F.), or "Corn Magazine," or "Granary," near the Mühlenbrücke. This building was constructed in 1613. 29. The Obere Caserne (*Caserne Supérieure*, F.), or "Upper Barracks," near the Senti Thor, intended for the military who attend the school of instruction. 30. The Untere Caserne (*Caserne Inférieure*, F.), or "Lower Barracks," devoted to a similar purpose.

In addition to the various institutions above specified may be enumerated the following:—The Ecole de Dessin, established in 1784 by Mr. Würsch, a respectable artist, already frequently mentioned; the Académie de Chant; the Plastische Gesellschaft, or Société des Artistes; that du Théâtre d'Amateurs; the Landwirthschaftliche Gesellschaft, or Société d'Economie rurale, "Agricultural Society;" the Ecole Primaire, for boys; the Ecole des Filles, under the superintendence of the Ursuline nuns; the Caisse des Pauvres, a fund arising from the profits of concerts and dramatic representations.

and established in 1808 by the Theater-und Musik-liebhaber-Gesellschaft, or Société d'Amateurs de Musique et du Théâtre; the Etablissement pour les Ouvriers malades, which originated in 1807; the Fondation pour les Veuves et les Orphelins, which dates since 1816; the Caisse d'Epargne, a Savings' Bank, founded in 1819; the Chambre d'Assurance contre les Incendies, etc.

There is a new society forming for the education of houseless children. It originated in Lucerne, and is gradually extending over the entire of Switzerland.

The Public Libraries are:—1. That of the Lese-gesellschaft, or the Bibliothèque de la Société de Lecture, founded in 1786, and located in the Jesuits' college. 2. The Bibliothèque de la Ville, or de la Bourgeoisie, which originally belonged to Mr. Felix Von Balthasar, a man of considerable learning and merit. This library is particularly rich in Swiss history. 3, 4, 5. The Bibliothèque des Jésuites, des Cordeliers, and des Capucins, chiefly theological. The last contains a complete copy of the *Acta Sanctorum*, in 44 vols. A great part of this collection was gathered together at Rome, by Father Michael Wikard of Zug, secretary-general of his order, who began to form it in 1733, intending it for the convent of Capuchins at Lucerne after his death, which occurred in 1755.

The Nagerische Naturalienkabinet, or Cabinet d'Histoire Naturelle of Mr. Nager, already mentioned, contains, in particular, a fine collection of crystals and fossils from Mount St. Gotthard. The Reinhardische Gemäldesammlung, or Collection de Tableaux of the late Mr. Reinhard, now for sale, contains a number of family pictures, and an interesting variety of representations of Swiss costumes.

ENVIRONS.—The environs of Lucerne are among the most delightful in Switzerland, but not laid out in regular promenades. The immediate suburbs are called the Hof im Osten, the Obere Grund, the Untere Grund or St. Jakob's Vorstedt. Among the most interesting objects may be particularized the following :—1. The Monumental Lion, in Colonel Pfyffer's Garden. The most remarkable object in the immediate vicinity of the town is the celebrated Lion in the garden of Colonel Pfyffer, intended to commemorate the massacre of the Swiss Guards of Louis XVI on the 10th of August 1792. In consequence of an appeal made to the nation in general Mr. Pfyffer amassed a sufficient sum to defray the expenses of a monument, leaving a surplus which was partly distributed among the subaltern officers and privates of the Swiss Guards, and partly laid out as a fund for an aged military invalid who was appointed guardian of the monument. The model was designed by the celebrated sculptor Thorwaldsen: the execution was committed to a young artist, Mr. Lucas Ahorn of Constance. On arriving at Lucerne the model was found to be broken into fragments, which were with great difficulty joined together. The monument represents a colossal lion dying amidst weapons and armorial bearings: the right paw resting upon an escutcheon bearing the arms of France, which he is no longer capable of defending. Critics censure the omission of the fifth finger, which is found within the paw of many quadrupeds. This was either forgotten or neglected in the original model. It is hewn out of the living rock, which forms a grotto around it forty four feet long, and twenty six high. The lion itself is twenty eight feet and a half long, by eighteen high. The time occupied in the execution was from the 28th of

March 1820 to the 7th of August 1821. On the 19th of August 1819, the excavation of the grotto had been already commenced. The site, and the nature of the rock, was approved of by Thorwaldsen himself, who made purposely a circuit by Lucerne to visit it on a journey he had undertaken from Italy to Denmark. The following is the inscription of the monument, carved partly over, partly under the grotto.

Die X Augusti. II et III Septembris MDCCXCII.
Haec sunt nomina eorum, qui, ne sacramenti fidem
fallerent,

Fortissime pugnantes ceciderunt.

Duces XXVI

[*Here follow the names of those that perished.*]

Solerti amicorum cura cladi superfuerunt,

Duces XVI

[*Here follow the names of those that survived.*]

Milites circiter DCCLX. Milites circiter CCCL.
Huius rei gestae cives aere collato perenne monumentum
posuere.

Opposite to the monument is a rustic lodge wherein are sold a variety of Swiss views and costumes, together with an account of the monument. In a neighbouring cottage are a variety of foreign newspapers for the use of visitants. A small chapel, erected near the spot as a further memorial of the Swiss Guards, contains a privileged altar. The covering is of crimson silk, embroidered by the hands of the Dauphiness of France, by whom it was lately presented. The device is a lamb reposing upon the gospel in sleep. The following inscription records the donation:—"Ouvrage de S. A. R. Madame la Dauphine Maria Thérèse de France, an 1825. Donné à la Chapelle du monument du 10 Août 1792, à Lucerne." On the walls are tablets bearing the

names and armorial bearings of fifty eight that perished, a warlike figure, and two bulls of Pius VII offering plenary indulgence and other immunities to those that perform there certain religious services. An advertisement affixed to the chapel states, that Colonel Pfyffer is to continue proprietor of the garden only until a sufficient sum shall have been amassed for establishing a regular guardian of the monument. The following is the inscription of the chapel :

Die X Augusti MDCCXCII.

Invictis pax.

Per vitam fortes.

Sub iniqua morte fideles.

By advancing to a pavilion situated on a terrace at the extremity of the garden a fine view is obtained of part of Lucerne, the lake, and the surrounding mountains. This garden is laid out at the foot of the hill of Wesemlin; and is approached by leaving Lucerne through the Weggisgate. 2. Dr. Salzmann's Garten. The garden of Dr. Salzmann is half a quarter of a league from Lucerne, on the left of the high road to Zurich. It is chiefly disposed in the English style, and forms a delightful promenade, commanding admirable views of the lake, the Alps, and the region traversed by the Reuss. 3. Allenwinden (*à tout vent*, F.). The handsome garden of Allenwinden, belonging to Mr. Joseph Weber, is situated on an elevated platform which forms one termination of the hill of the Musegg. An agreeable but somewhat steep path leads to it from the Nöllichgate. The prospect from this villa is one of the finest in the vicinity. In a small pavilion is an instrument, by which the names and elevations of all

the objects within view can be obtained, together with the position and distances of many towns and other remarkable places. Mr. Schmid, of Lucerne, has taken one of his views from this site. The return to the town may be varied by following the direction of the Weggisgate. 4. The Unterer Gütsch, and Gibraltar. On the hill called the Gütsch without the Basil Gate, is a small villa accessible by several successive staircases, composed of about four hundred steps. The prospect from this elevation is very fine. Placed on a seat under some old lime-trees a view is obtained of the entire town, with the lake, the mountains Pilatus, Rigi and others, and the river. During the ascent, the ruins of a tower are passed. On redescending, a path conducts to a point above the country-house called Gibraltar, whence the Landscape is also exceedingly beautiful. 5. Rusconi's Hügel. By issuing from the Basil Gate and proceeding by the Shooting-House, or the Hospital of Senti, an agreeable promenade is reached formed by Mr. Al. Rusconi, Administrator of the Orphan House. It consists of agreeable paths leading along the slope of the hill, and at intervals provided with resting-places. 6. The Sentiweid. The new quay opened along the river, in order to dry the marshes which covered the adjacent soil, forms an agreeable promenade. It commences on issuing from the suburb of St. Jakob opposite the tower of the Nölili Gate, and extends to the middle of the verdant meadows of the Senti, following the course of the Reuss and merging in the road to Basil. 7. Keller's Monument at Wybach. On the evening of the 12th of September 1816, as M. Xavier Keller, Schultheiss of Lucerne, was returning to his villa of Geissmatt, accompanied by two of his daughters, he slipped into the Reuss, then much swollen from

the preceding rains. The night being very dark and stormy, all efforts to assist him were vain, and his lifeless body was not found until two days afterwards. The place where the fatal accident occurred is called Wybach, and is situated about a quarter of a league from the town. A plain iron cross has been erected by his friends on the spot where his body was drawn out of the river. The surplus of the subscription was given to the society of charity. The following Latin epitaph records the fatal event :

Aeternae. Memoriae. Francisci. Xaverii, Keller. Practoris. Lucernensis. Reipublicae. Urbi. Familiae. Pauperibus. Ac. Omnibus. Bonis. Pridie. Idus. Sept. MDCCCXVI. Funestis. Undis. Abrepti. Heic. Ubi. Corpus. Exanime. Inventum. Communi. Sumptu. Moerentes. Amici. Posuere.

8. The Chapel of Saint Charles. A path issuing from the Nölly gate, and following for some time the bank of the Reuss, leads across verdant meadows to the Chapel of St. Karl, after visiting which the return to Lucerne may be varied by regaining the river, and crossing the valley of Mohrenthal to the Zurich road. 9. The Moos. On issuing from the Obere Thor the country-seats called Moos, or Im Moos, are speedily reached, whence there is seen on the right, a hill extending from the heights of the Bireck to Tribschen. A fine view is obtained from this elevation near a Belvedere, in a promenade belonging to the villa of Councillor Guggenbühler. The principal objects are the mountains Pilatus and Rigi in the vicinity, and those in the cantons of Uri and Glaris at a considerable distance, together with the fertile hills of the Halder on the opposite shore of the lake, the chain of the Albis, the town itself, and the lake as far as the two promontories

severally called the Naas. 10. The Oberer Grund on the S. of Lucerne, in the direction of Kriens. 11. The Reussufer, as a promenade along the bank of the Reuss may be denominated, which terminates in the road to Basil, forming a short and agreeable communication with the town. This promenade is much frequented by strangers. 12. The Halden. 13. The Road to the Wesemlin. 14. The Musegg, a most agreeable promenade along the hill of the same name, above Lucerne. The walk runs parallel to the town wall and commands a fine view especially about sunset. 15. The road to St. Karl.

§ 2. EXCURSIONS FROM LUCERNE.

The vicinity of the lake admits of a number of delightful excursions by boat, which may be extended to any distance, for instance—to most of the places already specified in describing the course from Küsnacht to Lucerne, or else to the more remote parts of the lake. Short excursions on foot, or partly in a vehicle, can be made to several hills in the environs which command extensive and interesting scenes, for instance:—the Ober Wartenflue, Homberg, Sonnenberg, Uttenberg, Blattenberg, Schattenberg, Dietschenberg, Schlezhalden, and Wesemlin. To these excursions may be added that to Meggenheim.

KRIENS, THE RENGGLÖCH, AND SCHAUENSEE.—Between the Sonnenberg and the Blattenberg is the Rengglöch (*Trou du Rengg*, F.), or “Rengg Hole,” a canal pierced in the rock, and contrived for conducting the principal waters of the Upper Krienbach, a stream beyond Kriens, into the little Emmen. So early as the 13th century, the enterprize of forming a canal here was, according to tradition, undertaken by the Countess Gutta, already noticed as the found-

dress of the Cordelier Convent at Lucerne. In 1577 the works were enlarged under the superintendence of a Milanese, and again in 1750 by Tyrolese miners. In 1766 still further improvements were made. This excursion can be agreeably varied by following the route to Berne by Entlibuch to the point at some distance beyond Littau where the road is crossed by the Krienbach, and there turning to the left along that stream. After visiting the Rengloch refreshment may be obtained at Kriens, where there is a good inn. This pretty village, situated about half a league from the town, is a great resort for the youth of the environs on the Sabbath and festival days. The castle of Schauensee, built in a projection of the Schattenberg, and commanding a beautiful view, can be conveniently visited from Kriens. On the lordship of Schauensee formerly depended as fiefs the castles of Obernai, Grisingen, and Hergiswyl. That of Schauensee was rebuilt in 1595 by John Von Mettenwyl, a patrician of Lucerne.

THE BAD IM ROTHEN, THE MONASTERY OF RATHHAUSEN, THE ROTHSEE, AND EBIKON.—On the route to Basil, to the left of a handsome bridge across the Little Emmen erected by the architect Ritter, are the mineral Bad im Rothen, or “Baths of Rothen,” to which are ascribed many medicinal virtues. To the right, and near this bridge, on the road leading to Sursee, is an inn called the Emmerbaum, near which military reviews are held. By following the road leading to the monastery of Eschenbach, the village of Emmen is reached. On the opposite side of the Reuss is the nunnery of Rathhausen, inclosed between the river and the small lake of Roth. Near the lake is the agreeable village of Ebikon on the Zurich road, about a league from Lucerne, which is a favorite resort of the citizens, on festive occasions.

and possesses a good inn. On this excursion the remains of the castle of Stolberg may be seen, near the confluence of the Reuss and Little Emme.

WINKEL, AND HERGISWYL.—One of the most agreeable promenades upon the lake of Lucerne may be found by following the shore in the direction of the canton of Underwald. The islet called Inseli, the villa of Tribschen, and the picturesque farms of Stuz, St. Nicolas, Krämerstein, and Kastänenbaum, are passed in succession. At the promontory of Spisseneck the tourist has his choice of proceeding direct to Hergiswyl across the opening of the Lake or Gulph of Winkel, or of first visiting the latter village. Those who intend returning on foot to Lucerne should commence with Hergiswyl, situated at the foot of the Pilatus. From this village there are two paths—the one leading to Alpnacht in the canton of Underwald across the Rengg, the other through Euer Horw to Winkel, and thence through Horw to Lucerne. Near Winkel are some caves wrought in a calcareous rock, which are remarkable for their freshness. In the vicinity of these two villages is a pasturage called the Almend, where there is a polygon in which the Lucernese artillery annually practised.

SEMPACH, AND ITS BATTLE-FIELD.—The field of Sempach is one of the most celebrated spots in Switzerland. It is signalized by the death of Duke Leopold the young, of Austria, the implacable foe of the Swiss; by that of the Schultheiss Gundoldingen, and still more by that of the self-devoted Arnold of Winkelried. The battle of Sempach took place on the 9th of July 1386 (1). This small town is situated on the lake of the same name,

(1) See "Historical Introduction."

about three leagues from Lucerne. The Basil road is pursued to a short distance beyond the Emmenbrüg, a bridge across the Emmen. Here the tourist has his choice of continuing to follow the Basil road as far as Neuenkirch, and then turning off by the southern shore of the lake of Sempach, or of quitting the Basil road and pursuing that which leads through Rothenburg. This village is very romantically situated above a deep ravine, which is spanned by a bridge. Beyond it is Bertischwyl, where the road to Sempach branches off. Pedestrians may shorten their walk, by turning to the left at the little chapel beside the road within a short distance of Bertischwyl.

The appearance of Sempach is rendered interesting from the remains of its ancient walls, surmounted by the ruins of a tower near the entrance of the town. The lake is about two leagues in length by half a league in breadth. The trout and crabs it affords are excellent, and the inhabitants of its shores export considerable quantities of a fish called *balle*. The inns at Sempach are the Weisse Kreutz (*Croix Blanche*, F.), and the Adler (*Aigle*, F.).

The field where the battle of Sempach was fought is on a rising ground, about half an hour's walk above the town. A small chapel is built within it, the altar of which is said to mark the spot where Leopold fell. Above the entrance are represented two lions, painted of an orange color, with their paws resting upon the armorial shields of Lucerne, and the interior is decorated with a profusion of figures and inscriptions upon the walls. Among these are Arnold of Winkelried between Hans of Hasenburg, and Andreas, Count of Clef, above the entrance of the nave; and, above

the entrance of the choir, that of the Divine Being between those of Duke Leopold and Tihmer Peterman of Zimdelingen. A modern picture suspended against the wall and marked "X. Hecht *pinxit* 1815," represents the battle, with Gundoldingen dying. A rock in front of the picture bears the following lines in old German, taken from the "Song of Sempach," which was improvisated on the field of battle :—

Des Adels Her was veste ir ordnung dik und breit,
Das verdros die frome Gaste ein Winkelried der seit.

He! wend irs geniesen lon,

Min frome Kind und Frow so wil ich ein Frevel bston

Hiemir do tett er fassen ein armvol spies behend

Den sinen macht er eine Gasse, sin Leben hat ein End.

A banner suspended from the wall bears the same date. The names of all the Austrian nobility, and also of the Swiss confederates, that perished, are inscribed upon the walls. Behind the altar is the portrait of Leopold. The entire edifice has been lately painted. The sexton exhibits an old book which treats of the military achievements of the Swiss.

MÜNSTER, OR BERO-MÜNSTER.—This burgh, one of the handsomest in Switzerland, is situated about four leagues from Lucerne. The church and some other buildings are disposed on an eminence in the form of an amphitheatre. Count Bero of Lenzburg founded here, in the ninth century, a chapter of canons which still exists. Their church, which was repaired in 1776, contains the tomb of the founder, and some curiously sculptured stalls. This place is principally interesting as having possessed the first printing-office established in Switzerland, for which it was indebted to the canon Elias Von Lauffen, in the latter half of the fifteenth

century. Some works which issued from his press are still exhibited. Ulric Gering, who learned the art at Bero Münster, was the first that introduced it into France, where he fixed his residence at Paris.

THE ABBEY OF ST. URBAN.—The abbey of St. Urban, ten leagues from Lucerne, is remarkable for the beauty of its edifices and the urbanity which the monks its inhabitants manifest towards strangers. The church, surmounted with two very high towers, is magnificently adorned, and contains some good pictures and wooden carving. This abbey possesses also an interesting library.

THE PILATUS.—The mountain Pilatus, a place of fashionable resort before the Rigi came into notice, is situated to the south of Lucerne, nearly opposite to that mountain, and separated from it by the lake. The name has been by some derived from the Latin *pileatus*, because it is generally covered with a little cloud in fine weather; by others from Pontius Pilate, who is superstitiously supposed to have drowned himself in a small lake on the Bründlinen or Bründlen Alp, an elevated pasturage of the mountain. The mountain is called Frackmund, Fractmont, or Mons Fractus, in most ancient documents, on account of the jagged appearance of its summits.

The Pilatus can be ascended by six different paths, four from the northern, and two from the southern side. The least fatiguing of these commences at Alpnacht. That leading from Lucerne is practicable for a horse as far as the chapel of Eigenthal, a distance of two hours and a half, which is reached after passing through Kriens and Hergottswald. At the latter place are a handsome church and hermit's cell, a favorite resort of pil-

grims, and below it the castle of Schauensee. The Eigenthal is an agreeable valley, where, in the place called New Alp, some ruins of the ancient castle and village are still visible. Here many of the Lucernese reside in summer for the sake of the milk diet called molken (*petit-lait*, F.). Here two paths branch out, the one leading to the summits of the mountain by a spring called the Kaltwehbrunnen (*Fontaine de la Fièvre*, F.), or "Fever Fountain," the other to the Bründlen Alp: by following the latter, which is the usual route, the *chalet* of Gantersey is reached, at the distance of a league and a quarter. This *chalet* is on the Bründlen Alp, from which all the different summits of the mountain are accessible, by a variety of paths. The Bründlen Alp is the highest inhabited part of the Pilatus: the Bründlen Staffel appertaining to it—the highest pasturage. On the ascent to this Alp a pine is met with which is of a singular appearance. It is eight feet in diameter. Fifteen feet above the earth nine horizontal branches issue from its trunk, three feet thick, and six long; from the several extremities of these rise pines of a considerable height. On the Bründlen Alp is the famous, though diminutive, Pilater See (*Lac de Pilate*, or *Fondrière Infernale*, F.), or "Lake Pilate," or "Infernal Bog," which was formerly one hundred and fifty-four feet in length by seventy-eight in breadth. Within the last forty years its banks have fallen in, and the place it had occupied now presents nothing more than a swamp covered with herbage. Hence some tourists seek it on the southern side of the mountain, where there are several pools.

The violent storms which sometimes occur in the neighbourhood of this lake, bursting with vio-

lence over the town of Lucerne, were supposed to have been the ebullitions of the angry spirit of Pontius Pilate, issuing from the lake when any person had the hardihood to disturb its waters. Such was the credence bestowed upon this legend in the fourteenth century, that it was expressly prohibited by the government to approach the lake. In 1587 a party of ecclesiastics were imprisoned for attempting the ascent, and it was only by special permission that in the course of time some strangers of distinction were allowed to undertake the excursion, among others Duke Ulrick of Wurtemberg, and Joachim Vadian of St. Gall, in 1518; the celebrated Conrad Gessner, in 1555; and Felix Platter of Basil, in 1580. Mr. J. Muller, dean and curate of Lucerne, at length, contributed much to dispel these errors by practically exorcising the lake, into which he caused stones to be thrown, and people to enter for the purpose of fording it where it was shallow, thus proving that it was neither bottomless nor ready to vomit flames on being disturbed.

In the vicinity of the Bründlen Alp are two very interesting grottos. The one is called the Dominichloch (*Grotte de Dominique*, F.), or "Dominick's Grotto," from a mass of whitish stone at the entrance resembling a human figure placed at a table, and seeming to guard the grotto from intrusion. This recess is not to be approached without considerable danger. It has been imagined to be the work of some deserters from an ancient Roman legion, who took refuge in this solitude. It is supposed to have been originally accessible until the rock about it gradually fell away, and thus intercepted the approach. A man named Huber, of Krienz, was the first who endeavoured to penetrate

it. He caused himself to be elevated with ropes, but perished in the enterprise from the breaking of one of them. Previous to this catastrophe he had declared his belief that the statue was the work of man. It was by some supposed to be nothing more than an aggregation of stalactites. At length Ignatius Matt, a chamois-hunter, encouraged by a society of geologists and under the direction of Colonel Charles Pfyffer, undertook the investigation in 1814, and with complete success. He found the pretended statue to be a rock full of crevices, beside which was another resembling a table. This natural sculpture is called Our Cornell, or "St. Dominick." The other grotto is grotesquely called the Mondmilchloch (*Grotte de Lait de Lune*, F.), or "Grotto of Moon-Milk." The path leading to it passes by the Gemsmättlin, below the peak of the Tomlishorn, and is less dangerous than that of the other grotto. This Mondmilchloch separates into two branches, and emits a very cold stream, which occasions in the interior of the cavern a remarkable whistling sound called by the shepherds the bergklingelm (*Carillon de la Montagne*, F.), or "Mountain Tingling." This grotto derives its name from a mineral agaric called mondmilch, which abounds both in it and the other grotto. On the Bründlen Alp there is a remarkable echo, which has the best effect when some shepherds place themselves opposite to the spot whence it proceeds, and shout while shifting themselves in a semicircle from one side to the other.

On the right of the Bründlen Alp is the Ober Alp, the best pasture of the Pilatus; on the left that of Castelen. The seven peaks of the mountain which rise above the Bründlen Alp are the Esel,

Oberhaupt, Band, Tomlishorn, Gemsmättlin, Widderfeld, and Knappstein. The Esel is difficult and dangerous of ascent, but commands a view more extensive than that from the Rigi Culm. The Oberhaupt is ascended by the Kriesenloch, or Kirschenloch (*Trou aux Cerises*, F.), or "Cherry Hole," but not without danger. The band has so sharp an edge on the summit that it affords no standing room. The Tomlishorn is the highest peak of the chain. The Gemsmättlin is approached by the Ober Alp and Widderfeld; but the path is very fatiguing and dangerous: Tomlishorn can be reached from this peak. The Widderfeld, or Widderhorn, is the wildest part of the mountain, and is approached from the Bründlen by several paths, whereof one passes the Mondmilchloch, and a place named Bubenhütte, beyond which a gentle ascent leads to the summit. The Knappstein, which rises above the Widderfeld, and is easily attained from Bründlen by the Ober Alp, is so called from the Knappstein (*Pierre Chancelante*, F.), or "Rocking Stone," on its summit, which, after being fortuitously detached from the great mass of rock, has maintained its balance, and can be moved and poised on its pivot without danger.

The principal torrents which descend from the Pilatus are the Upper Kriensbach or Renggbach, Lower Kriensbach, the Rümli, the Fischern, and the Rothbach. Another called the Staubbach (a name frequently given to cascades in Switzerland) has its source at the foot of the Esel, and descends in the form of mist or vapour.

THE RIGI, OR RIGIBERG. — Of all the favorite excursions usually undertaken in Switzerland, that of the Rigi is perhaps the most prominent—the ease of the ascent, and the facility of obtaining accommo-

dation at every stage, combined with the sublimity of the scene from the summit, render the visit desirable and delightful. Many interesting objects occur on the different paths to the summit, which may be visited in order, when the ascent is commenced at an early hour, but which should be omitted by those who ascend late, lest the delay should prevent them from reaching the Staffel, or the Culm, in time to witness the sunset. These objects, the entire of which can be visited in part of one day, shall be described as excursions from the summit.

The principal ascents on the Lucerne side are those from Küsnacht, two hours distant from Lucerne by water, and Weggis. At Küsnacht a horse may be procured. The views obtained during the ascent are very fine, but the ascent in general is rather steep. The first crucifix on the Küsnacht side is met at Seeboden. By traversing for two hours a succession of pasturages intersected by romantic paths, the Rigi Staffel is attained: a platform usually chosen for viewing the effects of sunset. It is provided with one of the best inns on the mountain. Half an hour higher is the Rigi Culm, the most elevated summit, where there is also an inn, which rivals that at the Staffel. On ascending to the Culm the Kesisbodenloch is passed. From Seeboden another path branches off towards the right, which passes the following interesting objects—the Leiterli, the Känzeli, and the Kaltenbad or Schwesterbrunnen, where there is an inn. The fine village of Weggis, which is about the same distance from Lucerne by water as Küsnacht, is divided into two parts, the Upper and Lower. In 1795 great part of it was destroyed by a torrent of mud, which descended from the Rigi. Near Lower

Weggis was formerly the castle of Burg am See, the seat of one of the first families in ancient Lucerne, or rather throughout Switzerland. Their original name Absee was exchanged for that of Hertenstein, meaning "hard rock," which the castle bore from its situation just above the lake. The road from Weggis to the summit of the Rigi is very fine. It passes by Fährdrichsberg, a small chapel full of ex-votos, and the Einsiedeln, a hermitage. Higher up it traverses the Hohenstein. Still higher is the Kaltenbad, or Schwesterborn, distant an hour and a half from Weggis. Not far from this is the Känzeli, which it will require a slight circuit to visit, after which the Staffel is attained, and finally the Culm, three hours distant from Weggis if the Känzeli be omitted in ascending. The ascent from Art, or rather New Goldau, is the most frequently chosen. It requires three hours and a half to reach the summit by this route, which passes by the Unter Dächli, a house of entertainment, and then by the chapel of Malachus, and the house called Ober Dächli, to the Hospice. The fourteen stations visited by Roman Catholic pilgrims are met on this ascent, at some of which small chapels are erected. After three hours the principal place on the mountain is reached—the hospice of the Capuchin Friars, with the church of Maria Zum Schnee annexed, where there are four inns. The Staffel is only half an hour's ascent above the Hospice. Pedestrians coming from Art may shorten the excursion half an hour, by turning off from the high road at Ober Art, and following a steep path which leads to the Unter Dächli. The path from Schwytz by Lowerz is very commodious for horsemen. It passes by the Fälenboden, and under the Rothenflue. At Malachus,

a little beyond the house called the Dächli, it unites with the paths from Art and New Goldau, and reaches the Hospice in four hours, and the Culm in five. There is also a path which winds along the mountain, passes into the woods under the Rothenflue, and finally reaches the Hospice. The path from Gersau is scarcely ever chosen by travellers. After passing between the Hochflue and the Schnee Alp, it reaches the Hospice in three hours. The path from Vitznau joins that from a little above the Hochstein Weggis; that from Immensee is so called only in reference to those coming from the cantons of Zurich and Zug, as it is but a prolongation of that by Küsnacht, in which the path from Greppen also merges. Vitznau is a small village between Weggis and Gersau, rendered remarkable by two very curious caverns in the vicinity—the Waldisbalm, and the Stiegel-sattbalm. Between this village and Weggis is Lutzelau, formerly noted for its mineral waters.

The object of visiting the Rigi being to witness the effects of the rising and setting of the sun on the extensive range of mountains, lakes, valleys, and plains in the centre of which it is placed, tourists must take their measures accordingly. Those who lodge at the Culm can reach the highest point in a few moments where there is a sort of wooden stage, or open observatory, and a large cross distinguishable with a good telescope from Zurich. Those who lodge at the Staffel should be ready to ascend from it three quarters or at least half an hour before sunrise. Each station is equally good for a sunset effect. They should also be provided with Keller's "Panorama of the Rigi," on which the disposition of the surrounding objects is so accurately drawn as to enable the spectator

to determine them with facility. These may be briefly stated to include a vast circuit of level and mountainous country from the Black Forest in Germany (including the heights above the valley of the Rhine, and those above the Danube in Suabia), through all the northern and central cantons of Switzerland, as far as Jura, the Vosges in France, and Alsace. Within this circuit is included a number of lakes, the chief of which are those of the Four Forest Cantons, Zug, and Lowertz in the vicinity, with those of Sarnen, Sempach, Baldegg or Heidegg, and Hallwyl. The others are either inconsiderable, or very partially or indistinctly seen. Some have fancied they had obtained a glimpse of the lake of Constance; but accurate investigation has proved that it is merely the mist which usually broods over the lake that is distinguishable from the Rigi. The castle of Tettwang, situated upon a mountain two leagues more distant, and that of Waldburg, distant five leagues, are however visible. Among the mountains those most interesting or conspicuous are the entire range of the Bernese Oberland, the Sentis, the Glärnisch, all the lofty peaks of the Forest Cantons, and in particular those which environ the lake, such as the Pilatus, the two Mythen, the Haggen, etc. A complete view is also included of the unfortunate valley of Goldau and the fatal Rossberg above it. The towns of Lucerne, Schwytz, Stantz, Zug, Art, Kussmacht, and Immensee, etc. are more or less distinctly visible. The foreground, consisting of the various undulations and projections of the Rigi, completes the picture.

The great afflux of strangers from all parts of the civilized world, and the interesting character of the mountain itself, render the delay of a day or

two on the Rigi very desirable. It is partly in the canton of Schwytz, partly in that of Lucerne. Its name is supposed to have been derived from the Latin *Mons Regius*, "Royal Mountain," or, poetically, *Regina Montium*, "Queen of Mountains." Towering above the lake of the Four Forest Cantons, and having two others in its vicinity, it forms a sort of elevated peninsula from eight to ten leagues in circumference at the base, which is studded with above ten villages. A number of *chalets* also are dispersed about its sides. Its aspect presents a pleasing interchange of verdant lawns and dark pine forests, while the nature of its soil and formation afford abundant matter of research to the botanist and geologist. The Rigi does not reach the regions of perpetual snow. The inns and the Hospice afford accommodation to invalids, for whom the milk diet, called *smolken* (*petit-lait*, F.) is prescribed. The summits of this mountain are:—the Staffel or Rigi Staffel (which is, however, more properly an elevated platform than a summit), the Staffel Eck or Rothstock, and the Culm or Rigi Culm, on the north of the Hospice; the First, the Schild, the Dossen, and the Vitznauer Stock, on the south; the Schnee Alp, and Hochflue, on the south-east; and the Horrick, and Schwendi, on the west. A torrent, called the Aa, rises near the Hospice, and descends through a ravine of the mountain to the lake of Zug at Art. Of these summits the first three are most frequented. The Staffel Eck or Roth Stock is only a few hundred paces from the inn at the Staffel, near which, as at the Culm, a cross is erected. The Horrick commands the best view of the valley of Goldau, and the environs of Schwytz. The fortress of Hohentwiel, in Suabia, is also visible from this

elevation. The Hochflue is the best station for the lake of Uri, the valley of the Reuss as far as Amsteg, and the mountains from the Frohn Alp and the Seelisberg to the peaks of the St. Gotthard, and the valley of Tavetsch, in the canton of the Grisons. The First and the Schild afford fine views of the lake of the Four Forest Cantons, and the Alps in the direction of the canton of Underwald.

The following places will form the objects of excursions from the inn of the Culin, or Staffel, if not previously visited on ascending the mountain:—

1. The Maria Zum Schnee, and the Hospice. The chapel of Maria Zum Schnee (*Notre Dame des Neiges*, F.), called in full the Kapelle unserer lieben Frau zum Schnee, or “Chapel of our Lady of the Snows,” which is situated in the little valley of Imsand, was founded in 1689 by Sebastian Zay of Art; but rebuilt on a larger scale in 1719. This is at all times a favorite resort of pilgrims, and is full of ex-votos. The Hospice, which is opposite to this chapel, has a communication with it by a passage extending from its upper story across the road. Here constantly reside three Capuchin Friars and a lay-brother. One of these has in latter years been employed upon a still unfinished model of the place. In addition to the Sennenkübe, or “Shepherd’s Festival,” celebrated here on the 22d of July, being St. Magdalen’s Day, the birth-day of the Virgin Mary, the 8th of September attracts hither an immense concourse of people. Four inns, as has been already mentioned, surround this sanctuary—the Ochs (*Bœuf*, F.), the Weisse Rössli (*Cheval Blanc*, F.), the Sonne (*Soleil*, F.), and the Krone (*Couronne*, F.).

2. The Memorial of the Duke of Saxe-Gotha.—

A few minutes' ascent above the Hospice is a rock bearing a tablet, dedicated to the memory of the late Ernest II, duke of Saxe-Gotha, with the following inscription in the German language:—

Dem fromen andenken weiland
Ernest II, zu Sachsen-Gotha,
hehr durch ahnen und kentnisse,
grosser durch edelsin und biederkeit.
wiedmet dieses
im angesicht der alpen, des freyen volks,
das Er liebte und hochehrte
R - D
1804.

This prince, who had an extreme predilection for the United States of America and Switzerland, conceived the project of abdicating the government in order to finish his days in the latter country, and had actually chosen the books he wished to bring with him when he was surprised by death. The painter Füssli was charged by the Councillor Reichard of Gotha, in 1804, to erect this offering to the duke's memory. M. R. has also presented to the Hospice a ring, whereon is engraven the portrait of this prince.

3. *The Bruderbalm*.—On the opposite side of the valley is a cavern, containing in some seasons stalactites. The access is somewhat difficult. This cave, which is called the Bruderbalm, or "Brothers' Grotto," extends very far into the mountain.

4. *The Kessisbodenloch*.—On ascending from the Staffel towards the Culm a pit is passed at a few paces from the road, on the left, which is called the Kessisbodenloch. It resembles a well, and is very deep. Its orifice corresponds with another observable on the northern side of the mountain, through

which stones dropped from above will be found to issue.

5. *The Kaltenbad, or Schwesternborn.*—The Kaltenbad, or “Cold Baths,” is one of the most remarkable places on the Rigi. A descent of three quarters of a league conducts to it from the Staffel. The situation of these baths is as romantic as the tradition connected with them. The water by which they are supplied issues through the crevice of a rock, and is excessively cold. During the reign of the emperor Albert three sisters were, according to the legend, obliged to flee into these deserts, in order to escape the persecution of the Austrian bailiffs, who then domineered in this part of Switzerland, and the refugees inhabited this spot until their death. The cold spring is thence called the Schwesternborn, or Schwesterbrunnen, meaning the “Sisters’ Fountain.” In an adjoining church, dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel, is a curious Latin document, recording the history of the three sisters, and sundry miracles. The water is conveyed in wooden tubes to the baths, which, although not well appointed, are much frequented, being considered efficacious against intermitting fevers, cholics, and rheumatism. A festival is held here annually by the shepherds, on the 10th August, in honor of their patron St. Laurence. The adjoining inn affords the means of refreshment, and the amusement of bowling.

6. *The Kænzeli.*—Near the baths is a projection of the mountain, above a steep called the Kænzeli, or “Little Pulpit,” where there is a lodge that commands a very fine view of the canton of Underwald, and Lake of Lucerne. Those who prefer a confined to an extensive prospect are better pleased with this site than with that of the Culm.

7. *The Leiterli*.—Below the Känzeli, and on the path leading to Seeboden and thence to Küssnacht, is a flight of wooden steps called the Leiterli, or Leitern; which are rather troublesome to ascend, but not dangerous.

8. *The Hochstein*.—A steep descent of about half an hour, along the path to Weggis, leads from the Staffel to the Hochstein (*Voute des Rochers*, F.), or “High Stone,” a fantastic assemblage of pudding-stone rocks, forming a natural arch through which the path passes. The Kaltenbad may be visited on returning.

§ 3. ZUG.

ROAD FROM ART TO ZUG.—There is, properly speaking, no road from Art to Zug, but merely a path winding along the eastern shore of the lake of Zug, and practicable only on foot, or on horseback. The principal villages which intervene are St. Adrian, Walchwyl, An der Erlen, St. Joseph, and Oberwyl. But this journey is usually undertaken by boat. The distance between Art and Zug is three leagues.

ROAD FROM LUCERNE TO ZUG.—The distance from Lucerne to Zug is five leagues: the agreeable village of Ebikon is first traversed, and afterwards those of Dierikon, and Roth. At Gislikerbrugg the road approaches the Reuss. Pedestrians may here turn off to Buonas, and there embark, which shortens the way by a league. From Cham, a considerable village with a paper manufactory, the high road follows the northern shore of the lake to Zug.

HOTELS.—The Hirsch (*Cerf*, F.), the Ochs (*Bœuf*, F.), and the Sterne (*Etoile*, F.).

GENERAL VIEW.—The town of Zug is agreeably

situated between the lake and mountain of the same name. The appearance of the houses is antiquated, and the preservation of the old walls, towers, and other fortifications, gives it the aspect of a town of the middle ages. The most agreeable part is a public place opening upon the lake, near the shore of which the principal hotel is situated. The opening of the year 1435 was so cold in Switzerland that even the lakes were frozen. On the 4th of March, when the ice began to melt, the earth was seen to open in that part of the town of Zug which was nearest to the shore. On the approach of night a frightful noise was heard, succeeded by the total disappearance of two entire streets with part of the town walls, which sunk into the lake. Among others the chief magistrate perished; but his child named Adelrich, who was found floating in his cradle on the lake, was saved and became in process of time Landamman of the republic. The archives of the town were lost in the convulsion. Some public works, commenced in 1433 for the purpose of drawing off the waters of the lake, are considered to have been one cause of this catastrophe. In 1594 a similar calamity occurred, and in 1795 great part of the town was destroyed by a conflagration. Zug is so ancient that its origin is past record. It is supposed to have been one of the towns destroyed by the Helvetian inhabitants, as mentioned in Cæsar's Commentaries. The etymology of the word Zug is very far-fetched. The Roman name was Tugium. The inhabitants were thence called in Greek *Τουγηνοί*, in Latin Tugeni, which has been interpreted in Celtic *Dov in eni*, "born on the borders of deep waters."

The principal routes that centre at Zug are those leading to Zurich, Lucerne, and Ottenbach, with paths leading to Art, and Egeri.

EDIFICES, INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—1. The Cathedral, or Parochial Church of St. Michael.—The Parochial Church, dedicated to St. Michael, is situated without, and a little above the city. It contains some paintings by John Brandenburg of Zug, who died in 1729. The adjoining cemetery is adorned with flowers which are most carefully tended. Among the tombs are those of the family of Lurtauben, which was much distinguished for four hundred years, but became extinct at the end of the eighteenth century. In the ossuary are preserved a number of skulls with the names of the individuals annexed. **2.** The Church of St. Oswald.—The Church of St. Oswald wears a very antiquated appearance. It contains an altar-piece said to be by one of the Caraccis. The vicinity of this church and the summit of its steeple are fine points of view. **3.** The Church of the Capuchins.—The altar-piece of the Church of the Capuchins is also said to be by one of the Caraccis. **4.** The Nunnery, situated near the cathedral. **5.** The Town-house.—The Town-house is embellished with some fine specimens of stained glass, painted by Michael Muller, of Zug, who attained great celebrity in the sixteenth century. Here may also be seen an excellent topographical map of the canton, drawn by Colonel Landwing, which is esteemed for the accuracy of its details. **6.** The Arsenal.—In the Arsenal are preserved a quantity of arms and standards captured in the early days of Swiss liberty. **7.** The town banner stained with the blood of Peter Kollin and his son, killed in 1422 at the battle of Bellinzona, which was long preserved in the Arsenal, was burnt by the French. **7.** The Shooting-house.

The establishments for education are the Gymnasium, where five professors give courses of Lectures in rhetoric, history, geography, and the an-

cient languages—the School of Young Citizens; the School of Young Girls, directed by nuns; the institution of Education located in that convent is so excellently organised, that many parents of different religious persuasions do not hesitate to send their children as pupils. The Public Library dates its institution from the fifteenth century. The Capuchins' Library perhaps possesses a larger collection of books and manuscripts connected with Swiss history than any other in Switzerland. Dr. Stædlin is proprietor of a valuable collection of Minerals.

THE LAKE.—The Lake of Zug is situated partly in the canton of the same name, partly in that of Schwytz. It is four leagues in length by one in breadth. The number of streams that discharge themselves into it have no other issue than the river Lortze, which connects the lake of Zug with that of Egeri. It is divided into two parts—The Lake Superior, and the Lake Inferior—the former of which is almost entirely in the canton of Schwytz. It abounds in fish: the species here called røtheli is very highly prized.

ENVIRONS.—The suburb by which Zug is entered from the North is badly built and paved; but the other environs are very agreeable. The summit of the Zugerberg called Kanisthal, which is of easy access, commands an extensive and agreeable view. The country-seat of General Zurlauben is also worth a visit. The path along the lake to Oberwyl, and the forest between Zug and Baar, constitute pleasing promenades.

§ 4. EXCURSIONS FROM ZUG.

The vicinity of the lake affords a facility for many short and pleasant excursions along its bor-

ders ; for instance,—to the village of Cham, distant one league, to that of Buonas, and its old castle, about the same distance ; and to Rüschi, a little farther. Those who have not visited the environs of Küssnacht may take a boat to Immensee, two leagues off, whence it is a walk of but one to William Tell's Chapel at the Hollow Way, and to Gessler's Castle. They may thence return to Immensee or extend their walk along the shore to Buonas, or Cham, where boats can be procured.

The Castle of Hünenberg.—Not far from the town, upon an eminence on the right of the Reuss, stands one of the towers of the old castle of Hünenberg. An ingenious stratagem of Henry Von Hünenberg, previous to the battle of Morgarten, has been already mentioned. Hermann Von Hünenberg, on the contrary, took up arms against the Confederates, in consequence of which they destroyed his castle in 1386, after the battle of Sempach.

The Convent of Frauenthal.—Near the north-western extremity of the canton is the nunnery of Frauenthal, which does not possess any particular interest. The nuns are of the order of Cisterciens.

The Gubel.—To the east of Zug is the hill of Gubel, remarkable for a battle fought upon it in 1531, the period when Zwingli was endeavouring to introduce the Reformation into this part of Switzerland. A chapel is built upon the field of battle.

The Feister See.—Those who make an excursion to the summit of the Gubel, may vary their return to Zug by visiting the small lake called the Feister See, near Menzigen, which is distant about two leagues.

The Lake of Egeri and Battle Field of Morgar-

ten.—The excursion to the field of battle at Morgarten is the most interesting that can be undertaken from Zug. An agreeable foot path leads by the Cathedral, and the church of St. Verena at a little distance from it, across a cultivated hill to a place called Allenwinden, near which it joins the high way leading to Lower Egeri, three leagues from Zug. The road then follows the valley of the Lortze to the junction of that river with the lake of Egeri, at the village of Lower Egeri. The lake of Egeri, which is environed by a pleasing and well cultivated country, is about one league in length, by half a league in breadth. The valley of Egeri is divided into the Upper and Lower valleys. Beyond the village of Lower Egeri, on its northern shore is that of Upper Egeri. Further on, at the church of Taselmatt, the road merges in a steep mountain path, leading to the field of battle.

This region became remarkable by the famous battle of Morgarten, fought in the vicinity on the 15th of November 1315, wherein Duke Leopold of Austria was defeated by a small force. Walter Fürst of Attinghausen and William Tell are said to have been present on this occasion. Morgarten is the name of a hill three leagues and a half from Zug, rising above the eastern shore of the lake of Egeri, which at the period when the battle was fought rose much higher than at present. A chapel, dedicated to St. James, was subsequently erected upon the spot. Another battle was fought here, on the 2d of May 1798, between the Swiss and the French, wherein the latter were defeated. The celebrated modern Swiss patriot Alois Reding, was among the combatants.

Tourists who intend visiting the Abbey of Einsiedeln from Zug will find that they have accom-

plished much more than one half of their journey on reaching Morgarten, from whence a path leads across the tops of the hills to St. Jost where there is a little chapel and habitation for the use of pilgrims, and thence descends to the valley of Altmatt, where it joins the regular path to Einsiedeln.

ROAD FROM LUCERNE TO AARAU.—The high road to Aarau, a distance of above twelve leagues, is the same as that which leads from Lucerne to Zofingen, on the way to Berne. A league beyond Zofingen is Aarburg.

Aarburg is a small commercial town on the Aar, at the foot of the Schlossberg. It possesses the only fortress that exists in Switzerland. Colonel Michel du Cret, who was confined here early in the eighteenth century, employed himself in measuring the mountains within view, which was the first attempt of the kind undertaken. The imperfection of his instruments necessarily occasioned considerable errors in the results of his observations.

Olten, a small town of the canton of Solothurn is also situated on the Aar, about a league beyond Aarburg. In the time of the Romans it was a fortified place, and bore the name of Olta. Its walls are said to be of Roman construction. In 1425 it was sold by the Bishop of Basil to the canton of Solothurn. In 1760 it became celebrated by the sittings of the Helvetic Society, transferred hither from Schinznacht. To this Society are due the Helvetic Hymns of Lavater. In 1786, M. Von Bonstetten instituted prizes for the best essays on public education, and the means of perfecting it; but the freedom wherewith the writers delivered their opinions on the subject, ascribing to the several governments the abuses that prevailed, soon led to the downfall of the Society.

HOTELS, READING ESTABLISHMENTS, ETC.—Zum Goldenen Ochsen (*Bœuf d'Or*, F.), the Wilden Mann (*Sauvage*, F.), the Weisse Rössli (*Cheval Blanc*, F.).

Mr. Sauerländer, the publisher of the *Schweitzer Bote* (*Messenger Suisse*, F.), one of the best newspapers in Switzerland, and Mr. Christen, have literary reading-rooms. The “Aarau Gazette” is also a highly esteemed paper. Mr. Belliger is a distinguished landscape painter.

GENERAL VIEW.—Aarau is agreeably situated on the Aar, and not far from the Jura, in latitude $47^{\circ} 23' 31''$, longitude $25^{\circ} 38' 44''$. Since 1799, when it was for some time the capital of the Helvetic republic, it has been much extended and embellished. The cemetery has been removed, and many buildings which disfigured the appearance of the town have been pulled down. There is not, however, much to interest in its general appearance, within the walls. Most of the streets are watered throughout by a rivulet which runs through them. In the month of August a festival called the Mayenzug, or “Feast of Flowers,” is held at Aarau.

The principal routes that centre at Aarau are those leading to Basil, Schaffhausen, Zurich, Suhr, Lucerne, and Berne, or Solothurn.

EDIFICES, INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—1. The Parochial Church, devoted to both the Protestant and Catholic service. 2. The Town-house, a simple but spacious edifice, which stands in the old suburb. 3. The Arsenal. 4. The Cantonal School, containing the Library. Here eight professors give instruction in physics, mathematics, commerce, natural history, geography, and languages.

In addition to the Cantonal School, the following useful institutions are worthy of notice:—the Gr

gesellschaft für vaterländische Kultur, or Society of National Instruction, a patriotic establishment instituted for promoting Arts and Agriculture, in connection with Researches in Natural History; the Society of Medicine; of Reformed Ministers; of Aid; and the Bible Society, composed of both Catholics and Protestants.

The principal collections of books are the Cantonal Library, enriched with the manuscripts of the family Zurlauben, which consist of interesting documents of Swiss history; and the library of Natural History belonging to Mr. Rodolph Meyer. Mr. Meyer and the Deacon Wanger have collections of Minerals. Mr. Frederick Meyer possesses a set of a hundred Swiss costumes painted in oil by Reinhard, with two interesting bas-reliefs—the one representing the Alps, the other the environs of the castle of Habsburg.

ENVIRONS.—The environs of Aarau are (without blunder), the handsomest part of the town. The new suburb contains a spacious public place, and is further embellished by some of the public buildings. The principal promenades are the Rampart, on the west; the Balänenweg, on the east of the town (whence there is a fine view along the borders of the Aar, and in the direction of the Jura), and the Schützenmatte (*Tirage*, F.), where the exercise of shooting at a mark is practised.

§ 6. EXCURSIONS FROM AARAU.

Short and agreeable excursions may be undertaken from Aarau to Suhr, Schönenwerd, Leerau, and Lostorf. The summits of the Gisslflue and Wasserflue command fine prospects.

The following excursions can all be combined into one, and the objects visited in the order wherein they are described.

THE CASTLES OF WILDEGG AND BRUNEGG.—The castle of Wildegg, two leagues from Aarau, is situated at the foot of a low mountain, and where a manufactory of figured calicos is established in a most picturesque situation. A path which ascends a hillock on the east leads to the castle of Brunegg, the ancient habitation of the family of the notorious Gessler, which commands an extensive view.

Pedestrians may continue their course along the mountain in a northerly direction to the castle of Habsburg; but travellers in a vehicle should let it await their decent from the Brunegg, at Wildegg.

THE CASTLE OF HABSBURG.—The ruins of the castle of Habsburg, the original domain of the powerful house of the same name, which in process of time was elevated to the throne of Austria, is situated about three leagues north of Aarau, on the hill of Wülpelsberg, or Habsburg. The remains consist principally of a square tower built of rude stones, the walls of which are six feet thick. A trap at the bottom of the tower marks the place of the dungeon. The old hall, which still exists, commands a delightful view. This castle was founded in 1020 by Radbot, grandson of Gontram, an Alsatian, and a descendant of the Counts of Altenburg. His grandson, also named Radbot, was the first that adopted the title of Count of Habsburg. In 1257 the three Forest Cantons put themselves under the protection of Count Rodolph of Habsburg, who was in 1273 elected Emperor of Germany. From the neighbourhood may be seen, among other interesting places, the Bötzingen, the Vicetius of the

Romans, where the Helvetians who had declared for Galba were vanquished by the captains of Vitellius.

THE BATHS OF SCHINZNACH.—At the foot of the mountain of Habsburg are the hot baths of Schinznach, the most celebrated in Switzerland, especially for the cure of cutaneous diseases, and old wounds. The internal economy of this establishment is excellent; but it is to be regretted that the chambers of the baths are somewhat remote, and otherwise incommodious. There are agreeable promenades in the environs, and porticos for exercise in rainy weather. The village of Schinznach is at the opposite side of the Aar. The ravages of this river caused the source to disappear in the fifteenth century. In 1690 it was again discovered upon an island in the river. Its course was subsequently diverted to its present situation. At Schinznach the Helvetic Society was founded, in 1760; which was subsequently transferred to Olten, and thence to Zofingen.

THE ABBEY OF KÖNIGSFELDEN.—At the distance of half an hour from the baths of Schinznach is the ancient Abbey of Königsfelden, founded in 1310 by Agnes, Queen of Hungary, on the site of an old Roman building where her father the Emperor Albert had been assassinated. There were properly two establishments founded on this site—a convent of Minims, and one of nuns of St. Clair. The painted glass in the choir is considered very fine. The church was built on the place where the murder had been committed, and the altar is said to occupy the spot where the Emperor expired. After avenging his death in the most inhuman and unjust manner Agnes retired to this convent, where she lived fifty years. An apartment said to be hers

is shown, but it is rather the chamber of Cecilia of Reinach, who retired hither after losing her husband and brothers at Sempach, and finished her days in the convent to which she had been a liberal benefactress. This circumstance will explain the subjects of the pictures exhibited in the apartment. As for that of Agnes, which was to the east of the church, it was demolished after her death, pursuant to her directions. The only piece of furniture now remaining is a chest made out of a tree near which Albert was slain. The church, which, about the period of the Reformation, had been converted into a granary, became, during the French invasion, a military hospital; the habitable part is at present a retreat for insane persons. Around the walls of the ruined sanctuary are arranged the statues of the knights that perished at Sempach; they are in a kneeling posture, and with joined hands. A tomb in the choir contained the bodies of Agnes, of Duke Leopold killed at the battle of Sempach, and of seven other Austrian Princes. These were, by order of Maria Teresa of Hungary, transported, in 1770, to the Abbey of St. Blaise in the Black Forest. Albert himself was buried at Spires. During the devastation of the Palatinate in the reign of Louis XIV, the tombs of the Emperors having been opened, the skull of Albert was recognised by a large hole occasioned by a blow from one of the conspirators.

VINDONISSA.—The village of Vindisch, a little beyond Königsfelden, recalls by its name and situation the remembrance of the famous town and camp of Vindonissa. The village is placed on a hill, which commands a view of the confluence of three rivers—the Aar, the Reuss, and the Limmat. Vindonissa was built by Drusus, Germanicus, and Tiberius.

and embellished by Vespasian. The town, together with the camp, occupied a vast tract of country. The site of the present village of Altenburg was surrounded with lofty walls, and was probably the principal part of the camp. The castle of Baden, subsequently denominated Stein, and the camp of Coblentz where the Aar joins the Rhine, were probably advanced posts connected with the immense fortifications of Vindonissa. This great military establishment was the chief bulwark against the incursions of the Allenians and Germans. The town was destroyed by the successive inroads of the Vandals, Allenians, and Huns, and, in 594, of Childebert, King of France. Some traces of its aqueducts, amphitheatre, and temples still remain; but the profusion of medals, statues, sepulchral stones, and other relics found in the vicinity, attest much more strongly the former importance of Vindonissa. Elephants' teeth are also said to have been found here. The parsonage of Vindisch commands a prospect of the entire circuit of the ancient town. The amphitheatre existed at a place now called Berlisgruben. The first Helvetian bishop established his see at Vindonissa in the sixth century; but it was transferred to Constance on the final destruction of the town by Childebert.

BRUGG.—Half a league from Vindonissa is Brugg, situated on the Aar, three leagues and a half from Aarau. The river is here straitened between large rocks which support a bridge sixty five feet in length. A tower called the Black Tower at the entrance of the bridge, considered to be a work of the Romans, is evidently of more modern origin. It was constructed of cut stone brought from the ruins of Vindonissa. An antique head, well carved, which is observable in the thickness of the wall nearly in

the middle of the tower, is thought by some to be the head of Nero, by others that of Tiberius. The Bötzbberg, already mentioned, is very near Brugg. The inns are the Rothhaus (*Maison Rouge*, F.), and the Sterne (*Etoile*, F.).

THE BATHS OF BADEN.—The small town of Baden situated on the Limmat, is distant about five and half leagues from Aarau. This town possesses an old parish-church with a Chapter of Canons; a well-regulated secondary school, a convent of Capuchin friars, one of Capuchin nuns, and an hospital founded by Queen Agnes. The town-house long served as a place of union for the Diet of the Confederation. In it also was held the Congress of 1714 which put an end to the war of the Spanish succession. It is in this town also that the Argovian Government has established Houses of Correction and Detention for malefactors. On the Stein, near the town, are the ruins of an old fortress, probably Roman, which, in 1386, served as a place of arms to the Austrians on their march to Morgarten and Sempach. In 1415 it was burnt by the Confederates but in the seventeenth century was rebuilt. In 1713 it was utterly destroyed by the forces of Bern and Zurich.

About a quarter of a league above the town are the celebrated Baths of Baden; which are established along both sides of the Limmat; and divided into the Great and Little Baths. The former are frequented by persons of opulence from every part of Europe; the latter by the peasantry and artisans alone. At the Great Baths are seven principal hotels, all provided with baths: the Little Baths have but four. There are in addition two Freibüden, or "Free Baths," and some benevolent Societies, or *Verpflegungs Anstalten*. The Malte, the Stein, the

Bauerngut, the Hermitage, the Old Castle, the eminence above the Teufelskeller, the hills of Herenstein and Martinsberg, are agreeable promenades and excursions, some of which present fine points of view. There are theatrical representations at the Schützenhaus, and dances every Saturday at the Stadtho. Those who reside at the Hinterhof live in a more retired manner. The private baths are one hundred and forty-two in number. This bathing establishment is the most ancient in Switzerland. So early as the time of Augustus, Baden was frequented under the name of *Aquæ Helveticæ*.

LENZBURG.—The small but handsome town of Lenzburg is situated at the foot of a hill surmounted with an inhabited castle; which was the ancient manor of the counts of the same name. This elevation commands a fine prospect. In addition to the Town-house there are several handsome private edifices, and extensive manufactories. This town possesses well-organised schools, one of which is conducted on the Pestalozzian system, and an Institution of Vocal Music directed by M. Pfeiffer, who originally reduced music to the Pestalozzian principles. Every month an assembly of the physicians of the canton is held here. The Staufberg, near the town, presents a fine point of view.

CHAPTER VII.

§ 1. ZURICH.

ROAD FROM LUCERNE TO ZURICH.—The road from Lucerne to Zurich, a distance of ten leagues, continues identical with that to Zug until it approaches St. Wolfgang, within a short distance of which it forms

two branches. St. Wolfgang, which is on the Zurich branch, is four leagues from Lucerne. The next considerable village is Knonau, at a short distance within the canton of Zurich, where travellers usually dine.

Knonau is handsomely situated and possesses a good inn. Its neighbourhood abounds in Roman antiquities. At Lunnern, one league distant, were discovered in 1741 the remains of a temple of Isis, baths, tombs, and a potter's workshop. The hill whereon stands the temple is still called Isenberg. On the hill of Gstade near Maschwanden are the ruins of the castle of the same name, and, on the opposite side of the Reuss, some vestiges of that of Reusseck; which belonged to the lords of Eschenbach. The inhabitants of both were among the victims sacrificed to the vengeance of Queen Agnes, in 1309. One child only was spared. The battle-field of Cappel may be visited from Knonau, and also the convent of Frauenthal.

Beyond Knonau the road ascends the Albis, where it becomes so exceedingly steep and rugged that an additional horse is generally provided before leaving the village. A new line however, which branches off from Knonau, will when finished obviate the difficulty. A small sequestered lake called the Turlersee is seen at a short distance. On reaching the highest part of the road, travellers usually alight and walk up to the summit, which is called Schnabelberg. From the spot called the Hochwacht, or "Signal," placed on this elevation, a fine view is obtained to which the Albis is indebted for its celebrity. On the East are seen the entire lake and great part of the canton of Zurich, with the territories of March, Uznach, and Gaster, and the mountains of Tockenbourg. On the North, the prospect extends

beyond the conical mountains of Hohentwiel and Hohenstaufen, and across the Trchel and the Randenberg, near Schaffhausen, to the Black Forest in Germany. On the West it is bounded by the Jura, in the cantons of Basil and Solothurn; but extends in a south-westerly direction across the hills of Argovia and Lucerne to the Stockhorn and the Niesen, and the mountains of the Emmen Thal and Entlibuch, with the Pilatus terminating the chain. On the South extend the lake of Zug, the small lake of Turler, great part of the cantons of Lucerne, Argovia, and Zug, with the whole chain of Alps from the Pilatus to Sargans, and thence to the Sentis in the canton of Appenzell, together with the Jungfrau towering above the valley of Lauterbrunnen, and the Finsteraarhorn in the extreme distance. On the declivity of the Albis the road passes the inn of Unter Albis, within three leagues of Zurich, which is much frequented, owing to the convenience of the situation for enjoying the panoramic view just described. The prospect from the windows is very fine, although inferior to that from the Schnabelberg. A path which descends from that summit to the bottom of the mountain leads to the forest of the Sihl, and the habitation of the celebrated Gessner, situated in a romantic valley. A guide is required for this excursion.

After traversing the Albis, the chain of which extends northward to a considerable distance, the road passes through the fine villages of Adlischwyl, and Wollishofen, and runs parallel to the town of Zurich for some time before entering it.

ROAD FROM ZUG TO ZURICH.—The Road from Zug to Zurich, a distance of above five leagues by the shortest route, passes through the extensive village of Baar, a little beyond which runs the Lortze. At

Baar the road forms two branches, one of which leads to Horgen on the Lake of Zurich, and thence along its margin to that city. A little in advance of Sihlbrücke, situated on the river Sihl, where the cantons of Zug and Zurich unite, are the excellent mineral waters of Walterschwyl, which have fallen into undeserved neglect (1).

The other branch crosses the Lortze a little beyond Baar. The hamlet of Blickenstorf is celebrated as the birth-place of Hans, or John Waldmann. This extraordinary man, after seeing his native place burnt by the Zurichese under Stüssi, in the civil war of 1443, and losing his nearest relations at the battle of St. Jakob, obtained for four florins the citizenship of Zurich at the age of sixteen, when he became a tanner. He soon however obtained celebrity as an officer, and about twenty years afterwards distinguished himself in the battles of Grandson and Morat. He subsequently succeeded Stüssi as Burgomaster of Zurich; but at length perished upon the scaffold, the victim of a faction. A little beyond the frontier of Zurich is Cappel, near which are the baths of Weengi. The convent of Cappel was founded in the thirteenth century by the lord of Eschenbach. The field of battle near this village is one of the most celebrated in Switzerland. Here, as some have asserted, perished on the 3d of October 1531 the famous Reformer Ulrick Zwingli, combating in the ranks of the protestants of Zurich against a numerous Catholic army, although others have denied that he took an active part in the battle. Josias Simmler, born at Cappel in 1530, was a distinguished theological, historical, and mathematical

(1) For Horgen, and the route along the lake, see "Tour of the Lake of Zurich."

writer. Near Husen the road merges in that leading from Lucerne to Zurich(1).

HOTELS, BATHS, BOOKSELLING ESTABLISHMENTS, ETC.—The Schwerdt (*Epée*, F.), agreeably situated upon the river Limmat, at one extremity of the Untere Brücke, is one of the most celebrated hotels in Switzerland. The second is the Raabe (*Corbeau*, F.), which is also upon the river, and opens upon the Hechtplatz. The other hotels are the Storch (*Cigogne*, F.), the Löwe (*Lion*, F.), the Rössli (*Cheval*, F.), the Rothhaus (*Maison Rouge*, F.), the Adler (*Aigle*, F.), the Schwan (*Cygne*, F.), and the Hirsch (*Cerf*, F.). Of the coffee-houses the most frequented is that of the Taylors' Corporation, called Zu den Schneidern.

There are no hot baths within the walls of Zurich. The nearest are those at the Sihl Bridge beside one of the gates. Those of Drathschmidli, at a short distance from the town, are charmingly situated. There are convenient bathing places in the lake near the St. Nicolas Stude, or "Column of St. Nicholas," and in the Sihl, near the Engi.

The principal booksellers are Messrs. Orell, Füssli, and Co.; Messrs. Ziegler and Son; and Messrs. Trachsler, brothers. Orell, Füssli, and Co. and M. Gessner, a descendant of the celebrated Solomon Gessner, have the chief printing establishments. Extensive collections of prints, maps, costumes, etc. etc. are to be found at the repositories of Messrs. Orell, Füssli, and Co.; Henry Füssli, and Co.; Keller and Füssli; and Trachter, brothers. M. Nägeli has an extensive music saloon.

Among the artists, Messrs. Vogel, James Charles Schulthess, and Martin Usteri, are the principal

(1) See "Road from Lucerne to Zurich."

historical painters; Messrs. Oeri, and Ott, portrait painters; Messrs. Henry Wüst, and Conrad Gessner, who excels in delineating horses, are also distinguished. Mr. Gaspard Huber excels in marine subjects. To these may be added Messrs. Hans Schinz, Wetzel (a pupil of Lory's), Francis Hegih Jacob Meyer, Henry Maurer, and Henry Keller. The panoramas and maps of Keller are excellent.

GENERAL VIEW.—The city of Zurich, which may justly be considered one of the finest and most interesting in Switzerland, is situated in latitude $47^{\circ} 22' 13''$, longitude $26^{\circ} 12' 24''$. It is built on both sides of the river Limmat at the northern extremity of the lake of Zurich; but the ancient town was built on the right bank of that river alone. The two parts into which the modern town is divided by the Limmat are denominated the Gross Stadt (*Grande Ville*, F.), or "Great Town," extending along the bases of the hills called the Zurichberg and Susenberg, and the Kleine Stadt (*Petite Ville*, F.), or "Little Town," built on the hills of the Lindendof, and St. Peter. The former division includes the suburbs of Stadelhofen, Neustadt, Oberdorf, Niederdorf, and Limathburg, with the Cathedral, which were beyond the precincts of the old town. To the latter division may be added the fine suburbs of Thalacker; and the Limmat is joined by the Sihl at a very short distance from the town. The main body of the Sihl is called the Wilde (or "Wild") Sihl, to distinguish it from a canal which branches from it through the Little Town, and is called the Zahme (or "Tame") Sihl. Another canal also passes through the Little Town—and the Fröschgraben Canal, which is connected with the lake. At the Sihlporte the water of the Sihl Canal and Sehanzengraben, or "Fortification Trench," cross

one another. The Great Town is also traversed by a stream called the Wolfbach, which runs into the Limmat. The two divisions of the town are united by three bridges—the Obere Brücke, Untere Brücke, and Langsteg, whereof the Untere Brücke alone is practicable for carriages. The Obere Mühle Steg and the Untere Mühle Steg extend across the river from the Little City to the sluices called the Obere Schleise, and Untere Schleise. The Untere Mühle Steg forms as it were a chain of bridges between the two banks and two islands that lie between them, on one of which is a paper mill. The town is regularly and strongly fortified.

In the Kleine Stadt, or Little Town, are the following gates:—For carriages, the Sihl Porte (1); for pedestrians, the Engemer Pörtchen.

In the Grosse Stadt, or Great Town:—For carriages, the Niederdorf Porte, the Kronen Porte, and the Stadelhofer Porte; for pedestrians, the Hottinger Pörtchen.

Of the old inner gates the Rennweg Thor exists in the Little Town. The Augustiner Thor and the Katzen Thor in the Little Town, and the Niederdorf Thor, Kronen Thor, Linden Thor, and Oberdorf Thor, have been removed.

In the Little Town are the suburbs Thalacker and Werdmühle.

From the Sihlfluss there branches out a canal extending from the promenade called the Sihlhölzchen to the city. At the Sihl Porte it crosses the

(1) *Port* is here used for *gate*, as in the English term *ally-port*. The adoption of the word was necessary for distinguishing between the outer and inner gates of Zurich. To the former of which is generally applied the term *Porte*, to the latter *Thor*.

Schanzen Graben, and unites with the Limmat at the Schutzen Haus.

The Vignette in the *Voyage de Zurich à Zurich* is the Kreutz Gang, or Cross Passage of the Chorherren Gebäude, or Canons' Building (now called the Collegium Carolinum), at the Gross Münster or Cathedral. The picture of the Seven Eschenbachs in the Town Library is a Stiftungs Tafel, or Dedicatory Tablet, which belonged to the convent at Cappel, which was at the time of the Reformation removed. The School was transferred to Zurich and became a possession of the state.

Of the ancient fortifications the greatest part has been destroyed : but some of the towers wherewith the wall was flanked still remain. Among these is Karlthurn, subsequently the Observatory, the Kratzthurn, the Grimmenthurn, the Wasserthurn and Ketzerthurn. The depth of the Ketzerthurn or "Heretics' Tower," below the earth, is equal to its height above the surface. This is said to be the tower which the Dominicans, authorized by a bull of Innocent III, to exercise the office of Inquisitors, obtained of the magistrates for the purpose of confining and torturing the disciples of Peter de Vaud. The present fortifications, commenced in 1642, were finished in about five years, under the direction of J. G. Werdmüller, after the plans of John Ardenser. Although extensive, they are considered to be of very little utility. At the junction of the river with the lake are two small redoubts in the water. The Bauschanze or Kratzschaanze one of these, is planted, and joined by a bridge to the left bank. The other is called the Schiffschanze.

There are several public Places or Squares at Zurich, but none of them regular. Two of these are in the Thalacker : most of the others in front of the churches. The Fraumünster Hof contains

several *Zunfthäuser* or "Corporation Houses." In one of these, the *Meise* (*Mésange*, F.), or "Tom Tit," are held the sittings of the Diet. Here also the Society of Physics assemble. In the Peter's Hofstall the celebrated Lavater was mortally wounded by a French soldier, at the time of the retaking of Zurich by General Massena, while offering him money in the hope of rescuing a friend. Some years after the Deacon Schulthäss was killed in the same place, during the bombardment by the Helvetic General Andermatt. The tribune Irminguen also perished in his own garden on the same day with Lavater, the Russians having mistaken him for a Frenchman owing to his blue dress. In the Stüssi's Hofstatt is a large fountain with a column, on the top of which is a clumsy statue of the celebrated burgomaster Stüssi. A rude pillar stone at the Sihl Porte marks the spot where, in 1444, he fell. In the Little Town is a street called the *Rennwegg* (*Rue des Tournois*, F.), or "Tournament Street." Here, in the days of chivalry, when Zurich was the usual residence of the nobility of Switzerland and Germany, jousts and festivals were celebrated. Among the other remarkable objects in Zurich is the house of Zwingli, an antiquated structure of singular appearance, with a large bay-window, situated near the Cathedral. At the entrance of the Gymnasium, nearly opposite to this house, is a large stone, said to have been projected to this spot when the old town to which it belongs was blown up, of which it is now the only remnant existing. The house of Bodmer is also shown near the Kroner Porte; and that of Gessler, which shall be noticed hereafter. A house said to have been occupied by Charlemagne on his visits to Zurich, is still exhibited; it is called *Zum Loch*, and is inhabited by one of the Canon Professors.

Zurich occupies the site of the ancient *Thuricum* which existed in the time of the Romans. Some suppose it to have been the chief place of the *Pagus Tigurinus* mentioned by Cæsar; but this opinion has been strongly, and perhaps successfully, combated. According to an ancient tradition of very problematic credibility, this town was founded by a king of Arles, named *Thuricus*, 1975 years before the Christian era. A more valid proof of the real antiquity of Zurich exists in the following inscription on a monumental stone discovered, in 1747, at the *Lindenhof*, in the Little Town, among the ruins of a Roman fort built upon that hill. It was deciphered by the Canon *Haguenbuch*:—

Diis manibus
Hic situs est
Lucius Aelius Urbicus
Qui vixit anno
Uno mensibus V diebus V
Præpositus stationis
Turicensis
XL Galliarum et Aelia.
Secundina
Puero dulcissimo fecerunt.

In 1766 also, and again in 1787, many tombs and vases, filled with medals of *Vespasian*, were found on excavating in the *Münsterhof*, and at the entrance of the Hospital. The cemeteries of Zurich are that of *St. Anna*, in the suburb of *Thalacker*, that of the *Fraumünster* in the Little Town; of the Spital in the Great Town; two belonging to the Spital, the *Fluntern Kirchhof*, and that of *St. Leonard*, without the Great Town. The principal routes which centre at Zurich are that leading along the north-eastern shore of the lake towards the canton of *St. Gall*; that along its south-western shore, from which there are branches to *Zug* and *Lucerne*, and two leading to *Schaffhausen*; that to *Zurzach* by

Affolthern, two leading to Baden, and thence to Aarau, and to Basil and Zurzach by two branches.

EDIFICES, INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—1. The Gross Münster (*Cathedrale*, F.), or “Cathedral.” The origin of this church, which was dedicated to the martyrs Felix and Regula, is involved in obscurity. It is supposed however to have been originally founded by Rupert, King of the Franks, who is probably identical with Robert, an Alleman, to whom its foundation is also ascribed, about the end of the 17th century, whose brother Wickart planted the first Christian church at Lucerne. Others attribute the foundation to the Emperor Otho. The antique appearance of the exterior, adorned with grim figures of Rupert and Charlemagne, renders it interesting; but the interest ceases there, as the interior contains nothing remarkable. The Lower Chapel, as it is called, contains some monuments: the two towers are of more recent construction than the main building. The view from the summit is very fine. Adjoining the Cathedral is the court of the ancient monastery surrounded with a picture; which is a curious specimen of the spacious architecture called the Byzantine. The Leuthielerey, or “Deanery,” is below the church and college.

2. The Fraumünster (*Abbaye* or *Eglise de Notre Dame*, F.), or “Abbey of our Lady,” was founded in 838, 853, or 862, by Lewis the Germanic, in behalf of his daughter Hildegard, to whom also he assigned considerable revenues. Her figure may still be seen in the ancient choir of the church: she is represented in the act of receiving from her father the veil and crosier of an abbess. Some ascribe the foundation of the abbey jointly to the two daughters of Lewis, Hildegard, and Bertha. The extravagance of one of the abbesses, Elizabeth of

Matzinguen, was such as to attract the animadversion of the Government and lead to the suppression of the sisterhood. Her chief offence was the inordinate gratification of her palate: a ragout made of the livers of eel-pouts was her favorite dish. The Cathedral and this Abbey are built opposite to each other, and at opposite sides of the river. 3. The Peters Kirche (*Eglise de St. Pierre*, F.), or "Church of St. Peter." This church was erected, in 1705, upon a small hill between St. Peter's Place and the Lindenhof. Its clock is the largest in Zurich. The celebrated Lavater, who was for some time one of the pastors of this church, occupied the old parsonage adjoining. In the space before this church he was killed, as already related. 4. The Prediger Kirche (*Eglise des Prédicateurs*, F.), or "Preachers' Church." This church is annexed to the Hospital. One part, no longer appropriated to Divine Service, is remarkable for its very great height. 5. The St. Anna Kirche (*Eglise de Ste. Anne*, F.), or Church of St. Anne," the Roman Catholic Chapel. In the adjoining cemetery is the tomb of Lavater, with the simple inscription of his name. It was formerly shaded by willows. 6. The Französische Kirche (*Eglise Française*, F.), or "French Church," near the Cathedral. 7. The Rathshaus (*Palais du Senat*, or *Hôtel de Ville*, F.), or "Government House." This simple and solid edifice was commenced in 1694 and finished in 1699, under the inspection of Mr. Holzhall. The grand entrance, which is adorned with black marble from the mountain of Richtenschwyl, bears the following inscription:—

Deo
Et
Patriæ Sac.
Hæc curia jussu
Et Auspiciis

S P Q T

E fund. extr. et cond. est

Anno Chr. MDCXCIV et seq.

The Rathshaus is built above the Limmat, near the Untere Brücke, and nearly in the centre of the city. Several curious antique stones may be seen in this edifice, wherein are also a general map of the canton by Giger, flower paintings by Asper, and a picture by Fuseli of London, representing the three early confederates. This is considered to be a complete caricature. 8. The Stadthaus (*Maison de Ville*, F.), or "Town-house." This name, generally synonymous with "Government-house," is given to an old building situated at that extremity of the Little Town which is bordered by the lake. 9. The Leutpriesterey (*Lycée*, F.; *Collegium Carolinum*, L.), or "Lyceum." This establishment was founded by Charlemagne, and is hence called also the "Carolinian College," and sometimes the "Carolinian Library," from a fine collection of theological and dogmatic works which it contains, among which are sixty volumes consisting of manuscripts of Zwingli, Bullinger, Hottinger, Breitingen, and other reformers. Here is also a fine manuscript of the Vulgate, said to be written by the hand of Alcuin, secretary to Charlemagne. This library is the property of the canons of the cathedral. It forms one of a number of public buildings whereby the cathedral is environed, and is by some writers called the "Academy," or, though improperly, the "Gymnasium." Theology constitutes the chief object of instruction here; but different branches of philosophy, philology, etc. are also attended to. The number of the professors is fourteen. 10. The Gymnasium (*Gymnase*, F.), or "Gymnasium." This establishment is also near the cathedral. 11. The Stadt-

bibliothek (*Bibliothèque de la Ville*, F.), or "Public Library." Here is a model in relief which comprehends the greater part of Switzerland, a collection of minerals, and a numismatic cabinet. The library possesses above forty thousand volumes, disposed in three arched galleries, and a variety of curious manuscripts, together with a fine collection of medals and Roman antiquities. Among the most valuable documents are the original manuscript of Quintilian, part of the *Codex Vaticanus* on violet parchment, a Latin correspondence between Lady Jane Gray and Bullinger, the hand-writing of Elmer her schoolmaster, of Zwingli, of Henry IV of France, and of his relations Catherine and Joan of Navarre, of Walter Töchtemann, etc. A copy of the *Codex Alexandrinus* is also shown, which was presented by Mr. Baber of the British Museum, and likewise a collection of books relating principally to the Jesuits, presented by Mr Thomas Hollis, an English gentleman. This library is adorned with busts of Lavater by Danneker, of Bodmer, Breitingen, Gessner, Steinbrucker, and Hagerbuch. It also contains a pair of gloves, a seizure from the monks of St. Gall, and some curious old pictures, among others one representing the seven brothers Eschenbach upon their knees; another of the three martyrs of Zurich, Felix, Regula, and Exuperans, bearing their heads in their hands; the best portraits existing of Zwingli and his wife; various coats of arms, as that of Toggenburg: numerous portraits of chief magistrates from 1336 to 1798, etc. There is also a collection of minerals, and a very exact model of Switzerland, by Mr. Muller of Engelberg, and an ethnological collection, presented by Mr Horner, brother to the librarian, Professor H., who accompanied Krusenstern in his voyage round the world.

Among these are two volumes representing Chinese deities, games, and occupations, which are finely illuminated. The Public Library is also called the Wasser Kirche, or "Water Church," probably owing to its situation. Its place was originally occupied by a chapel dedicated to the three martyrs just mentioned, who are said to have been decapitated on the spot, and is the site of the well-known legend of the serpent that came to demand justice of Charlemagne while sitting at his dinner-table. The present building was erected in the time of the celebrated burgomaster Waldmann, between the years 1472 and 1479, and the expenses defrayed by the voluntary contributions of the citizens. It is presumed to have been at first a temple of Victory, because the banners captured in the Burgundian war were suspended in it: this is, however, an ungrounded inference, as such trophies are frequent throughout the Swiss churches. The library was founded in 1628. It properly occupies two contiguous buildings — the Wasser Kirche, and the Helmhaus. At the base of the public library, and in the river itself, there was discovered in the fifteenth century a mineral spring, which was subsequently lost, but recovered in 1791, since which period it has again been used.

12. The Waisenhaus (*Hôtel des Orphelins*, F.), or "Orphan House." This edifice is one that most adorns the city, as well by the beauty of its structure as by its distinguished situation. It is however somewhat too elevated, and thus too much exposed to the cold winds. It was founded in 1765 by the stadtholder Henry Escher, upon one of the hills that border the Limmat at the northern extremity of Zurich, and affords accommodation for one hundred and four orphans of both sexes. A church is attached to the establishment. 13. The Blinden

Anstalt (*Ecole des Aveugles*, F.), or "Institution," or "School for the Blind." Here children of all countries are admissible. The books are printed, or rather pricked by themselves, and the study of music is much attended to. 14. The Spital (*Grand Hôpital*, F.), or "Great Hospital." This extensive building, or rather range of buildings, contains one hundred and twenty beds for temporary patients, and three hundred and forty for others who are received and tended gratuitously. 15. The Irrenhaus (*Maison des Aliénés*, F.), or "Mad House," of recent erection, constitutes part of the establishment. 16. The Almosen Amt (*Société de Secours* or *Bienfaisance*, F.), or "Mendicity House," where provision is distributed to the resident poor, and indigent travellers. 17. The Hinter-Amt or Poligzey (*Police*, F.), or "Police Establishment," adjoins the Almosen Amt. 18. The Münze (*Monnaie*, F.), or "Mint," which also adjoins the Almosen Amt, occupies the site of an ancient Augustinian convent. 19. The Alte Zeughaus (*Vieil Arsenal*, F.), or "Old Arsenal." This building contains a variety of old armour highly polished, William Tell's cross-bow, and several banners of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. 20. The Neue Zeughaus (*Nouvel Arsenal*, F.), or "New Arsenal," which contains modern arms. 21. The Wellenberg (*Tour de Wellenberg*, F.), or "Wellenberg Tower." This is a prison, the second in order, at the entrance of the lake, and destined solely for those condemned to capital punishment, and adulterers. Here, about the middle of the fourteenth century, Count Hans, or John, of Habsburg Rapperschwyl, was confined for two years, softening the rigours of captivity by composing verses, in which he excelled. Here also was imprisoned, in 1488, the celebrated burgomaster

Waldmann, the hero of Morat; and, in the latter half of the last century, the minister Waser. The captivity of the two latter was only terminated by their execution. 22. The Oetenbach, comprehending the Zuchthaus (*Maison de Force*, F.), or "House of Correction," and two other prisons. Opposite are a church and the site of a former one, where there is at present an hospital for venereal patients. 23. The Casino (*Casino*, F.), or "Casino," a handsome new building. 24. The Caserne (*Caserne*, F.), or "Barracks." 25. The Hauptwache (*Corps de Garde Principal*, F), or "Chief Guard-House," a handsome new building opposite to the Rathshaus. 26. The Schnecken (*Société des Boucs*, F.), or "Snail," or "Buckgoats' Society." Notwithstanding its ludicrous designation, this Society is a sort of chivalric order. It was founded by sixty heroes, who signalized themselves so much during the war of Zurich in the fifteenth century, that, on the conclusion of a peace in 1446, they were formally excluded.

The literary and benevolent institutions at Zurich are very numerous, in addition to those already mentioned. Among them are the following:—the Institut Politique, the Institut de Médecine et de Chirurgie, the Ecole des Bourgeois, des Arts, des Jeunes Filles, d'Instruction et de Travail, and des Enfants d'Ouvriers pauvres; the Société de Physique, upon which depend the two Observatories, and the Botanic Garden; the Société des Artistes, the Société Biblique, the Société Ascétique, those de la Salle de Musique, des Médecins, de la Bibliothèque, des Amusemens des Jeunes Garçons; the Institut of Mr Hardmeyer and that du Chant, conducted by Mr Nägeli. At St. Jacob, close to the Sihlbrugg, a bridge across the Sihl, at

the great entrance of Zurich from the west, is an institution for indigent citizens of both sexes. The Spahnweid, or Hospital of Incurables, is also close to the city.

In addition to the two principal libraries are those of the Société de Médecine, the Société de Physique and Mr Füssli. There are three Bibliothèques de Louage, or circulating libraries, and a Cabinet de Lecture. Among the scientific collections are the Cabinet d'Histoire Naturelle de la Société Physique, that de Minéralogie, at the Helmhaus, already mentioned; that de Minéralogie belonging to Mr Escher; that of Mr Lavater, very rich in petrifications; the Salle des Antiques, and Collection d'Objets curieux belonging to the Société des Artistes; that des Mammifères et des Oiseaux de la Suisse of Doctor Schingz; those des Médailles et des Monnaies belonging to the heirs of Counsellor Sching, of Mr. Leonard Schulthess, and of Mr. Pestalozzi. Of the picture galleries may be enumerated the Galerie de Tableaux of Bailiff and Colonel Keller, consisting chiefly of works by Zurichese artists ancient and modern; that of Mr. Martin Usteri, that de Paysages Suisses of Mr. Leonard Ziegler, that d'Artistes Célèbres of Mr. Füssli, that de Portraits gravés de Suisses Célèbres of Mr. Orell, the Collections de Dessins of the late Lewis Hess, and of the celebrated Solomon Gessner. The last collection consists of twenty colored drawings, with several volumes of rough sketches and etchings, made by that celebrated writer and artist. These are carefully preserved in the house of his widow, where a society of artists assemble, of whose productions also several specimens are exhibited.

Of the two bathing establishments, the one is at

the Sägmühle on the Sihl, without the Sihl Porte; the other, called Drathschmidly, is below the city, opposite to the Platzskitz at the end of the Schützenplatz Promenade. There is also an establishment for vapour and sulphur baths at the house of Mr. Irminger, a physician and apothecary; and of ordinary baths, at that of Dr. Locher.

There is no public reading-room, except the four coffee-houses—Safran, Schneidern, Rothenthurm, and Widder. Where the best German and French papers, however (and in addition to them, during the summer half year, *Galignani's Messenger*) are to be found. There are three Lending Libraries: those of Heiz, Meister, and Hoffmeister; among which the first has the best selection of French and other foreign books.

As public buildings the following may be noticed:—No 27, the Kornhaus, or Granary, near the Fraumünster, and No 28, the Musiksaal, or Music Saloon, at the Fraumünster. No 26 belongs to a society, but cannot be considered a public building.

Zurich has produced a great number of remarkable individuals. Among these may be enumerated:—Roger Manès, a warrior and troubadour who, in 1352, gained the battle of Tätwyl; J. Waldmann and Rodolph Stüssi, distinguished both as magistrates and generals. Rudolph, a commentator on the Psalms, and Conrad de Mure (otherwise Amarcus or Merg), a poet, who flourished in the tenth century; in the fourteenth, the fabulist Boner, the poet Hadlout, and Hemmerlin (or Malleolus); to these may be added the reformer Zwingli, Bullinger, Conrad Gessner, Josias Simmler, and the following who flourished in later times—Zimmermann, Lavater, Bodmer, Breitinger, Horner, Solomon Gessner, and Henry Pestalozzi, the distinguished

Swiss philanthropist, who until within late years was principal of the institution at Yverdon.

PROMENADES.—The Promenades of Zurich are some of the finest in Switzerland. The following are within the walls :—1. The Lindenhof, a fine terrace elevated one hundred and twenty-five feet above the Limmat, and planted with lime-trees. Here stood formerly the palace of the counts and imperial generals, and probably of some Roman functionaries. 2. The Waisenhausgarten (*Jardin de la Maison des Orphelins*, F.), or “Orphan-house Garden.” 3. The Katze, an elevated bastion which commands a fine view. 4. The Bauschanze, or Krätzschanze, a bastion built in the water, and laid out as a garden. It communicates with the land by a bridge provided with seats, whence there is a good view of the city. 5. The Baugarten, with a pavilion which commands one of the finest views about Zurich. Here stands a tower called the Kratzthurm. 6. The Fröschengraben. 7. The Schützenhaus (*Maison du Tirage*, F.), or “Shooting-house,” approached by a handsome avenue of trees which joins the Sihlweisli. 8. The Neue or Hohe Promenade (*Nouvelle* or *Haute Promenade*, F.), or “New” or “High Promenade,” a very fine walk along the ramparts, which leads to the Giesberg Bastion, where there is an extensive point of view. 9. The Girschengraben. 10. The Rampart of Stadelhofen. 11. The Avenue in front of the Casino. 12. The Seilergraben. 13. The Spitz Bastion.

Without the walls are :—1. The Grosse Promenade (*Grande Promenade*, F.), or “Great Promenade.” A peninsula formed by the Sihl and Limmat a little to the north of the Little Town, and bounded also by the moat of the Schanzengraben, is occupied by the two Bürgergärten (*Jardins des*

Bourgeois, F.), or "Citizens' Gardens," and the Schützenplatz (*Place du Tirage*, F.), or "Shooting-place," called also simply the Platz. Around this space is the Great Promenade, a delightful walk along the two rivers. This is also called "Gessner's Promenade," as containing the monument of the distinguished author of the *Idyls*, which is at present locked up in a pavilion, on account of an injury it sustained many years since, owing to the folly of a young man who wantonly broke it, and after the lapse of twenty years voluntarily confessed his delinquency. The subject is taken from Gessner's own *Idyls*, and executed in bas-relief by Trippel. A medallion of Gessner is added. His bust stands at a little distance in the open air; the pedestal bears the following inscription:—

On the front:

Salomon Gessner Geb : den 1 April 1730.
Starb den 2 März 1788.

On the rear :

Dem Andenken Salomon Gessners von seinen Mitbürgern. Billig verehrt die Nachwelt den Dichter den die Musen sich geweiht haben die Welt Unschuld und Jugend zu lehren.

2. The Sihlhölzli (*Petit Bois de la Sihl*, F.), or "Sihl Thicket." This little wood being at some distance from the city, is not much frequented. Here may be seen the handsome villa of Baron Seckendorf.
3. The Garten (*Jardin Botanique*, F.), or "Botanic Garden," near the Sihlhölzli.

§ 6. EXCURSIONS FROM ZURICH.

The following are all land excursions; those along the Lake form the subject of a separate article.

THE BATHS OF BADEN.—The baths of Baden, situated near the town of the same name, and already described (1). Two roads conduct to this place from Zurich, distant about four leagues. One passes along the right bank of the Limmat, by the convent of Wettingen, where there formerly existed a fine wooden bridge, built by Grubenmann, which was destroyed by the French in 1799. A second branch of this road follows the left bank of the Limmat from Baden to this place. The other road, which unites with the former near Baden, leads through Würenlos and Höngg.

THE ZURICHBERG, CASTLE OF MANEK (*Roger Manès*), AND THE UTLIBERG.—The ruins of the Castle of Manek are peculiarly interesting, as being the remains of the manorial residence of Roger or Rudiger Manès, the warrior and troubadour already mentioned. The most agreeable way to it is by first ascending the Zurichberg, which presents some fine points of view, especially from the villa of Schlössli. By following the Sihl for half an hour the Höckler is reached, a place of recreation at the foot of the Albis, a little above which are the ruins of the Castle; in the time of Roger Manès it was much frequented by the Minnesänger, or Troubadours of Germany, of whose society he was passionately fond. This Castle is at the foot of the Utliberg, distant one league from Zurich, towards the west, commanding a very extensive view of the lake and surrounding country. This mountain is the termination of the Albis chain. After ascending to the summit the tourist may return to Zurich by a shorter way, leading through Kolbenhof and Gishübel, and across the Sihl at the Engi. There is a third road from Zurich to the mountains, leading through Albisrieden, which is much longer than the former

(1) See "Excursions from Aarau."

two, but practicable for small vehicles to some distance beyond that village.

THE BÜRGLI, THE ENGI, THE ALLMEND, etc.—The Bürgli is a house situated upon a hill about a quarter of a league from Zurich, which commands a magnificent prospect. On descending to the Engi on the borders of the Sihl, a digression may be agreeably made by following either of two paths—the one leading towards the city, the other towards a pasture called the Allmend, appropriated to the exercises of the artillery. Further on are fine forests, through which the excursion may be still continued. Those who wish to combine this with a visit to the Utliberg, etc. should cross the river at the Engi.

THE SCHNABELBERG ON THE ALBIS (1).

In addition to those already mentioned, the following tours may be conveniently undertaken from Zurich:—to Dietikon, Wipkingen, Höngg, Weiningen, Kloten, Bassestorf, etc. The Forch, a hill about two leagues from Zurich, commands a fine prospect of the eastern part of Switzerland. The lakes called Greiffensee and Pfäffikon also form objects each well worthy a visit. The road from the Kronenporte leads to several agreeable villas, among others that of Mr. Schinz. That leading to Winterthur has some fine points of view. The villa of Mr. Meiss is at the entrance of Höngg. In that of Mr. Hess at Beckenhof, formerly the manor of the nobles of the same name, the French erected batteries against the battle of the 25th and 26th of September 1826. Besides these there are several villas in every direction, which form interesting and agreeable objects for the visitant, and present advantageous points of view.

(1) See "Road from Lucerne to Zurich."

§. 3. TOUR OF THE LAKE OF ZURICH.

The Lake of Zurich, consisting of a greater and lesser basin, is ten leagues in length by one and a half in its greatest breadth. The river Linth, wrought into a canal, enters at the south-eastern extremity, and on issuing from it at Zurich assumes the name of Limmat. The tour of the lake is very delightful, and may be undertaken either by land or by water. Perhaps the most agreeable mode of accomplishing it would be to proceed in a carriage to Rapperschwyl, where the two basins unite, along the south-western shore (which is so elevated as to command delightful views, and leads through several very fine villages), and, after visiting by boat the tower and smaller basin (which is much less interesting than the other), to return, also by boat, to Zurich, along the north-eastern shore. There is a road leading from Rapperschwyl to Utznach, a little farther than the south eastern extremity of the lake, in three hours; and another to Zurich in six hours.

The village next to Zurich on the south-western shore is Wollishofen. * Beyond Kilchberg, two leagues from the city, is Rüschlikon, with the bath of Nydelbad, and a remarkably fine point of view in its immediate neighbourhood. At Shalwyl, two leagues from Zurich, good lodging may be obtained by those who commence their excursion in the evening. The view from the cemetery is fine, but is excelled by that obtained from the cemetery of Oberrieden, a quarter of a league farther. Both these sites command extensive prospects of the lake and surrounding country. In the parsonage of Oberrieden, Lavater, when pastor of the parish, wrote his celebrated work on Physiognomy. Through Horgen, the next village, pass all the goods

that are conveyed across the St. Gotthard on their way from or to Zurich. The baths of Boken are in the vicinity. Beyond Horgen is a little promontory called the Au, celebrated by Klopstock in one of his odes. Wädenschwyl, a league farther, is also a fine village, with a castle at a little distance. Its population is about 3500. It contains a number of handsome houses completely embowered by gardens and plantations. There are several public buildings, such as the Church, the Town-house, and the School-house. Wädenschwyl also possesses a great spinning establishment, several reading-rooms, and a society of amateurs of Music. The castle commands a fine view. At Richtenschwyl, near the frontier between the cantons of Zurich and Schwytz, resided in the time of Zimmermann a celebrated physician. That distinguished writer, after describing in his work on solitude the beauty of the view obtained from the terrace of the house at Zurich where his friend Lavater was born, dwells with much complacency on the agreeable situation of the physician's abode at Richtenschwyl, and the beauty of the surrounding prospects. A road leads from this village to the valley of Altmatt, where it separates into two branches, the one conducting to Einsiedeln, the other to Schwytz. Richtenschwyl, like Horgen, enjoys the advantages of a transit trade. Freybach and Pfäffikon (1) succeed. Beyond the latter village the high road is abandoned for a cross-way, which traverses a tongue of land jutting into the lake, and leads through the hamlet of Hurden to the great bridge which traverses the lake and communicates with Rapperschwyl. There is some danger in cross-

(1) There is another Pfäffikon, besides the lake of the same name, to the east of Zurich.

416 GUIDE TO SWITZERLAND AND SAVOY.
ing it unless on foot. It was built in 1358 by Duke Leopold.

Those who wish to make the circuit of the lower and smaller basin of the lake should provide a boat at Rapperschwyl. Opposite to it is Altendorf, beyond Pfäffikon. Between these two villages a carriage-road to Einsiedeln commences. The former was the residence of the counts of Rapperschwyl before the building of that town. Half a mile further is Lachen, a considerable village, where the road from Zurich already described abandons the lake. The remainder of this shore from Lachen to Schmerikon, situated at the south-eastern extremity of the lake, is devoid of villages. Before reaching the latter village, the opening of the river Linth, or the Linth Canal, is passed near the base of the Buchberg. From Schmerikon may be seen the castle of Grynau, built near a bridge across the canal. On returning, the church of Wurmspach is passed, a little beyond which is the village of Jonen near Rapperschwyl.

On returning to Zurich by the north-eastern shore of the lake the first village is Feldbach, beyond which is Stäfa, opposite to Richtenschwyl, and situated a league and a half from Rapperschwyl. Stäfa is esteemed one of the finest villages in Switzerland. At the extremity of a sort of mole adjoining there is a fine point of view. Near the hotel of the Krone (*Couronne*, F.) are the sulphur-baths of Wannen. The church of Stäfa commands a very fine view. Beyond Mannerdorf is Uetikon, and further on Meilen, nearly three leagues from Rapperschwyl, and also a considerable village opposite to Horgen. Henliberg, opposite to Oberrieden, and Erlenbach succeed. Further on is the large and fine village of Küsnacht, which is provided with excellent baths. The upper apartments of the inn command a very

fine view. This village suffered much in 1778 by an inundation of the river which traverses it. Zollikon and Kreuz intervene between Küssnacht and Zurich.

§ 4. RAPPERSCHWYL.

ROAD FROM ZURICH TO RAPPERSCHWYL.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWN.—Rapperschwyl, in the canton of St. Gall, is a town of considerable importance. It was built in 1091 by count Rodolph on his return from foreign lands, and long bore the name of Ruprechtvilla. It was burnt, in 1350, by the Burgomaster Brun, of Zurich; but speedily rebuilt, and fortified by Duke Leopold of Austria. The first battle between the French forces and those of the democratic cantons took place on the 30th of April 1798, near Rapperschwyl. The parochial church, and the ancient castle, are built at a considerable elevation, and near the lake is a Capuchin convent. The bridge which traverses the lake is in length eighteen hundred feet, by twelve in breadth. As the planks are not nailed down, and it is unprovided with any railing, there is some danger in crossing it, unless on foot. It was built in 1358 by Duke Leopold. At Jonen, near Rapperschwyl, a Roman altar was found, which is inserted in the wall of the church. The chief hotel at Rapperschwyl is the Pfau (*Paon*, F.).

The principal routes that centre at Rapperschwyl are the two leading to Zurich along the opposite shores of the lake, and that leading to St. Gall through Uznach.

§ 5. EXCURSIONS FROM RAPPERSCHWYL.

UFNAU OR HÜTTENS GRABEN.—The small island of Ufnau, or Hufnau, is on the larger basin of the lake, and only half a league from Rapperschwyl. Here

lie the remains of Ulrich Von Hutten, the German hero and poet, who there took refuge when driven from his country. This distinguished knight, a native of Franconia, having boldly arraigned the vices of his times, incurred the resentment of those in power, and consequently underwent so much persecution in Germany that he was driven to flee into Switzerland. Successively banished from Mülhausen, Basil and Zurich, he at length found an asylum here in the abode of Hans Schnepf, curate of the island, through the influence of Zwingli. After fifteen days, however, he was surprised by death, on the 30th of August 1523. The spot of his interment is not precisely known. A gentleman of Franconia, in conjunction with some Swiss friends of Hutten's, united to erect a stone monument to his memory in the chapel, which is no longer extant. The following inscription was engraved upon it:

*Hic eques auratus jacet, oratorque disertus,
Huttenus vates, carmine et ense potens.*

Herder and Wieland were the first who revived the memory of Von Hutten. Since their time several biographies of that distinguished man have appeared. In 975 a church was erected here by Regulinde, abbess of the Fraumünster at Zurich. The island is full of vegetation, and contains a pleasure-house.

LÜZELAU.—Lüzelau, situated between Ufnau and Rapperschwyl, is the only other island in the great Lake of Zurich.

§ 6. SCHAFFHAUSEN.

ROAD FROM ZURICH TO SCHAFFHAUSEN, BY WINTERTHUR.—The road from Zurich to Schaffhausen which passes through Winterthur, a distance of about nine leagues and a half, traverses several villages, whereof Passersdorf is the most consi-

derable. Near Breite, between that village and Winterthur, is a remarkably fine point of view.

Winterthur, the second town in the canton of Zurich, is four leagues from that city. It is seated on the Eulach, in a romantic valley, and consists of two large parallel streets, intersected by six lateral ones. It owes its origin to certain establishments formed by the squires of the courts of Winterthur and Kyburg, and in particular to Count Hartman of Kyburg, who rendered it the capital of Thurgovia. Rodolph of Habsburg conferred many privileges upon the rising town, when Frederic, duke of Austria, was put under the ban of the empire. The principal buildings and institutions are the church, the town-house, the hospital, the college or gymnasium, the poor schools, the establishments for the relief of the poor, the orphan-house, the public library, which contains a number of Roman antiquities found in the neighbourhood, and several private collections. The principal hotels are the Wildemann (*Sauvage*, F.), and the Sonne (*Soleil*, F.).

The environs of Winterthur are very interesting. The village of Ober Winterthur, on the road to Frauenfeld, about half a league from the town, is the site of the Vitodurum of the Romans. Here are still seen several remains of ancient buildings. The village of Kyburg, the ancient manorial residence of the powerful counts of that name, is on the south of Winterthur. The baths of Lörlibad are also at a short distance.

Three leagues from Winterthur is Andelfingen, whose castle, inhabited by the prefect, is a handsome building. Before reaching Schaffhausen the road passes by the castle of Lauffen, near the fall of the Rhine.

ROAD FROM ZURICH TO SCHAFFHAUSEN BY EGLISAU.

—The road from Zurich to Schaffhausen by Eglisau is of about the same length as the former. The first village of importance is Kloten (*Claudia*, L.), situated nearly two leagues from Zurich. A number of antiquities found here, and principally at the Schatzhalde, would indicate that it was an inhabited place in the time of the Romans. This village is the birth-place of the celebrated artist Lips. The next considerable village is Bulach, within about a league and a quarter of Eglisau.

Eglisau is a small town with an old castle, situated on the Rhine, which is crossed by a handsome covered bridge. The environs are fertile and well cultivated. Many sharp conflicts took place in the vicinity between the French and Austrians, in 1799.

At Rafz is the frontier between Switzerland and Germany. A small part of the latter country is traversed, after which the road re-enters the former, near Newhausen, at a short distance from Schaffhausen.

HOTELS.—The Krone (*Couronne*, F.), the Schiff (*Bateau*, F.), and the Schwerdt (*Epée*, F.).

GENERAL VIEW.—The town of Schaffhausen is situated on the right bank of the Rhine, close to the territory of Zurich, with which it communicates by a bridge. Its latitude is $47^{\circ} 38' 0''$, its longitude $26^{\circ} 26'$. Many of the houses are painted externally, and bear inscriptions, as is usual in Swiss villages. They are generally provided with a sort of bay-window. The principal curiosity of this town no longer exists—a wooden bridge built within three years, commencing in 1758, by Grubenmann, already mentioned, a common carpenter of the canton of Appenzell, and which was so admirably contrived as to require support only at its extremities, although three hundred and sixty-five

feet in length. It was destroyed by the French in 1798, when the Austrians were in possession of the town.

Schaffhausen was founded at a very early period. Its etymology consisting of two German words *schiff*, "ship," and *haus*, "house," bears testimony of its humble origin. In the eighth century Schaffhausen consisted of nothing more than a few store-houses, with perhaps some fishers' cottages annexed. These stores were built to receive goods conveyed along the Rhine, and thence transported by land to some distance below the cataract, where boats could not pass. The circumstance, however, of a sheep being the arms of Schaffhausen would suggest another derivation, *schaaf* being the German name for that animal.

Schaffhausen is the native place of John Müller, the celebrated Swiss historian; of Treppel the sculptor, and of Professor Zetzeller.

The principal routes that centre at Schaffhausen are the two leading to Zurich, and those leading severally to Constance, to Basil, and into the interior of the canton.

EDIFICES, INSTITUTIONS, ETC. — The Münster (*Cathédrale*, F.), or "Cathedral," dedicated to St. John. 2. The church of All-Saints. This church, which was annexed to the former convent of the same name, dates from the eleventh century, wherein the convent was founded and richly endowed by Eberhard, count of Nellenburg. The abbot of this convent became sovereign of the town and adjacent territory. 3. The Town-House. 4. The College. 5. The Female School. 6. The Orphan-House, founded in 1783 by Professor Zetzeller, and afterwards converted into a public school. 7. The Salzhof (*Hôtel des Sels*, F.), or

"Salt Magazine." 8. The Hospital. 9. The Public Library.

In addition to the institutions already enumerated, Schaffhausen possesses a *Gymnase* or preparatory school, an *École bourgeoise*, an *Administration des pauvres*, a *Société des médecins*, two *Sociétés littéraires*, a *Société biblique*, and a *Société de musique*. The libraries are in addition to the *Bibliothèque publique des bourgeois*, or "Public Library," the *Bibliothèque de la compagnie des pasteurs*, or the *Bibliothèque théologique*, that de *Médecine*, and those des deux *Sociétés littéraires*. The principal collections are the *Collection des plantes, des minéraux et des gravures*, of Dr. Ammann, and the *Collection de plantes* of Dr. Stockar.

PROMENADES.—1. The New Promenade (*Nouvelle Promenade*, F.), or "New Promenade." 2. The *Schützenplatz* (*Place du Tirage*, F.), or "Shooting Place." 3. The *Fäsenstaub*, on the west of the town, with a fine garden. 4. The Engi, or *Auf des Enge*. 5. The Ramparts and Castle of Unnoth (*Bastion et Bourg du Mounoth*, or *Unnoth*, F.).

§ 7. EXCURSIONS FROM SCHAFFHAUSEN.

The territory of Schaffhausen consists of three isolated districts nearly surrounded by the adjacent parts of Germany. In addition therefore to the excursions properly Swiss, others may be made—to the Black Forest, the German parts of the Lake of Constance, and the hills of Hohentwiel, Hohenstaufen, and Hohenstoffeln, in Suabia.

HERBLINGEN, AND LOHN.—The village of Herblingen, where there is an old castle, is situated about one league to the north of Schaffhausen. The excursion may be conveniently extended to that of Lohn, about a league further. The parsonage of the lat-

ter village commands one of the finest views of the distant Alps and neighbouring Suabia.

THE RANDENBERG.—The mountain called Randenberg, situated in the northern part of the canton, and commanding a very fine view, abounds with a variety of petrifications, so as to form a very attractive excursion for the naturalist.

THE CONVENT OF PARADIES.—The Convent of Paradies, or “Paradise,” one league from Schaffhausen, is situated on the Rhine. Here in 992 the peasants of Suabia and Thurgovia, under the guidance of Heinz of Stein, fought unsuccessfully against their persecutors—the oppressive nobility of their respective countries.

THE MONASTERY OF RHEINAU.—Rheinau is a small town in the canton of Zurich, situated on the Rhine. Here is an abbey of Benedictines founded in 778 by Welf, from whom descended the first line of the Guelphs. This abbey possesses a library rich in books, manuscripts, and collections of natural history. Several of its monks have distinguished themselves in historical and diplomatic composition, especially Father Maurice Van der Meer, of Hohenbaum, capitulary of Rheinau, who died in 1795, leaving about eighty volumes of historical matter, whereof but little has been published. In his advanced age he employed himself in transcribing valuable manuscripts, for instance, several works of the celebrated Tschudi, of whom he wrote the Memoirs, which were finished by the learned archivist of Rheinau, Father Ildefonso Fuchs, and published in 1806. The convent is built upon a small island of the Rhine, at the extremity of which is a curious chapel in the form of a grotto, and embellished with shell work.

STEIN.—The small town of Stein is situated at the junction of the Rhine with the Lake of Zell, part of

that of Constance, and about four leagues from Schaffhausen. Its site was once occupied by the Roman fortress of Ganodurum, which was destroyed by the Allemans. In 1005 an abbey was founded here, which was dedicated to St. George. In the middle ages this town was under the dominion of the house of Hohenklingen. The ruins of their ancient castles of Klingen and Steinerklingen are still remaining—the former on a hill above the town, the latter opposite to it, on the left bank of the Rhine. Near these castles are fine points of view. In the quarry of Oeningen, situated in the German territory, not far from Stein, are curious petrifications.

THE FALL OF THE RHINE.—To its vicinity to the Fall of the Rhine, one of the greatest cataracts in Europe, Schaffhausen, owes most of the interest it possesses for travellers. There are various modes of visiting this celebrated cascade, which is about a league from Schaffhausen. Some prefer the path along the river, the course of which being embarrassed by a number of small rocks, presents a succession of minor falls, and in a manner prepares the visitant for the grand object of his excursion. By pursuing this path he arrives at the eminence whereon stands the castle of Laufen, so called from Laufen, the provincial name of the cataract. Those seated in a pavilion appertaining to this castle are on a level with the river, and in a parallel line with the ledge of rock whence it is precipitated. A steep descent from the base of the castle leads to the edge of the river. A wooden balcony, called the Fischetz, is suspended against the rock, above the place where the greatest volume of water descends. The river may afterwards be crossed below the Cataract, and the effect witnessed from the castle of Im Worth on the opposite side. Within this castle the Fall of the Rhine may also be seen in a darkened cham-

ber, purposely and very ingeniously contrived for the exhibition of the moving picture. In returning to Schaffhausen the road passes by Neuhausen.

The noise of this cataract, bursting from a height of between 70 and 80 feet, is so great in the month of June, when the water is high, as entirely to drown the voices of the spectators. The river flows between the Bohnenberg on the side of Neuhausen, and the Kohlfirs on the north-east of the castle of Laufen. The Fall of the Rhine should be visited in the morning, or evening, when the rays of the sun fall obliquely upon it, and add greatly to its magnificence.

The castles of Laufen and Im Worth belonged to the noble family of Fulach, that flourished even prior to the foundation of Schaffhausen.

CHAPTER VIII.

§ I. BASIL, OR BALE.

ROAD FROM SCHAFFHAUSEN TO BASIL.—The road from Schaffhausen to Basil, a distance of nearly eighteen leagues, traverses Neuhaus and Erzingen. At the latter place it enters the Klettgau, a district of the Grand Duchy of Baden, in Germany. After passing through Waldshut and Hauenstein it re-enters Switzerland at Lauffenburg, in the canton of Argovia, eleven leagues from Schaffhausen.

Lauffenburg is a small town on the Rhine, which here forms a cascade so rapid that it is only by the assistance of ropes that the boats engaged in the salmon fishery can pass. Lord Montague, an English Peer, perished here some years since by endeavouring to guide his boat without using this precaution, the same day whereon his residence in Eng-

land, Cowdray Castle, was burnt. The bridge is venerable for its antiquity. Near this is a castle that belonged to the family of Habsburg, and was destroyed in the Thirty Years' War.

From this point two roads conduct to Seckingen the one leading through the Swiss, the other through the German territory.

At Seckingen the Rhine is recrossed by a covered wooden bridge. This town, situated in Germany, originally grew up round a convent founded about the commencement of the sixth century by Fridolin, or Friedhold, an Irishman, who came to the Rhenish regions to preach the gospel, and obtained a residence in the house of a German family situated in an island since called the island of Seckingen. In addition to this convent he founded a church, dedicated to St. Hilary. Within this church his bones are deposited in a handsome sarcophagus. A stone tablet dedicated to him is also shown outside the town, and several other relics.

The next town is Stein, in the Frickthal, from the inn of which there is a fine view of the Rhine, which here forms a dangerous eddy called the Höllenhaken. The next place of importance is Rheinfelden, which was formerly protected by the castle of Stein, built upon a rock on the river. Near this place Albert of Austria was assassinated, according to some, while other authors assign Königsfelden as the scene of the catastrophe.

Augst is built on the site of the ancient Augusta Rauracorum, founded by Augustus fifty years before the Christian æra. Here are the Heidenloch, or "Heathen's Hole," and several Roman remains. More than 12,000 medals dug up here are deposited in the Museum at Basil, where the plan of the ruins made in 1589 by Ammerbach, a learned antiquary, may also be seen. Near Augst is the fine country

seat of the Ehinger family. This is the last place of importance. Another road leads from Rheinfelden to Basil, through the Grand Duchy of Baden, which traverses Warmbach and Crenzach.

Waldshut, Lauffenburg, Seckingen, and Rheinfelden, are called the Four Forest Towns.

HOTELS, BATHS, PUBLIC CONVEYANCES, READING-ROOMS, ETC.—The principal hotels are the Drey Könige (*Trois Rois*, F.), the Storch (*Cicogne*, F.), the Wildemann, (*Sauvage*, F.), and Krone (*Couronne*, F.). The best baths are in the Little Basil.

There are Diligences from Basil to Berne, Geneva, Zurich, and other principal towns of Switzerland, and also to Paris, Constance, Strasburgh, and Frankfort on the Main.

The Reading Rooms are those of Mr. Otto and Mr. Holdenecker. The best collections of prints are at the establishments of Messrs. Huber and Birrmann, Mr. John Velten, and Mr. Lamy. The principal artists are Messrs. Birrmann, Follenweider, Luttingshausen, Recco, Mieville, Frey, and Wocher. The last mentioned gentleman exhibits a fine panorama of Thun, the three Marys, Anne Boleyn of Holbein, etc. The best engravers are Messrs. Haas and Heiz.

GENERAL VIEW.—Basil is situated on the Rhine, in a fine plain, which is on the Swiss side inclosed by mountains. It is the largest town in Switzerland, but not peopled in proportion. Its latitude is $47^{\circ} 33' 36''$, its longitude $25^{\circ} 11' 33''$. Basil is divided into two parts—the Great and the Little Basil, or Great and Little Town. The former, situated on the left bank of the Rhine, is more ancient and important than the latter. These two divisions are united by a single bridge, at one extremity of which is the clock, once so notorious for being constantly an hour in advance of all the others in Chris-

tendom. In an embrasure of the tower of the bridge, facing Germany, is a head cinctured with a diadem, which constantly protrudes and draws in its long tongue, moving the eyes at the same time.

Basil existed so early as the fourth century when it is spoken of by Ammianus Marcellinus under the name of Basilia. It is celebrated as the seat of a famous council of the church, and also for the early introduction of the art of printing, and the number of learned persons to whom it has given birth.

The principal routes that centre at Basil are that leading to Paris, two to Strasburgh, two to Schaffhausen, etc. and that leading through the north-west part of the canton of Berne by Lauffen.

EDIFICES, INSTITUTIONS, ETC. — 1. The Münster Kirche (*Eglise Cathédrale*, F.), or “Cathedral.” This church was built in 1019, of a reddish stone. The organ is decorated with some pictures by Holbein, and the pulpit and choir are adorned with some curious sculpture. A great number of tombs of illustrious persons are contained within this cathedral, in particular that of Erasmus, with an eloquent epitaph by his friend Ammerbach. The names of OEccolampadius, Grynus, Bauhine, Buxtorf, Froben, Wettstein, Hoffmann, Passavant, and Bernoulli, or Bernouilli, are also observable. Here also is interred Anne, wife of the emperor Rodolph of Habsburgh. The hall wherein the council of Basil was held is contiguous to the church. Of the furniture the wooden benches of the Fathers alone remain. An adjoining apartment was formerly appropriated to the lectures and public exercises of the University. On one of the wooden pulpits is a profile of Erasmus, which is considered a striking resemblance. 2. The Petri Kirche (*Eglise de St. Pierre*, F.), or St. Peter’s “Church.”

3. The Town-House, embellished with painted glass. In the court is a statue of Munatius Plancus, a Roman general under Augustus, who founded *Augusta Rauracorum*, with an inscription by Beatus Rhenanus. On the top of the staircase is a fresco of the Last Judgment. The paintings in the principal apartment are by Holbein. 4. The Arsenal, containing among other curiosities the armour of Charles the Bold of Burgundy. 5. The University and its Library, wherein is deposited that of Erasmus. It contains more than thirty thousand volumes, and is particularly rich in ancient literature and Greek manuscripts. Here also are twelve volumes of original acts of the council of Basil, and two containing the autograph correspondence of several reformers and learned Swiss of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, a great collection of medals and other Roman antiquities, found at Augst, twelve thousand impressions of Roman medals, a cabinet of natural history, engravings, maps, drawings, and paintings by Holbein, etc. The Library also contains the portrait of Erasmus by Holbein, a copy of his *Eulogy on Folly*, with illustrations by the same artist, his will, writing-desk, seal, and pen. Among the principal curiosities is a complete copy of the *Biblia Pauperum*, with forty figures engraved in wood. Three fragments of the celebrated *Todtentanz*, or "Dance of Death," by Holbein, which, however, some ascribe to a pupil of his, others to his master John Cluber, are here preserved. The entire piece formerly existed on a wall of the cemetery of the Dominicans, in the suburb of St. John. It had been retouched in 1558, 1616, 1658, and 1703, but was, in 1803, destroyed. Other fragments may be seen at the houses of curious collectors. To the University are also attached a

botanic garden, an anatomical theatre, and a physical cabinet. 6. The College, founded in 1817, and composed of three classes. 7. The Gymnasium, containing six classes. 8. The Primary School, lately established. 9. The Hospital. 10. The Orphan House. 11. The ancient Palace of the margrave of Baden. 12. The Post-House. Some of the private residences are very handsome, particularly the Kirchgarten, belonging to Mr. Burkhardt, and that formerly possessed by Mr. Sarrasin.

In addition to the public library at the University are several others. That of the Frey-Grynäisches Institute, or of Mr. Frey Grynäus, contains about eight hundred volumes, the most of which treat on theology or philology. That of the Reading Establishment at the Münsterplatz contains seven thousand. The patriotic library of the Dean Falkenstein contains a number of valuable manuscripts. The circulating library of Mr. Otto, already mentioned, contains a variety of modern foreign works.—To these may be added that of Mr. Oldenecker.

The scientific and benevolent societies are numerous—the Gesellschaft Zur Beförderung des Guten und Gemeinnützigen, or Philanthropic Society; the Bible Society, the Literary Society, which contains a good library; that of Physics and Medicine, and that of the Artists.

The principal scientific collections are the Cabinets of natural history belonging to Messrs. Bernoulli and Dienast: the Museum of the family Fesch, the collection of Councillor Visches, and Mr. Hass; the collection of curiosities belonging to Mr. Burkhardt; that of pictures and engravings in the possession of Mr. D. Burkhardt, the cabinets of Messrs. Fischer, Ryhiner, and Rebeck; the cabinet of Mr. Bachofen, consisting chiefly of Flemish pictures; the collection of pictures, and ancient and

modern engravings in the establishment of Messrs. Falkeysen and Huber; that of Mr. Birrmann, consisting chiefly of Swiss views and costumes; the collection of the family Häwslar, containing many pieces of the Italian school; the collection of plants of the botanist Lachenal, now deceased, etc.

Basil has produced or fostered a number of distinguished characters. To those whose tombs have been mentioned as existing in the cathedral may be added the names of the great mathematicians, Euler and Fuss. The painters Bachofen and Miville have also acquired much celebrity.

PROMENADES.—1. The Pfalz, or Cathedral square, which commands a very extensive view. Here is a fine lime-tree planted in 1680, round which have been constructed three stages of galleries, with balconies. This place is also embellished with large walnut-trees. 2. The Square of St. Peter, which was formerly a Jewish cemetery. 3. The Bridge across the Rhine, six hundred feet in length. 4. The Rampart.

The garden Forkard, near the building Wurtembergshof, containing the tomb of Madame F. and some antiquities from Augst; that of Mr. Fischer, near the Cathedral, and that of Mr. Haas, at St. Leonhardsgraben, are delightful places of resort.

ENVIRONS.—The immediate environs of Basil contain a number of delightful walks, especially along the banks of the Rhine, and also along the Birs, which joins the former river near the town.

§ 2. EXCURSIONS FROM BASIL.

In addition to the excursions which are about to be specified, a number of others may be made into the neighbouring Schwarzwald, or Black Forest in Germany, and also into Alsace, in France.

SANKT MARGARETHA.—The heights of St. Marga-

retha, or "St. Margaret," command a very fine view, including the battle-fields of Dornach, St. Jacob, and Friedlingen.

HÜNINGEN.—The town of Hüningen, in the French territory, is situated three quarters of a league from Basil. It was formerly remarkable for a very strong fort, erected by Louis IV, which was dismantled by the Austrians in the last war. The mausoleum of General Abatucci, which formerly stood half way between the two towns, has been demolished by the peasants. On the opposite side of the Rhine, and in the Swiss territory, is Little Hüningen.

ARLESHEIM.—Arlesheim is situated one league and a half from Basil. Here may be seen the finest English garden in Switzerland, and the ruins of the castle of Birseck.

DORNACH.—The battle-field of Dornach, in the canton of Solothurn, is only a short distance beyond Arlesheim, between it and the burgh of Dornach, which is situated on the Birs, and contains a good inn and a Capuchin convent. The battle took place during the war of Suabia, on the 22d July 1499. An ossuary which belongs to the convent recalls the memorable day wherein the Swiss confederates obtained a decisive victory. Near the burgh is the village of Dornach Brugg, in the church of which repose the ashes of Maupertuis; but the sepulchral stone is no longer extant. The ruins of the castle and the Schartenflue command fine prospects.

ST. JAKOB.—About half a league from Basil are the Hospital and Cemetery of St. Jakob, which have been rendered remarkable as the scene of a battle in 1444, wherein one thousand six hundred Swiss confederates long withstood forty thousand French, but were at length overpowered by

numbers. It has been considered as it were a Thermopylæ of modern times. The place is surrounded by vines.

RIEHEH.—The village of Riehen, situated on the right bank of the Rhine, is embellished with many fine country-seats belonging to opulent citizens.

ST. CHRISCHONA.—The church of this place, situated in the north-easterly part of the canton near the German frontier, commands an admirable view.

§ 3. SOLOTHURN OR SOLEURE.

ROAD FROM BASIL TO SOLOTHURN.—The road from Basil to Solothurn, a distance of nearly thirteen leagues, passes through Rothhaus to Liechstall, three leagues from Basil. The Ergeltz, which traverses the valley wherein this pretty little town is situated, forms a cascade not far from its walls. After traversing Höllstein and some other villages the road reaches Wallenbing, situated at the base of the mountain chain of Ober Hauenstein, which, with that of Unter Schafmatt, forms the south-eastern boundary of the canton of Basil. On the slope of the mountain stand the ruins of the castle of Wallenburg, burnt by the peasantry in 1798. Higher up is Neubrunn a spring issuing from nine sources. At the opposite side of the mountain is the castle of Falkenstein, which once commanded the passage of the Cluse. This was the residence of a family of those marauding barons, who in the dark ages pillaged merchants and travellers that passed near their abodes. The castle being however at length captured, all the armed men it contained were condemned to be beheaded for the purpose of exciting a salutary fear in others.

Near Dürremühle the road enters the canton of Lucerne, which it again quits beyond Attiswyl, one league distant from Solothurn.

HOTELS, BATHS, READING-ROOMS, ETC.—The principal hotels are the Krone (*Couronne*, F.), the Rothethurm (*Tour Rouge*, F.), and the Hirschen (*Cerf*, F.).

The principal bath is the Stadtbad, on the Aar.

There is a Reading-Room kept by Captain Meyer. Mr. Schwüller, junior, has a bookselling establishment.

GENERAL VIEW.—Solothurn, or Solcure, is situated above the Aar, on the slope of a gentle hill, in the middle of a fertile valley. It is only half a league from the base of Mount Jura, and traversed by a stream called the Goldbach. The streets are neither straight nor level, but tolerably broad and adorned with several fountains.

The principal routes that centre at Solothurn are those leading to Basil, Berne, Aarberg, and Bienne.

EDIFICES, INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—1. The Cathedral, or Collegiate Church, of St. Uri. This church was erected by Pisoni of Locarno, between the years 1762 and 1773. The architecture is Italian; the front in particular is built with considerable taste. A staircase of great breadth, adorned at its base with jets of water, leads to the three principal gates. The interior of this structure is considered to be too small to correspond with the imposing exterior. Many fine altar-pieces by Dominick Corvi embellish this cathedral. In the treasure of the church are preserved an ancient copy of the Four Gospels, and some remains of the tents of Duke Charles of Burgundy. 2. The Jesuits' Church, which also possesses a fine altar-piece. 3. The Town-House,

conceived in a handsome style of architecture, and adorned with several pictures. It contains also a bas-relief by Eggenschwyler, representing Cleobis and Biton, and a bust of St. Nicholas Von der Flue by the same artist. These two casts obtained the prize at Paris in 1812. Several portraits of the chief magistrates, a fine staircase, and several Roman inscriptions inserted in the walls of the porticos, are also worthy of notice. 4. The Arsenal, which contains a greater quantity of old knightly armour, and captured banners, than perhaps any other in Switzerland. 5. The Barracks, formerly the Palace of the French embassy. 6. The Clock Tower, nearly in the middle of the town, which is thought by some to be of Roman construction, by others referred to the epoch of the first kingdom of Burgundy. 7. The Prisons, a building very remarkable not only for the solidity of its architecture and the peculiarity of its internal distribution, but more particularly for the remarkable construction of its dungeons, which, although well lighted, and tolerably well aired, are so strong that every prisoner can be secured without being ironed. The plan was devised by the Councillor Suri. 8. The Teatro, which is large and of elegant architecture. 9. The Hospital, which is well conducted, and attended by the Grey Sisters. 10. The Hospital of St. Catherine intended for the aged, infirm, and insane. 11. The Orphan House. 12. The Foundling-Hospital. 13. The House of Correction. 14. The Gymnasium, which has succeeded the ancient Jesuits' Colleges. 15. The Public Library, which possesses from eight to ten thousand volumes. It was founded by the late Canon Hermann. Here are preserved some antiquities, pieces of Roman money, and a bas-relief of Mount St. Gotthard.

There are also five convents at Solothurn, and several handsome private buildings, especially a hotel erected lately near the new bridge across the Aar.

Connected with the Gymnasium is the Lyceum. They are provided with ten professors. There are also some Elementary Schools. In addition to the Public Library there are two others—that of the Canons, and that of the Professors. The principal collections are the Cabinet of Natural History belonging to the Councillor Wallier of Wendelsdorf, which is very rich in minerals and petrifications from the Jura.

The Literary and Benevolent Societies are, the Literary Society, the Society of Lovers of Music, that of the Theatre of Amateurs; Thuringen and St. Katharinenhaus, a Poor-House intended for the aged and infirm.

PROMENADES.—1. The Kreutzaker.—This promenade is in the suburbs. The avenues of trees which embellish it in every direction, and the Aar which flows beside it, render it very fresh and agreeable. 2. The Ramparts, which were throughout planted with trees, and presented many fine points of view in different directions, were formerly enumerated among the promenades of Solothurn.

ENVIRONS.—The environs of Solothurn are some of the finest in Switzerland, which is chiefly owing to the vicinity of the Jura. As, however, the most interesting objects are at some distance from the town, they shall be treated of among the Excursions.

§ 4. EXCURSIONS FROM SOLOTHURN.

THE HERMITAGE OF ST. VERENA.—This place, which is half a league from the town, may be attained by several roads. The most agreeable is a

handsome path winding along a rivulet which is frequently crossed, and which sometimes exhibits interesting cascades. The recess which is at the foot of a rock, is inhabited by a hermit. A small chapel, hewn out of the living stone, is a great resort of the peasantry on Good Friday; as is also the spot where, according to tradition, Saint Verena fastened herself to the rock in order to avoid the torrent which threatened to overwhelm her, and Satan, irritated by her virtue, attempted to crush her with large stones. Upon an eminence, situated on the west of the entrance, is a monument dedicated to the Schultheiss Wenge.

THE CASTLE OF WALDEGG.—The Castle of Waldegg, also half a league from Solothurn, forms an agreeable object for a promenade.

THE WEISSENSTEIN.—It requires three hours from Solothurn to reach that summit of the Jura called the Weissenstein. The road, after passing through Längendorf and Oberdorf, separates into two branches at a solitary house, whereof the one, taking a direction towards the left, conducts to the Rear Weissenstein, while that on the right leads to the Front Weissenstein. This excursion may be undertaken on horseback, on foot, or in a *char-à-banc*. The view embraces a comprehensive range of mountains and glaciers, from the Tyrol to Mont-Blanc. The Sentis, the Niesen, the Blümlis Alp, Monte Rosa, and Mont Cervin, are among the most conspicuous objects. It is usual to leave Solothurn by moonlight, and lodge at the *chalet* of the Weissenstein, in order before day-break to ascend an eminence called the Röthe, and witness the sun-rise. The sun-set effects are also beautiful. The following excursion may be combined with this.

THE HASENMATT.—The Hasenmatt is another

summit of the Jura, more elevated than the Weissenstein, and attained in an hour's walk from it. In addition to the objects just specified, the prospect hence includes the mountains of Alsace and Burgundy. A path, which leads from Hasenmatt to Court, in the valley of Moutier, traverses that of Chaluat, chiefly inhabited by Anabaptists. Another path leads from Weissenstein by the village of Günsbrunn (or St. Joseph) to Moutier, in three hours. Those who wish to proceed thence to Basil may, by crossing the Birs at Aesch, visit the battle-field of Dornach, already mentioned.

The baths of Altisholz and Ammansegg, distant one league, and the Hohberg, also form objects of agreeable excursions.

§ 5. NEUFCHATEL.

ROAD FROM SOLOTHURN TO NEUFCHATEL.—The road from Solothurn to Neufchatel, distant twelve leagues, is chiefly through the canton of Berne, which is entered near Leuzigen. The first place of importance is Birren, three leagues from Solothurn, which is supposed to be the *Petenisca* of the Romans. It is situated on the Aar. Three leagues farther is Aarberg already described (1). Two roads lead from this in the direction of Neufchatel, which reunite at Treiten. At Thielebrücke the road enters the canton of Neufchatel, whence it leads through St. Blaise to that town.

ROAD FROM YVERDON TO NEUFCHATEL.—The road from Yverdon to Neufchatel, distant six leagues and a half, is a continuation of that from Geneva to Yverdon. Less than a league from Yverdon it passes

(1) See "Road from Berne to Bienne."

through Grandson on the Lake of Neufchatel, to the north of which is the field of battle, wherein Charles of Burgundy was, on the 3d of March 1476, defeated for the first time by the Swiss. In the port of this agreeable little town is a rock supposed to have been once appropriated to the worship of Neptune. The church, which before the Reformation had appertained to a Benedictine Priory, is remarkable for the antiquated style of its architecture, and also as being one of the first in the canton wherein William Farel advocated the cause of the reformed religion. The castle of Grandson, situated above the town and lake, was the ancient manorial residence of the Barons of Grandson, who sent many Paladins to the crusades. One of this family was in 1090, elected Bishop of Lausanne. In 1398 this noble race became extinct on the death of the knight Otho, who perished in a judiciary combat with Gerard d'Estavayer, husband of Catherine de Belp, who had had an amour with Otho.

Near Vaumarcus the road passes from the canton of Vaud into that of Neufchatel. The next place of importance is Boudry on the Reuse, and at a little distance from the lake. Its franchises, which date from 1343, assured to the inhabitants their condition of freemen, binding them however to inhabit and defend a place which the bridge over the river rendered of great military importance. At Auvernier the road again reaches the lake, and continues to follow its shore to Neufchatel.

HOTELS, BOOKSELLING ESTABLISHMENTS, ETC.—The principal hotels are the Faucon (called also the Maison de Ville), and the Balance.

The principal bookselling establishments are those of Mr. Auguste Borel, Mr. Charles Gerster, the Misses Fauche and Wittnauer, and Mr. Coulon.

The following landscape painters resident at Neufchatel, are ranked among the first artists of Switzerland—Mr. Gabriel Lory, jun., Mr. W. F. Moritz, and Mr. Maurer. At the residence of Mr. Maurer may be seen a fine panorama of the Alps, by Osterwald.

GENERAL VIEW.—The town of Neufchatel is situated above the lake of the same name, on two small hills at the foot of the Jura, which are separated by the Seyon. Its latitude is $46^{\circ} 59' 16''$, its longitude $24^{\circ} 35' 30''$. The private edifices are not of striking appearance, with the exception of those in the Suburb. The street so called was constructed about seventy years ago, against the slope of the Jura, and in the centre of a large vineyard. The town is adorned with a number of fountains surmounted by gigantic figures, which sometimes represent warriors of the fifteenth century, sometimes allegorical personages.

The principal routes that centre at Neufchatel are those leading to Basil by Solothurn or Moutier, that leading by Yverdon into the south of Switzerland, and that leading to Dijon by Pontarlier.

EDIFICES, INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—1. The Eglise Cathedrale, or "Cathedral," a Gothic building erected in 1164 by Bertha de Grange, spouse to Count Ulrich de Vinelz. The statues of nine Counts and four Countesses, seen in the choir, form part of the monument constructed in 1373 by Count Lewis. This temple, probably built on the ruins of an ancient chapel, was consecrated to the Virgin Mary. Its dedication as a collegial church took place on the 8th of November 1276. It is at present appropriated to the Calvinistic service. In the middle of the square fronting the church is the sepulchral stone of William Farel, the Reformer. The Tem-

ple Neuf, or "New Temple," which contains a very fine organ. 3. The Chateau, or "Castle," where the ancient Princes of Neufchâtel resided, which is also a Gothic structure, and joined the Cathedral. It is still the seat of the sovereign authorities. 4. The Hotel de Ville or Town House, a handsome and massive structure erected chiefly at the expense of a patriotic citizen, David de Pury, who having also founded several public schools and other charitable institutions, and opened new roads, bequeathed at his death a large legacy to the corporation. The House contains portraits of four Kings of Prussia, and it also possesses the more appropriate ornament of a bust of De Pury, who from the fruits of his over industry was a munificent benefactor to this his native town to the extent of four millions of francs, or 160,000l. British money. 5. The Hôpital de la Ville, or "Town Hospital," was originally erected from a bequest of Lewis, Count of Neufschatel, dated 1359. The present building was re-constructed at the expense of David de Pury, already mentioned. 6. The Hôpital Pourtalès, or "Pourtalès' Hospital." This building was founded in 1810, by J. L. Pourtalès, sen., another public spirited citizen, who reserved within its precincts a place of sepulture for himself, and, although a Calvinist, annexed a Roman Catholic chapel to the establishment with praise-worthy liberality. This hospital stands at a little distance from the town on the road to St. Blaise, and is attended by the nuns called Grey Sisters. 7. The Hôtel or Maison des Orphelins, or "Orphan House," founded in 1722 by James L'Allemand. 8. The Maison de Correction, or "House of Correction." 9. The Bibliothèque de la Ville, or "Town Library," instituted about thirty years since by the magistracy. 10.

The College, divided into four secondary classes, one humanity class, and one of jurisprudence.

In addition to the Bibliothèque de la Ville there exist at Neufchatel several private libraries, and another public one—the Bibliothèque des Ecclésiastiques, or de la Compagnie des Pasteurs. There are also several Literary Societies.

The Literary and Benevolent Institutions are chiefly as follows—Subsidiary to the College there are three Ecoles Elémentaires, three Ecoles pour les Demoiselles, and several Instituts, or Pensionnats particuliers. Of the benevolent societies and institutions the following are the most remarkable:—The Société Biblique, the Administration des Orphelins, the Administration des Hôpitaux, the Chambre d'Assurance contre les Incendies, the Caisse d'Epargne en faveur des Artisans, Domestiques et Journaliers, the Gréniers Publics, the Chambre de Charité, and the Société d'Emulation Patriotique which was established in 1791 by Frederick William II of Prussia, the Sovereign of Neufchatel.

Among the scientific collections the principal are the following:—a Cabinet d'Histoire Naturelle, presented to the town by General Meuron, which contains shells from the Indian seas with petrifications and pebbles from the Jura; the Herbarier des Plantes de la Suisse of Captain de Chaillet; and the collection d'Oiseaux Indigènes of Mr. Henry Benoit, resident at Pont Martel.

PROMENADES.—The Terrasse de la Cathédrale, or “Cathedral Terrace,” wherein stands the sepulchral stone of William Farel, the Reformer. It commands a magnificent prospect. This promenade, which is between the Cathedral and the lake, is planted with trees, and extends to the hill of the

Crêt. There are many other interesting walks about Neufchatel, but without specific names.

ENVIRONS.—The Abbaye de la Fontaine André, half a league from Neufchatel, the Rocher de la Tablette near the summit of the mountain of La Tour, the Jardin de la Rochette on the east of the town, and the Jardin du Chanel on the west, are among the most interesting objects of the environs, which are very picturesque, principally from their proximity to the mountains and lake. The fine bridge of Serrières is also worth a visit.

§ 5. EXCURSIONS FROM NEUFCHATEL.

THE CHAUX DE FONDS.—The Chaux de Fonds is a large and handsome burgh, scattered along a considerable extent of the Jura through a valley two leagues in length. It is distant four leagues and a half from Neufchatel. The road first reaches Valengin, one league from the capital. This town, formerly the chief place of the country of the same name, is situated at one extremity of the Val de Rûg. On a rock may be seen the remains of its ancient feudal castle. From the summit of the Jura, at a place called Les Loges, there is a very extensive and fine view. The valley of the Chaux de Fonds is destitute of trees, but remarkable for the industry of its inhabitants, and the great number of mills and factories dispersed throughout it. All manufactures, especially those of watches and lace, are carried on to a very great extent. Here may be seen very curious subterraneous mills, and some automations made by one of the ingenious mechanics named Droz. The church of the Chaux de Fonds, lately erected, is remarkable for its oval form. It occupies the site of the chapel of St. Hubert, which perished in the general conflagration of

Chaux de Fonds in 1794. The best inns are the Fleur-de-Lys, and the Balance.

THE LOCLE.—The Locle, like the Chaux de Fonds from which it is two leagues distant, is occupied by a multitude of artisans. It also contains subterraneous mills. The celebrated Droz, one of the family just mentioned, was a native of this part of the Jura. The road from the Chaux de Fonds is bordered by a nearly uninterrupted line of houses, and passes through Les Eplatures and the Crêt du Locle. The large burgh of the Locle is traversed by the Bied, the waters of which are confined by a canal cut in the rock to the extent of one thousand feet. These waters, by forming a cascade above a precipice one hundred feet deep, turn three mills placed almost vertically one over another. The Roche Fendue, through which is obtained a view of Franche Comté, is near these mills.

LES BRENETS AND THE SAUT DU DOUBS.—The village of Les Brenets, less than a league from Le Locle, is situated in the valley of the same name, near the confines of Switzerland and France. The river Doubs, which separates the two countries, expands into a small lake near the village, called the Lac des Brenets. About a league from Les Brenets may be seen, in a very wild and remarkable situation, a cascade called the Saut du Doubs, or “Leap of the Doubs,” because the river here precipitates itself down a rock to a depth of eighty feet. Half a league from Les Brenets may also be seen a cave called the Caverne de Tosière, wherein there is an extraordinary echo.

THE VALLÉE DE LA SAGNE.—The valley called the Vallée de la Sagne, wherein is the village of the same name, is four leagues in length. It consists of the valley of La Sagne, properly so called, and

that of Ponts. In the latter are an extensive bog and a mineral spring. The valley of La Sagne extends in a south-easterly direction to the mountain of La Tourne, the summit whereof, called La 'Tablette, presents a very magnificent view.

THE VAL DE TRAVERS AND MOTIERS TRAVERS (*Rousseau*).—The great route leading from Neufchâtel to Pontarlier in France, passes through the large valley called the Val de Travers, traversing a number of towns and villages. The first place of any importance is Rochefort, situated at the foot of the mountain of La Tourne. At Noirague is a vast number of forges and other works. Travers has probably given its name to the valley. Couvet, the next village, is the native place of Ferdinand Berthoud, the inventor of the marine watch, who died in 1806. Motiers Travers, celebrated as one of Rousseau's residences, is on a private road which branches off from the grand route of Pontarlier at Couvet. Here the Genevese philosopher resided during the best days of his literary life. The house is at present occupied by a cobbler and his wife, who exhibit his cabinet, the gallery which he describes, the wooden desk whereon he wrote his *Letters from the Mountain*, and *Letter to the Archbishop of Paris*, the stove, and wooden press, all in the state wherein he left them. Above the desk are the following lines, said to have been inscribed by an inhabitant of the village:—

C'est ici que Rousseau, poursuivi par l'envie
Vint cacher quelque temps son innocente vie.
O vous, dont le hasard conduit ici les pas,
Honorez son génie et pleurez son trépas.

In the wall of the gallery are two perforations, through which Rousseau could see the passengers without being seen by them. Motiers is commanded

on the north-east by a very remarkable hollow called the Creux du Van. It is generally visited from the village of Brot, after passing which a mountain gorge is reached, called La Clusette. Near this is the Creux du Van, or Vent, so termed from a whirlwind which prevails continually among the lofty and vertical walls of rock grouped in a semi-circle whereof it is formed. At La Combe, not far from Travers, asphaltus is found, and there are iron-mines near Couvet. By proceeding through the valley towards the confines of France, a new portion of the road will be met, which may rank among the finest works of the kind in Switzerland. This valley is watered by the Reuse through its entire extent.

CHAPTER IX.

§ I. FRAUENFELD.

ROAD FROM ZURICH TO FRAUENFELD.—The road from Zurich to Frauenfeld, the capital of the canton of Thurgovia, a distance of nearly seven leagues, lies through Winterthur, already described. After passing this town the road reaches Ober Winterthur, and afterwards enters the canton of Thurgovia, near Isliken, which contains a number of factories.

HOTELS.—The principal hotels are the Kirsch (*Cerf*, F.), and the Krone (*Couronne*, F.).

GENERAL VIEW.—The town of Frauenfeld, formerly the residence of the bailiffs of Thurgovia, is situated in a country where there are a number of low hills, and on an eminence above the Murg, a river which has its source in the mountains of Allmann. It possesses only three streets, which are

parallel, and tolerably broad. Since the great conflagration in or about the year 1788 it has been completely rebuilt.

The principal routes that centre at Frauenfeld are those leading to Zurich, Schaffhausen, Stein, Constance, and St. Gall.

EDIFICES, INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—1. The Protestant Church. 2. The Roman Catholic Church. 3. The Town House, where the Diet of the Confederation assembled, previous to the year 1798. 4. The old Castle, situated on an eminence, formerly the residence of the bailiffs. 5. The Library, consisting of a small collection of books. 6. The Printing Office of Mr. Fehr. 7. The Capuchin Convent.

Frauenfeld possesses a Latin school, but no establishment for education on a larger scale.

ENVIRONS.—The environs of Frauenfeld are agreeable, and abound with pleasing promenades and country-seats, together with some gentle elevations that command a view of the Alps.

§ 2. EXCURSIONS FROM FRAUENFELD.

The towns of Winterthur and Stein may be conveniently visited from Frauenfeld, although they may more properly be ranked among the excursions to be undertaken from other stations.

ITTINGEN.—The Chartreuse convent of Ittingen is situated at a short distance from Frauenfeld, towards the north. It lies between the high roads to Stein and Schaffhausen, and may therefore be visited from either.

BISCHOFZELL.—The little town of Bischofszell, situated at the confluence of the Thur and Sitter near the frontier of the canton of St. Gall, and at a considerable distance from Frauenfeld, is one of the

chief places in the canton. Handsome signorial residences crown the hills of the vicinity, and the summit of the neighbouring Tannenbergl commands a delightful view. The inhabitants are almost exclusively devoted to agriculture. Here may be seen the walls of a castle which formerly belonged to the Bishop of Constance, and a collegial church founded in the nineteenth century.

§ 3. CONSTANCE.

ROAD FROM FRAUENFELD TO CONSTANCE.—The road from Frauenfeld to Constance, a distance of five leagues, passes through Pfyn, a large village, situated in a fine country on an elevation above the Thur: some traces of Roman antiquities may be seen in the environing country. After traversing the villages of Mühlheim, Heffenhausen, and Waldeu, the road reaches Constance.

HOTELS.—The Adler (*Aigle*, F.), and the Lamm (*Agneau*, F.).

GENERAL VIEW.—Constance, a considerable town of the Grand Duchy of Baden, should from its natural position be Swiss. It is agreeably situated at the spot where the Rhine issues from the Lake of Constance, properly so called, to enter the Lower Lake or Lake of Zell, which is sometimes considered to be a part of the former. It is in a neglected state, and contains a number of uninhabited convents. The mills, seen on the bridge that crosses the river, are of curious construction.

The principal routes that centre at Constance are those leading to Schaffhausen, Zurich, St. Gall, Bischofszell, and into Germany.

EDIFICES, INSTITUTIONS, etc.—1. The Cathedral, or episcopal church, a Gothic building, the summit

of which commands a very fine view. The carving of the doors is much admired. In the council hall the place is shown where John Huss, who, as well as Jerome of Prague, was burnt alive by a decree of the famous Council of Constance, heard his cruel sentence pronounced. His serge mantle, which fell as he was led to the pile, is still exhibited. 2. The Church of St. Maurice, which contains a Roman inscription. 3. The former Franciscan convent, wherein is shown the tower wherein John Huss was confined. 4. The Dominican convent, wherein may be seen the epitaph of Chrystolora. 5. The former Jesuits' College. 6. The Episcopal Palace. 7. The Arsenal, which contains some curious armour. 8. The Chancery-house, wherein may be seen some scarce and valuable manuscripts.

ENVIRONS.—There are several interesting places in the environs of Constance. In the suburb of Bruel the spot is pointed out where Huss suffered. The ancient Abbey of Peterhausen contains several curious manuscripts.

§ 4. EXCURSIONS FROM CONSTANCE.

The monasteries of Kreuzlingen and Münsterlingen, on the road to St. Gall, will form objects of agreeable excursions for those who do not intend to depart from Constance by that direction.

RICHENAU.—The Island of Richenau, in the Lake of Zell, is almost entirely covered with vineyards, which produce excellent wines, especially those known by the name of Schleithimer. It contains three villages, and a Benedictine abbey. In the eleventh century the Count of Veringen, a monk of this abbey, translated the works of Aristotle with the assistance of the Arabic versions. The

Emperor Charles the Large is buried in this abbey, where he closed his days in indigence. The most elevated part of the island, which is marked by a cross, commands a magnificent view.

MEINAU.—The island of Meinau, in the Lake of Constance, was formerly a possession of the knights of Malta. It rises into the form of a hill, and is entirely covered with vineyards, orchards, fields, or gardens. The most elevated point is occupied by the castle. St. Loretto may be visited on the way from Constance to this place.

GOTTLIEBEN. — The handsome little burgh of Gottlieben is situated at the south-eastern extremity of the Lake of Zell, within a short distance of Constance. It serves as a depository for the merchandize transported from Lindau, in the kingdom of Bavaria, to the northern and central parts of Switzerland. John Huss was for some time confined in the castle of Gottlieben, at the time of the Council of Constance, as was also Pope John XXIII.

§ 5. LAKE OF CONSTANCE.

The Lake of Constance (*Bodensee*, G.) consists of two parts—that properly so called, and the Lower Lake, or Lake of Zell (*Untersee*, or *Zellersee*, G.). It is of great extent, and washes the shores of no fewer than seven sovereignties—Thurgovia, St. Gall, Austria, Bavaria, Wirtemberg, Baden, and Schaffhausen (1). It is in length about eighteen leagues, in breadth five. The Rhine, which enters it at Alt Rhein, is the most considerable of its tributary streams. In addition to Constance, there

(1) That part of the canton of Schaffhausen here intended, is an insulated portion at a considerable distance from the main body of the canton.

are several other important places on the German side—for instance Bregenz, Lindau, a town and island, Buchhorn, Mörsburg, and Ueberlingen. The shores of this lake are beautifully cultivated; but the absence of lofty mountains deprives it of many of the leading attractions that characterize most of those in Switzerland. It abounds with excellent fish, especially two kinds of trout, called here *felchen*, and *gængelfisch* or *gangfisch*. The first steam-boat employed in Switzerland was, in 1817, launched from the dock of Constance.

§ 3. HERISAU.

ROAD FROM FRAUENFELD TO HERISAU. — The road from Frauenfeld to Herisau, a distance of seven leagues, follows the course of the Murg to Münchwyl, beyond which it enters the canton of St. Gall, near the town of Wyl.

Wyl is situated on a hill in the middle of a fertile and agreeable country. It contains several fine buildings, a handsome church, and two convents, the one of Capuchin friars, the other of nuns. At Bürenbrugg the Thur is crossed.

The next place of any importance is Gaussau. A little beyond this village the road enters the canton of Appenzell, within somewhat more than a league of Herisau.

HOTELS. — The Ochs (*Bœuf*, F.), the Hecht (*Brochet*, F.), and the Löwe (*Lion*, F.).

GENERAL VIEW. — Herisau, built on a considerable elevation, is the capital of the reformed part of the canton of Appenzell, the demi-canton of the Exterior Rhodes. It is the most considerable and commercial place in the canton, and contains a number of fine houses and a spacious square. The

interiors of the houses are frequently decorated with marble and paintings.

The principal routes that centre at Herisau are those leading to Frauenfeld, to St. Gall, and to Appenzell.

EDIFICES, INSTITUTIONS, etc. — 1. The Church, with an antique tower. 2. The Town-house, containing the portraits of several chief magistrates, and an interesting topographical map of the Exterior Rhodes. 3. The Orphan-house. 4. Walser-house, the buildings whereof are worthy of inspection.

Herisau possesses a library, and a number of establishments devoted to public utility, and in particular benevolent institutions for the advantage of the communes beyond the Sitter.

§ 8. EXCURSIONS FROM HERISAU.

WONNENSTEIN, AND THE HOHEFALL. — An agreeable promenade of an hour and a half conducts from Herisau to the Convent of Wonnenstein, near which is the cascade of the Hohesfall.

ROSENBERG, AND SCHWANBERG. — In an elevated situation, not far from Herisau, may be seen the remains of the Castles of Rosenberg and Schwänberg, two strong holds destroyed by the Appenzellers.

WALDSTATT. — The village of Waldstatt, one league from Herisau, is celebrated for the excellence of its baths.

§ 8. HUNDWYL.

ROAD FROM HERISAU TO HUNDWYL. — The road from Herisau to Hundwyl, a distance of only about

one league, crosses a tributary stream of the Sitter. This road is merely a path not practicable for carriages.

GENERAL VIEW.—The village of Hundwyl contains nothing worthy of note, but ranks as a capital of the demi-canton of the Exterior Rhodes, in the canton of Appenzell, because the landsgemeinde, or general assembly, is held here every two years alternately with Trogen.

The principal routes that centre at Hundwyl, which are mere paths, are those leading to Herisau, and Appenzell.

§ 9. EXCURSIONS FROM HUNDWYL.

WALDSTATT (1).

§ 10. TROGEN.

ROAD FROM HERISAU TO TROGEN.—The distance from Herisau to Trogen, the other capital of the demi-canton of the Exterior Rhodes, is four leagues. After crossing the Sitter at Kräzernbruk in the canton of St. Gall, it arrives at the capital (2) of that canton, and proceeds thence to Speicher. This village is adorned with many handsome buildings, especially the new church, of an octagonal form. Here, in 1403, the Appenzellers gained the first battle fought against the abbot of St. Gall. Trogen is half a league farther.

HOTELS.—The Hirsch (*Cerf*, F.), and the Löwe (*Lion*, F.).

GENERAL VIEW.—Trogen is situated in a country overspread with forests and meadows, at the base

(1) See "Excursions from Herisau."

(2) See "St. Gall."

of the Gäbris, and on its northern side. It is a large and well-built burgh. In the Great Place is a number of extensive and handsome buildings, among which those of M. Zellweger are conspicuous. The landsgemeinde or general assembly is held here alternately with Hundwyl.

The principal routes that centre at Trogen are those leading to St. Gall, to Rheineck, and to Altstetten, in the Rheinthal. The last is only a path.

EDIFICES, INSTITUTIONS, etc. — 1. The Church, situated in the Great Place. 2. The Town-house, where alone criminal causes are tried. 3. The Residence of the landamman, or chief magistrate, built with such taste as to be perhaps scarcely excelled throughout Switzerland.

There are several excellent institutions in favor of the poor at Trogen.

§ 11. EXCURSIONS FROM TROGEN.

THE GÄBRIS.—The Gäbris is a mountain distant about one league from Trogen. Large and handsome *chalets* are met on its slope, and its summit commands a very fine view extending to the Glärnisch in the canton of Glaris, and the Rigi and Ruffi in that of Schwytz, as well as over the environing cantons, the lake of Constance, and the mountains of the Vorarlberg and Tyrol.

GAIS.—A league beyond the Gäbris is Gais, one of the finest villages in the canton. It is celebrated for an excellent kind of milk, brought fresh every morning from a mountain three or four leagues distant, which is much used by invalids. The houses are built in the best style of rustic architecture, and there are some which have quite a civic appearance. Nothing can exceed the cleanliness and comfort of these habitations. ●

AM Stoss.—Not far from Gais is the place called Am Stoss, where, in 1405, the Austrians under duke Frederick were defeated by the shepherds of Appenzell, commanded by Count Rodolph Von Werdenberg.

TEUFEN.—The village of Teufen, a league and a half from Trogen, has produced several distinguished men. Among these was Werner of Teufen, a celebrated Minnesanger, or bard, of the thirteenth century, and Ulrick Grubenmann, an architect, or rather carpenter, of great celebrity, born in more modern times. The famous wooden bridge at Schaffhausen, which was destroyed by the French, was built by him, and also those of Wettingen, and Reichenau. The convent of Wonnenstein, and the cascade of the Hohesfall, already noticed (1), may be also visited from Teufen.

VÖGLISEGG.—In the vicinity of Speicher already described (2) are the heights of Vöglisegg, which command one of the finest views in the entire country. Near this place also the people of Appenzell gained a victory in 1403.

§ 12. APPENZELL.

ROAD FROM ST. GALL TO APPENZELL.—The road from St. Gall to Appenzell, a distance of four leagues, passes through Teufen and Gais, already mentioned.

HOTELS AND BATHS.—The Weiss Kreutz (*Croix Blanche*, F.), and Hecht (*Brochet*, F.).

There are baths at Appenzell which are, however, less frequented than those of Weisbad half a league distant, and of Gonten a quarter of an hour's walk.

(1) See "Excursions from Herisau."

(2) See "Road from Herisau to Trogen."

GENERAL VIEW.—The handsome burgh of Appenzell is the capital of the Roman Catholic part of the canton of Appenzell, the demi-canton of the Interior Rhodes. It is well built, and situated upon the Sitter, which is crossed by two covered bridges. It seems as if it were separated from the universe, so few are the avenues by which it is approached. Its general appearance is perhaps inferior to that of the other capitals of the canton. Many of the houses are of wood, and covered with paintings on the exterior.

The principal routes that centre at Appenzell are those leading to St. Gall, and Altstetten. The others leading to Herisau and Weissbad are merely paths.

EDIFICES, INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—1. The Parochial Church, which existed as early as 1069, is adorned with numerous banners captured in battle. Attached to it is an ossuary, where a confused heap of bones may be seen by the light of lamps, which are kept continually burning. The entrance is closed by a simple wooden railing, each separate post of which supports a skull, with a ticket denoting to whom it had belonged, and the date and circumstances of his death. 2. The Capuchin Convent, near the town, whose church is worth visiting. 3. The Nun's Convent, also near the town, the church of which is also deserving of notice. 4. The Town House, wherein are preserved the archives, and the portraits of several ancient chief magistrates. 5. The Arsenal, containing a picture of the battle of Stoss.

§ 13. EXCURSIONS FROM APPENZELL.

THE WILDKIRCHLEIN AND EBEN-ALPE.—The Wildkirchlein, or "Chapel of the Wilderness," so called

from its remarkable situation, is distant two leagues and a half from Appenzell. The road leads to Weissbad, and afterwards ascends the Bommenalp from the mill of Laas to a crazy wooden bridge which spans a fearful precipice. This it is necessary to cross in order to reach the Wildkirchlein, which is formed of two caverns; whereof the one contains a chapel, while the other serves as a retreat for a hermit. It commands a very fine view. Almann of Appenzell built this chapel in 1656, and chose the neighbouring cavern for his abode. The present hermit sounds a bell five times a-day, to summon the neighbouring shepherds to prayers. At the back of the hermit's cavern is the entrance of a third, wherein are two distinct vaults. A door communicates between the inner one of these with the other side of the mountain, from which a steep ascent leads to the great pasturages of the Eben Alpe, whence there is an extensive prospect.

THE KAMOR.—The Kamor, considered to be the most north-easterly of the Alps, is situated about three leagues from Appenzell. The road again leads through Weissbad. There is an ascent thence by a path called the Geisweg, or "Goats' Path," to arrive at the summit, called the Hohenkasten. Another path leads along the Fiebern to the *chalets* of the Kamor, in three hours. Those who wish to see the sun-rise must leave Appenzell in the afternoon, and pass the night in one of these *chalets*, in order to reach the Hohenkasten before day.

THE SENTIS.—The road again leads to Weissbad, following the course of the Sitter. Three different paths conduct from this place to the Sentis. The most commodious passes through Schwendi, along the rivulet of the same name, to the Seealpthal, where is the lake Seealp, about a league in

length, by a quarter of a league in breadth. In this valley is a *chalet*, and above it is the Meglis Alpe with a hamlet of them. Here guides are usually procured. The path that ascends the Kuhmäd leads across the snow to the Geirispitz, one of the summits of the Sentis. A second road, more difficult but also more interesting, conducts from the Weissbad to the Bommenalp, near a hut called Im Aescher, and ascends by a steep acclivity to the Alten-Alpe, beyond which is the Wagenlucke, a range of rocks. After passing between the Türmen and Obermesmer, and along the rocks of Mesmer, the Oehrlekopf is reached, a wild and savage region. Beyond this are Hochniedern and the *chalets* of Obermesmer. Further on are the huts called In den Sprüngen. A steep ascent leads to Hinter-Wagenlucke, and thence to the foot of the Sentispitz, from which the summit of the mountain is attained. A third path, also difficult and dangerous, leads from the Weissbad to the Eben Alpe, afterwards to the Garten and Chluz, behind the Oehrli, and thence to the Geirispitz. Those who are not prevented by giddiness from reaching the summit will there enjoy the delightful view it presents. Those who wish to vary their route may chuse a path that leads by Fehlerschafberg to the lakes of Fehler and Sentis, and thence to Weissbad by Brüllisauertobel.

§ 14. ST. GALL.

ROAD FROM CONSTANCE TO ST. GALL.—The road from Constance to St. Gall, a distance of eight leagues, follows the shore of the lake of Constance as far as Salmsach, passing the monasteries of Kreuzlingen and Münsterlingen, which are worth visiting.

After quitting the margin of the lake it proceeds through Egnach and Krobél to St. Gall.

ROAD FROM RAPPERSCHWYL TO ST. GALL.—The road from Rapperschwyl to St. Gall, a distance of above fifteen leagues, pursues the northern shore of lesser basin of the lake of Zurich, through Wurm-spach and Schmerikon, where it takes an inland direction. A league and a quarter beyond Schmerikon is Utnach.

Utnach is a small town which was formerly the chief place of the district of the same name. The church, situated at a little distance from the town, was built of materials supplied by the ruins of the ancient house of Utnaberg. It possesses some commercial importance.

Beyond Utnach is Gauen, in the district of Gaster. At Bildhaus, between this territory and the Hummelwald, is a fine point of view. Wattwyl is the first village in the Toggenburg. Near this are the convent of St. Maria and the castle of Uberg. The Toggenburg is a valley twelve leagues in length, and watered by the Thur. It is separated from the Rheinthal, and the Lake of Wallenstadt, by lofty mountains, among which is the Sentis. The Counts of Toggenburg were much distinguished in the early history of Switzerland. Their territory became in process of time subject to the abbots of St. Gall, from whom the inhabitants underwent much persecution. In 1798 it became incorporated with the canton of St. Gall. The chief place of the valley is Lichtensteg, half a league beyond Wattwyl, near which are the ruins of the castle of Neu Toggenburg. Those of the castle of Alt Toggenburg are two leagues distant, on the confines of the canton of Thurgovia. After traversing the valley, the road enters the canton of

Appenzell beyond Degersheim, passes through Herisau, and re-enters the canton of St. Gall about half-way between that capital and Kräzernbruk.

HOTELS, BATHS, ETC.—The principal hotels are the Hecht (*Brochet*, F.), which is very agreeably situated, and the Weisse Rössli (*Cheval Blanc*, F.).

The public baths are those of the Lämmlisbrunn. The principal bookselling establishment is that of Mr. Huber and Son. The Messrs. Hartmann are artists and engravers. The St. Gall Gazette, a weekly paper, is considered to be very well conducted.

GENERAL VIEW.—The town of St. Gall, capital of the county of the same name, is built on the small river Steinach in a narrow but elevated valley. It contains several wide streets, and public places, and is provided with a number of fountains. St. Gall is one of the most extensively commercial towns in Switzerland, and contains a number of manufactories.

The principal routes that centre at St. Gall are those leading to Constance, Trogen, and Herisau, by Altstetten, and thence to Rapperschwyl and Zurich.

EDIFICES, INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—I. The Abbey or Convent. This celebrated abbey was founded near the end of the seventh century under the auspices of Pepin d'Heristall, Mayor of the Palace to the King of France, and Waldran a descendant of Count Talto, who once held the office of King's Chamberlain. St. Gall and St. Magnoald, or Magnus, became patrons of the place, two pious monks who had come into Helvetia to preach the gospel. St. Gall, a Scotchman (or perhaps an Irishman), left the convent of Icolmkill in Iona, one of the Hebrides, accompanied by St. Columbanus, an Irishman, and

St. Sigibert an Englishman, and journeyed into this country. After their separation, St. Gall retired to Arbon on the Lake of Constance where he employed himself, partly in agricultural, partly in pious labors. In 640 he died of a fever, and his tomb attracted an immense number of pilgrims, who built habitations around the monastery, and thus founded the town.

Othmaer, the first abbot, established a school for the propagation of that knowledge which the learned monks had brought into the country. The manuscripts they had conveyed with them existed in 1780 under the title *Scotice scripti*, which probably means "written in the Irish language," for the north of Ireland as well as Scotland was denominated *Scotia* at that remote period. It was from this abbey that the Greek and Latin Languages were diffused over France and Germany. Here were preserved during barbarous ages all that now remain of the works of Quintilian, Petronius, Silius Italicus, Valerius Flaccus, and Ammianus Marcellinus, some parts of Cicero, the works of Asconius, the commentaries of Victorinus, Porphyrian's notes on Horace, and a collection of German poems dated between the tenth and thirteenth centuries, which were edited by Roger Manès at Zurich, and in later times by Bodmer at the same place. Many learned works emanated from this monastery until about the beginning of the thirteenth century, when it exchanged its literary for a military spirit, in consequence of which the abbots became subsequently as notorious for warfare and oppression as they had before been famed for piety and learning. Their territories became greatly extended in process of time, and they took part in most of the Swiss wars. This monastery was suppressed in 1805, during the

abbacy of Pancrattius Forster. Of the buildings one part has been modified into a collegial church; another part, called the Pfalz, or "Palace," is the Town House, or seat of the cantonal government, and a third has been converted into a Catholic College, or Gymnasium. 2. The church of St. Magnus. 3. The church of St. Laurence. 4. The Orphan House, which is the handsomest building in the town. 5. The Arsenal, once the property of the town, but now of the government. 6. The Hospital. 7. The Casino.

The libraries at St. Gall are:—1. The Cantonal Library, which is established in an apartment of the ancient convent, and contains several manuscripts of the middle ages, among others the *Nibelungen Lied* or "Poem of the Nibelungs." 2. The Town Library, deposited in the Reformed College, which, in addition to manuscripts, contains the books once the property of the learned burgomaster Joachim Vadianus, or Von Watt, the bust of Zollikofer, the portrait of Zingg by Graf, and some petrifications found in the neighbourhood. 3. The Literary Society's Library, which also possesses a great number of manuscripts.

The literary and benevolent Societies in addition to those already mentioned are—the College; the Catholic Boarding School or Cantonal School; the Reformed College; the Polytechnic School; the Elementary School; the Literary Society; the *Bibliothek Gesellschaft*, or "Library Society;" two Societies of Music; the Society of Assistance and the Savings' Bank.

Mr. Gonzenbach au Berg possesses a gallery of Pictures and Engravings; Dr. Zollikofer and Professor Scheitlin are proprietors of Cabinets of Natural History.

St. Gall has given birth to several distinguished persons, among whom may be specified the burgo-master Vadianus just mentioned, and Zollikofer the writer of the celebrated sermons well known in several foreign countries.

ENVIRONS.—The environs of St. Gall contain several agreeable promenades, of which the principal one is near the eastern suburb of Brühl. The hills of the environs are of a very diversified character, some of them being secluded and solitary, while others present very fine open views. The hill called Freudenberg, where there is a good house of entertainment, offers the most extended prospect in the neighbourhood.

§ 15. EXCURSIONS FROM ST. GALL.

A number of agreeable excursions may be made in the vicinity of Saint Gall, for instance to the convent of Notkerseck, to that of St. George, to Vögelisegg, Dottenwyl, Rotmonden, and Wartensee. The several capitals of the canton of Appenzell may be enumerated among the excursions from St. Gall.

THE BRIDGE OF ST. MARTIN.—The bridge of St. Martin, built across the Goldach, in a wild ravine about a league from the town, is worth visiting. It is supported in the same manner as those of Schaffhausen, which exist no longer, of Wettingen and Reichenau. It was built in 1468 by Antony Falk of St. Gall, and is the oldest suspension bridge in the east of Switzerland.

THE SPEER, ETC.—This mountain is the highest in the canton of St. Gall. The road to it leads through Wildhaus, or rather through the Alt St. Johann. The former village, which is the most elevated in the Toggenburg, is the birth place of the

reformer Zwingli. The Speer is at a much greater distance from St. Gall than from Olaris, whence it may be conveniently visited. This excursion may be extended across the Churfürsten to Wallenstadt, and thence to Sargans, and the Baths of Pfäfers.

ARBON.—Arbon is a small town situated in the canton of Thurgovia, on the borders of the lake of Constance. It was called Arbor Felix in the time of the Romans. The tower is an exemplification of the architecture that prevailed in the time of the Merovingian Kings. Comadine, the last of the illustrious house of Hohen Staufen resided here in 1266. Here also, as has been already mentioned, St. Gall lived in retirement for many years before his death.

THE PLATTE, and the CASTLE OF WARTECK (1).

§ 15. SARGANS.

ROAD FROM ST. GALL TO SARGANS.—The usual road from St. Gall to Sargans, a distance of sixteen leagues and a half, is very circuitous, proceeding first to Rorschach on the Lake of Constance, in a direction diametrically opposite to that of Sargans. The position of this town, which is two leagues from St. Gall, is very beautiful. It is the principal port on the lake of Constance, and the most considerable mart in Switzerland for the sale of corn. There are many delightful points of view in the vicinity of this town, especially at the convent of Marienberg, at the castles of Roschach and War-teck, and at the country-seat of the Platte near the village of Thal.

(1) See "Road from St. Gall to Sargans."

About a league and a quarter from Roschach is Rheinek, the chief place in the Rheinthal, or "Valley of the Rhine," and situated upon that river. The Buchberg and Watzenhausen, which command very fine views, may be conveniently visited from this place. The road subsequently leads through Au to Altstetten, another agreeable town of the Rheinthal. There is another road from St. Gall to Altstetten across the canton of Appenzell, which is shorter than that just described, but not so interesting. This town is three leagues from Rheineck.

There is no place of importance between Altstetten and Werdenberg. Beyond Oberried is a defile called the Hirzensprung. Werdenberg is a very small town at the base of the Churfürsten. Above it are the ruins of the castle once the residence of the illustrious family of the same name. The mountain Grabs, which is at a short distance, commands a very delightful view. Werdenberg is six leagues from Altstetten, and within about four and a quarter of Sargans.

HOTELS.—The Hirsch (*Cerf*, F.), considered a very good hotel. The Weiss Kreutz (*Croix Blanche*, F.), and the Löwe (*Lion*, F.).

GENERAL VIEW.—Sargans is the chief place in the country of the same name, and once the capital of a canton that existed for a short time during the French occupation of Switzerland. This small town is situated at the foot of the Schollberg, between the Rhine and the Seez. Most of its houses are wooden; but several handsome stone edifices have been erected since the conflagration of 1811. The castle of the ancient counts is built upon an eminence which commands a very fine view.

The principal routes that centre at Sargans are

those leading to St. Gall, and Pfäfers, in addition to two leading to Wallenstadt—the one direct, the other circuitous through Mells.

§ 16. EXCURSIONS FROM SARGANS.

WALLENSTATT, AND THE LAKE OF WALLENSTATT.—The town of Wallenstatt, near the eastern extremity of the lake, and within the district of the same name, is distant three leagues from Sargans. It stands at the foot of the mountains Sichelkamm, and Ochsenkamm, in a swampy and unwholesome country. Marsh plants grow in some of its streets. Since the works of the Linth-Canal were undertaken, it has however been less subject to inundations than before, and the new houses erected subsequently to the conflagration of 1799 have much improved the appearance of the place. It enjoys a considerable transit trade, owing to its proximity to the lake, which is a great channel of communication between Zurich and Italy for goods conveyed through the canton of the Grisons.

The Lake of Wallenstatt is considered to be the most dangerous in Switzerland, owing to the prevalence of a wind called the blätliiser, and the steepness with which the environing mountains descend into the water. The boatmen however are subjected to such strict regulations, for ensuring the safety of visitants, that little risk is to be apprehended by those who are not rash enough to embark under unfavorable circumstances. The length of this lake is four leagues, its breadth about one. In addition to the port of Wallenstatt at the eastern, and Wesen at the western extremity, there are but few landing-places along its shores. On the northern there is no other than Quinten; on the southern

Mütlihorn and a few more. The peaks which surmount the chain of mountains that inclose it on the north are called the Sieben Churfürsten, or "Seven Electors." The river Seez enters its eastern extremity; the Linth, wrought into a canal, its western, whence it speedily emerges to form a communication between it and the Lake of Zurich. A number of handsome cascades fall into the Lake of Wallenstatt. Several of these occur on the northern shore between Quinten and Wesen, descending from the Ammonberg and the Sceren. The Baierbach is the finest. On the southern shore the Murg, descending from the Lake of Murg, enters the lake near the village of the same name. In order to enjoy all the beauties of this lake it is necessary to lodge for a few days at Wesen or Müllhorn. The lämmergeyer, or great eagle of the Alps, builds its nest among the rocks above the Lake of Wallenstatt.

RAGATZ, AND THE BATHS OF PFAFFERS.—The burgh of Ragatz is situated on the Tamina, in the district of Sargans, within one league of that town. At a little distance is the commencement of the wild and curious gorge through which issues the river just mentioned. Ragatz is a convenient station for visiting the celebrated baths of Pfäfers, distant about two leagues, to which two different roads conduct. The more frequented one, which may be travelled on horseback, passes through the village of Valenz. During the first hour considerable caution must be observed, as the way is difficult and often dangerous: during the second a succession of meadows is traversed without any danger. Sick persons and females are generally conveyed in a *chaise à porteurs*. On descending from Valenz a resting-place is found called Monrepos. The second road after crossing the Tamina leads in one

hour to the Abbey and Village of Pfäfers. This course may be also made on horseback, although the ascent is somewhat steep. The Benedictine Abbey of Pfäfers was founded in 720. Until 1790 the entire Valley of the Tamina or Pfäfers, with the burgh of Ragatz, etc. was subject to the abbot. The present buildings were erected in 1665. From the convent to the baths, distant one league, the journey may be continued on horseback as far as some detached houses, from which it is necessary to descend on foot a sort of staircase called the Stiege. Pedestrians should chuse the road by Valenz from Ragatz to the baths, and return by the Stiege and the Abbey of Pfäfers. They may, if they wish, descend from the abbey to Tardisbruch, and proceed thence to Coire, or follow the road to Reichenau, which is also in the canton of the Grisons, by Vettis and the Kunkelsberg. At a few minutes' distance from the staircase, on returning from it, a curious view of the baths below is obtained from the edge of a precipice.

The source of the baths of Pfäfers is said to have been found out, in 1038, by Charles of Hohenbalken, a hunter in the service of the prince-abbot. Others assign the date 1240 to the discovery. Until the beginning of the fifteenth century the waters were sought at the former; but a house was subsequently built, which was, however, only to be entered through the roof, and that with the assistance of ropes and ladders. In 1630, Jodocus Hoslin, abbot of Pfäfers, caused some huts to be erected, and about the beginning of the eighteenth century the abbot then in authority modified the entire into the present form. The establishment consists of two buildings, one much larger than the other. In 1571 the work was finished. The two buildings,

which are joined by a chapel, accommodate from three to four hundred persons; but most of the apartments are destitute of fire-places. In order to secure comfortable lodging it is necessary to write to the director of the Abbey of Pfäfers early in the year, although the season for drinking is only from June to September. Patients of a delicate habit should bring their own wine, coffee, etc. as these, and indeed many other articles of sustenance, are not always of the best description. There are six apartments for bathing. The two sexes do not enter together as at the baths of Leuk. The waters are also taken internally. They are found chiefly useful in chronic complaints, arising from a disordered state of the humors, and a derangement of the more subtle ducts of the body, and also in stomachic debility. The situation of the baths is in an abyss so deep and obscure as to be actually appalling. The full light of the sun is only enjoyed for four hours in the longest days. The few promenades which the sickly inhabitants of this Tartarean region have the means of enjoying are a platform elevated in front of the principal building, and some steep paths, where, however, occasional resting-places have been contrived, such as:—

1. The Känzlein (*Petite Tribune*, F.).
2. The Repository of an Italian haberdasher
3. The Solitude.
4. An arch beyond the bridge of the Tamina.

Occasional visitants, however, or residents who enjoy good health, can make a variety of delightful excursions in the neighbourhood of the baths. The principal of these are the following:—

1. *The Gorge of the Tamina*.—A few paces from the second building of the baths the lofty walls of rock, within which flows the river Tamina, approach one another, and from the frightful gorge

at the bottom bubble out the mineral sources. The grotto, into which they are conveyed by wooden pipes, is above six hundred paces from the baths. These canals, as well as the bridge of planks that conducts to the depth of the abyss, are supported only by slight projections wrought in the rock. The glimmering light which guides visitants along this gloomy track soon disappears, and it is only by the sort of reflection occasioned by the over-foaming waves of the Tamina that they can find their way. Very frequently the sole mode of crossing the appalling gulph is by a plank eight inches wide, and rendered slippery by the constant humidity. Each visitant is generally accompanied by two guides; but even this precaution is sometimes found ineffectual to prevent the occurrence of fatal accidents arising from giddiness. Not long since a young officer from Schaffhausen disappeared in the course of this perilous excursion, and it was only at the distance of some leagues that his mangled body was found in the Rhine. Several excavations are formed by the action of the water. The finest of these is below a place called the *Beschluss*, or "Close," which is under the bridge conducting to the convent, and so termed because the rocks are here completely closed over-head.

2. *The Galanda Schau (Belvédère du Galande, F.)*.—This spot is reached by a steep ascent from the Solitude, and is so called from its commanding a fine view of the mountain Galanda.

3. *The Fall of the Tamina*.—About half a league from the houses met at the top of the Stiege, or Great Staircase above-mentioned, is a pretty hamlet, and another half a league farther; a saw-mill, in a very picturesque country watered by the Tamina, which forms here a handsome cascade.

4. *The Goerbsbrunnen and the Kalseuserthal.*—By following the base of the Galanda, from the Fall of the Tamina to the distance of a league, the village of Vettis is reached. Near this is a periodical spring, which flows only from May till October. Here terminates the valley of Kalseus, or the Kalseuserthal, wherein is the source of the Tamina. In this valley bones of very great size have frequently been found, which has led to the belief that it was once inhabited by giants; and it is a fact that the peasantry of several neighbouring districts, especially the Valley of Tavetsch, exceed in many instances the ordinary limit of human stature.

The vicinity of Valenz abounds with interesting promenades, in addition to those already specified; for example, to the Valenz-Alp, distant two leagues, whence the Graue Hörner (*Pics Gris*, F.) may be reached at the distance of two leagues more.

An agreeable path also leads from the Baths of Pfäfers to the Margarethenberg, distant one league and a half, and another to the mountain Galanda, the summit of which is about eight hours' distant from the Baths.

CHAPTER X.

§ 1. NAFELS.

ROAD FROM RAPPERSCHWYL TO NAFELS BY UTZNACH.—The distance from Rapperschwyl to Näfels by Utnach is nearly eight leagues. The road is identical with that from the same town to St. Gall so far as Utnach. It proceeds thence through the district of Gaster to Schänis, a handsome burgh, which was once the chief place of the district. Here is a Chapter of noble dames, founded in 806

by Hunfried, whom Charlemagne had elevated to the dignity of Count of Coire. It was subsequently patronized by the counts of Lenzburg. On the 25th and 26th September 1799, the French and Austrians fought near Schänis. In this affair General Hotze fell: a small monument beside the road has been erected to his memory. From the summit of the mountain, between this and Weseu, a fine view is obtained. At Ziegelbruck the road, entering the canton of Glaris, crosses the Linth Canal, and shortly after reaches Urnen.

Urnen consists properly of two villages at a little distance from each other, Ober or "Upper" and "Nieder" or "Lower" Urnen. Here is an extensive and excellent institution for the education of the poor called the Linth Colony. At Nieder Urnen there is also a bathing establishment. Näfels is half a league beyond Urnen.

ROAD FROM RAPPERSCHWYL TO NAFELS, BY LACHEN.—The road from Rapperschwyl to Näfels by Lachen commences with the great bridge across the lake of Zurich. The small portion intervening between Rapperschwyl and that village has been already described (1). At Lachen the road abandons the lake. After traversing the villages of Galgenen, Sieben, Schübelbach, and Reichenburg, it passes out of the canton of Schwytz into that of Glaris, between the last-mentioned village and Birten. At Urnen it merges in the road from Rapperschwyl to Näfels by Utznach.

GENERAL VIEW.—The small burgh of Näfels, the Roman Catholic capital of the canton of Glaris, is situated in a fertile country, at the entrance of the Valley of Glaris. The Rautibach, which a little

(1) See "Tour of the Lake of Zurich."

higher forms a handsome cascade, sometimes overflows and causes considerable damage. On the site formerly occupied by the castle now stands the Capuchin convent of Marienburg, founded in 1675. The house of General Bachmann which stands in one part of the field of battle, is one of the most conspicuous private residences. There is an old building in one of the streets, called the Pallosht, a Swiss conception of the German word Pallast, or "palace," with an inscription on the outside. A number of small manufactories of *schabzieger* cheese, a kind peculiar to the canton of Glaris, are interspersed throughout Näfels and its environs.

The principal routes that centre at Näfels are those leading to Glaris, and that leading to Urnen, and thence to Rapperschwyl and Zurich.

§ 2. EXCURSIONS FROM NAFELS.

THE BATTLE FIELD OF NAFELS.—A visit to the Battle Field of Näfels can scarcely be considered as an excursion from Näfels, being quite close to the burgh itself. Here, in the fields of Rauti, one of the most celebrated battles recorded in Swiss history was fought on the 9th April 1388, wherein the men of Glaris, aided by only thirty men of Schwytz, defeated an army of Austrians six times their number. Eleven stones, disposed in different directions, with the date 1388, mark the different spots where the enemy vainly renewed the charge. The anniversary of this victory is celebrated annually. The Catholics go in procession to the field, and the Protestants celebrate divine service in their churches. An account of the battle is always read upon the spot, wherein particular mention is made of the heroic deeds of the day. On the spot where

the handsome church of the burgh has been erected, a chapel once stood, which was raised in commemoration of the victory.

THE LINTH CANAL AND WESEN.—The Linth Canal is one of the most important works undertaken within latter years in Switzerland. This river, being surcharged with the accumulated matter that is continually carried down the current of the Mag, which joins it about half a league from Wesen, frequently overflowed its banks, and converted the fields, between that town and Nâfels, into a marsh; and the exhalations of the stagnant waters occasioned maladies, the influence of which extended even to Zurich. At length the Swiss Diet, in 1804, took the matter seriously into consideration, at the instance of Mr. Escher of Zurich, to whom the honor of this patriotic undertaking chiefly belongs. The principal object was to divert the course of the Linth towards the Lake of Wallenstatt. The part of it intervening between Nâfels and Wesen has been wrought into a canal, which joins the Lake, and again emerging from it, unites it with that of Zurich. The stagnant waters, with which the fields were formerly overspread, are drained off by means of channels skilfully wrought. In the neighbourhood of Wesen, however, the draining of the marshes has not yet been completely effected.

Wesen, a small burgh of the district of Gaster, in the canton of St. Gall, is situated at the western extremity of the Lake of Wallenstatt. In the time of the Romans it was a place of much consideration, communicating with different military stations in the neighbourhood, the names whereof still exist in those of the villages Tertzen, Quarten, and Quinten. Here the Linth issues from

the lake, about a league from the point where the canal enters it. Wessen contains three churches and a female convent. There is a new hotel at Wessen—the Wilhelm Tell (*Guillaume Tell*, F.); the others are the Rössli (*Petit Cheval*, F.), and the Schwerdt (*Epée*, F.), of which the former is preferable to the latter.

§ 2. GLARIS.

ROAD FROM NÄFELS TO GLARIS.—The road from Näfels to Glaris, a distance of a league and a quarter, crosses the Linth on issuing from the town, and presently after enters Mollis. At this bridge there was an affair between the Russians and French in 1799.

Mollis is an extensive Protestant burgh, situated in a fertile country. It contains several manufactories, but the principal occupation of the inhabitants is grazing. Here was born Henry Lorit, surnamed Glareanus, a poet who lived about the time of the Reformation, and received a crown from the hands of the emperor Maximilian himself. In the cemetery of Mollis were deposited the bones of fifty-five men of Glaris and Schwytz, who were killed in the battle of Näfels. There are several agreeable spots in the neighbourhood, especially the Neuenkamm, and the road which leads by Brittenwald to Kerenzen.

About half a league from Mollis is Netstall, which contains both a Catholic and Protestant church. Beyond this the Löntsch is crossed. Three quarters of a league further is Glaris.

HOTELS.—The Goldner Adler (*Aigle d'Or*, F.), and the Raabe (*Corbeau*, F.).

GENERAL VIEW.—The burgh of Glaris, which is

properly the capital of the canton of the same name, and in particular of the Protestant part, is situated in the principal valley of that mountainous canton. It is watered by the Linth, and is one of the greatest manufacturing towns of Switzerland. It possesses also a number of mills for preparing the celebrated green or schabzieger cheese. Some of the houses exhibit on the exterior grotesque fresco paintings of either single figures or groups. One of them represents a gigantic savage, with a motto annexed, containing an allusion to some of the colossal bones found in the neighbourhood. The subject of another is a gigantic warrior, combating with a Turk in presence of a female, a subject probably connected with the Crusades.

The principal routes that centre at Glaris are that leading to Näfels and thence to Zurich, St. Gall, etc. and those leading to Enneda, in the vicinity, and to Linththal, by Luchsingen or Zusingen.

EDIFICES, INSTITUTIONS, etc. — The Cathedral, a Gothic edifice, dedicated to St Fridolin, an Irishman, who disseminated christianity throughout this part of Switzerland, and appropriated both to the Protestant and Catholic service. 2. The Town-house, where may be seen some very large horns of the great goat called steinbock, a kind which was completely destroyed in this canton about the end of the sixteenth century. Here also is a bear killed in 1716. The hall of the Petty Council has for its sole decoration a tablet containing the appellations and armorial bearings of all the families which, since 1391, have furnished the republic with chief magistrates. Tschudi is the name of most frequent occurrence. The Reformed School-house, wherein are deposited the library and the archives of the Protestants of the canton. 4. The Hospital.

In addition to the Landesbibliothek, or Public Library, established in 1758, and belonging to the reformed part of the canton, there are several private collections of books at Glaris, of which that belonging to the Canon Blumer is the most valuable.

Tschudi, the celebrated historian of Switzerland, was a native of this town.

ENVIRONS.—The environs of Glaris have a peculiarly secluded character, the valley wherein it is situated appearing as it were completely locked in by the lofty mountains which tower above it. The view of the Glärnisch, in particular, is very striking.

§ 14. EXCURSIONS FROM GLARIS.

ENNEDA.—The large and flourishing burgh of Enneda is at a little distance from Glaris, on the opposite side of the Linth. In conjunction with the two hamlets of Stürmingen and Ennethuel, which are annexed to it, it is said to contain about two thousand inhabitants. Above it rise the perpendicular sides of the mountain Schilt. Several comfortable dwellings announce the opulence of the inhabitants, who are chiefly engaged in manufactures. The road from Glaris to Enneda is bordered with trees, so as to form a handsome promenade. The bridge across the Linth is a work of the celebrated Grubenmann, already frequently mentioned.

THE BURG, OR BURCHUGEL.—The hill called the Burgh, or Burghügel, commands a view of the entire valley. Here also is a chapel dedicated to St. Felix and St. Regula, two of the pious legion of Thebes massacred at St. Maurice, who are said to have inhabited a hermitage in this vicinity.

THE SCHILT.—It requires four hours to reach the

summit of the mountain called the Schilt. The road passes along those of the Ennetherg, Heuboden, and Frohnalpe. The view from the summit is very fine, including the whole canton of Glaris. The tourist may return by the Chaaren to the Mürstchenstock, distant one league, and proceed thence to Kerengen, on the Lake of Wallenstatt, three leagues distant.

THE WEGGIS.—The path leading to the summit of the Weggis, a distance of four leagues, passes through Netstall, and afterwards across the Auerenalp to the Gaumen, whence the Scheye or Schien is reached, which is the highest summit of the mountain. The view from this elevation is magnificent, extending not only over the lakes and mountains in the east of Switzerland, but even into the Tyrol.

THE KLÖNTHAL, AND MONUMENT OF GESSNER.—Those who do not intend travelling into the canton of Schwytz by the mountain Pragel will find the monument of Gessner, in the valley called the Klönthal, a very interesting object of an excursion. The path passes by Riedern, where it is joined by another from Netstall, which was much damaged by the passage of hostile armies, about the disastrous period when the valley of the Klönthal was the scene of conflict between the French and the Russians commanded by Suwarrow. The path from Riedern ascends the banks of the Löntsch, and reaches the beautiful Lake of Klön, which is surrounded by the mountains Wiggis, Pragel, and Glärnisch. The path afterwards conducts to the Teüfenwinkel, and thence to the Glärnisch, distant two leagues. At the foot of the latter mountain Mr. Zwicki of Glaris, and Mr. Bueler of Rapperschwyl, admirers of Solomon Gessner, have

perpetuated the memory of that celebrated man by an inscription in German verse, carved upon a mass of rock. The painter-poet was habituated to journey hither from Zurich, in order to pass some part of the summer in a neighbouring *chalet*, and this site was hence chosen for the simple record. Near this delightful spot is a cascade which precipitates itself into the lake. A descent may be made towards William Tell's country, by the Prigel and Muottathal.

THE GLARNISCH.—The Glärnisch is a mountain of very remarkable form, being divided into three nearly distinct portions—the Front, Middle, and Rear Glärnisch. The highest summit is called the Feuerberg. Along the northern and western parts is a large glacier. Most of the sides of this fine mountain are nearly perpendicular. At a distance the most westerly appears surrounded with a palisade, because the snow cannot find a resting-place on the sharp edges of the rocks that environ it. It is known in the country by the name of the Vrenelis Gärtli. The Glärnisch may be ascended by way of the Guppen Alpe, and a glacier which extends in the direction of the Rûchistock, and thence by a very fatiguing path to the summit of the Feuerberg. Another road commences at the Klönthal, and leads by the Schlatt-Alpe to the Gleitter, or Glärnisch Blangen, and thence to the summit of the Front Glärnisch. A path also leads from the Schlatt Alpe, by the Kammthäli, and Hochthorstock, to the Middle Glärnisch, and thence across some glaciers to the Feuerberg. The last is a dangerous expedition.

THE LINTHthal, AND PANTENBRUGG.—The Linththal, or Valley of the Linth, contains a number of agreeable objects. The road from Glaris leads to

Mittlödi, on the right of which village the Glärnisch appears on the one side, and the Fäassis on the other. The next village is Schwanden, a little in advance of which, and near the junction of the Sernste with the Linth, is seen the Hohe Guppen. At Luchsingen are mineral baths. Here the bridge is crossed, after which the road proceeds to Hatzigen. Beyond this village are the cascade of the Diesbach, and another which descends near Matt. From Ruti the great glaciers of the Selbstsanft, Dödi, Hammerstock, Clariden, etc. are seen. After passing the village of Linththal some meadows named Auguster Wiesen are traversed, which lead to the Pantenbrugg, or Panten Bridge. Half a league beyond the village is the fine cascade of Fetschbach, which has its source in the Clausen. Half a league farther is a second, formed by the rivulet of Fissmatt or Schreien, which descends from the glaciers of Altenohren. Melchior Hut, a giant seven feet three inches high, was born in this part of the Linththal. An ascent of another half league conducts to the Pantenbrugg, which consists of a single stone-arch, suspended between two rocks above a frightful precipice. Below are seen the foaming waters of the Linth.

THE SAND ALPE, AND DODI. — The distance from the Pantenbrugg to the Upper Sand Alpe (for there are properly two, the Upper and Lower) is four leagues. The pasturages so called are at the foot of the high mountain Dödi. On turning upon the left from the Pantenbrugg the Limmern Alp is first reached, and afterwards the Sand Alp. Several accidents have occurred on the latter. The glacier of the Dödi is subsequently reached, after which the tourist who may intend travelling into the canton of the Grisons can arrive in three hours at Di-

sentis, whence the Dödi is most usually ascended.

THE SERNSTHAL, KLEINTHAL, AND THE BATHS OF WICHLEN.—The road from Glaris passes through Schwanden, whence it is a course of three hours to Elm in the Sernstthal, near the remote extremity of which are the baths of Wichlen. Those who intend to visit the canton of the Grisons may proceed thence to the passage of the Segnes, and to Panix in that canton.

In addition to these excursions the sources of the Linth, the cascade of the rivulet of Schechen, the Bisisthal in the canton of Schwytz, and the Alps called Clarides in that of Uri, may be visited.

§ 5. COIRE.

ROAD FROM SARGANS TO COIRE.—The road from Sargans to Coire, a distance of five leagues, passes through Ragatz, one league from the former place. Beyond is Ragatz, and not far from the Abbey of Pfäfers, the Rhine, which separates the canton of St. Gall from that of the Grisons, is crossed at Tardisbrücke. On the north-east appears a remarkable hollow called the defile of Luciensteig, or St. Lucia. Near this place is an inscription which informs the stranger that he has entered the territory of the “ancient free Rhetia,” Alt fry Rhezien. The entrance of the Prettigau is seen under a very picturesque aspect. The Lanquart is crossed at the Zollbrücke, which leads to a valley abounding in ruins of Gothic castles.

Two leagues and a quarter from Ragatz is Zizers, a considerable burgh. Here the celebrated Doctor Amstein instituted the first economic society of the Grisons. The handsome farm of Molinaëra, and the ruins of the castle of Rauch Aspermont, are in

the vicinity. Coire is a league and three quarters farther.

HOTELS.—The Steinbock (*Bouquetin*, F.), and the Weisse Kreutz (*Croix Blanche*, F.).

GENERAL VIEW.—Coire, the capital of the canton of the Grisons, is situated in an agreeable valley commanded by lofty mountains, on the left bank of the Plessur, and within half a league of the junction of that river with the Rhine. The part of the city wherein the bishop resides is surrounded by a wall which contains also within its precincts the cathedral and the catholic school.

The principal routes that centre at Coire are those leading by Zizers towards Sargans and thence to St. Gall; and by Zizers and Klus into the Prettigau; that to Davos by Mount Strela; to Lenz and thence to la Chiavenna, Tirano, or the valleys of Engadine; that to Reichenau, and thence by Disentis to the cantons of Uri and Valais, or to the village of Splügen and thence across the mountain of the same name to Chiavenna, or across the Bernardino to Bellinzona.

EDIFICES, INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—1. The Cathedral, built by Bishop Tello about the year 780, contains numerous monuments, among which are those of the families Latour, Aspermont, Planta, Salis, and others. 2. The Episcopal Palace, which contains a number of portraits, representing bishops and other distinguished persons in the costume of the country. 3. The Catholic School. 4. The Town-House, which contains the Public Library. 5. The Cantonal School, or Lyceum, which contains another library.

In addition to the two libraries already mentioned are that of Mr. Tschärner; the Messrs. Salis and several other private ones.

The literary and benevolent societies are that called properly the Literary Society, and the Economic Society. The latter was founded in 1778, and re-established in 1804, after having gradually declined for several years. There are several fine cabinets of plants and minerals at Coire, whereof that of Mr. Salis, at Marschlins, contains in addition a complete collection of maps of Switzerland.

ENVIRONS.—The environs of Coire are very pleasing, and command fine views of the Galanda, covered with pasturages and numerous hamlets, as well as of the mountains on the valley of the Rhine, with the glaciers of the Bodus. Behind the town commences a romantic valley, inclosed by the Alpstock, and Bizogelberg.

§ 2. EXCURSIONS FROM COIRE.

THE CASCADE.—About a quarter of a league from Coire, in the valley of Schalfik, is an artificial cascade, which may be reached by following the borders of the Pleser, one of the most impetuous streams in the canton.

THE BATHS OF LURLI.—About a quarter of a league from Coire, above Masans, are the baths of Lurli, which serve as the object of a short excursion.

THE FOUNTAIN OF AROSCHKA.—About a league and a quarter from Coire, on the borders of the Ravisius, is a mineral spring, said to be of great efficacy in the cure of goitrous persons. The taste resembles that of the celebrated Seltzer water. The approach to this spring is appalling.

THE GALANDA.—The mountain Galanda can be best ascended from the direction of Coire. The path passes through Haldenstein. The distance from Coire to the summit is computed to be six leagues.

The Galanda is cut perpendicularly on the northern side, where it assumes the form of an immense pyramid: on the southern it is covered with pasturages and habitations. It is rendered particularly interesting by the superb view. it commands, extending entirely over the high Alps of the canton of the Grisons to those of Appenzell and St. Gall, including also the borders of the lake of Constance. The principal mountains visible from this elevation are the Bödus, Lukmanier, Moschelhorn, Splügen, Bernardino, Septimer, Julier, Cimet Albula, Scaletta, Schwarzhorn, Flüela, Salvretta, Vareina, and Fermunt. The tourist should leave Coire in the afternoon, and proceed as far as the highest *chalets*, where he can at least procure a layer of hay to repose on for the night. On the morrow he can reach the summit before sun-rise, and afterwards return on the same day to Coire, or descend to the baths of Pfäfers.

THE PRETTIGAU, THE BATHS OF FIDERIS, AND THE RHATIKON.—The Prettigau is a large valley, which occupies the north-western part of the canton of the Grisons. The road from Coire to Sargans already described is pursued to a little distance beyond the Zollbrücke, where, in addition to the branch leading to Sargans, it forms two others, the one proceeding through Mayensfeld into the Voralberg, which is the grand route to Germany, the other to Malans.

Malans is an agreeable burgh situated near the narrow gorge of the Klus, which is the only approach to the Prettigau from this side. Through this valley rushes the impetuous Lanquart, between the Val-Safna and the mountain of Seewis. At the inner extremity of the gorge is the bridge of Frakstein, near which is the castle of the same name; above is that of Solavers, wherein was born Count

Frederick of Toggenburg, the last of his race, and still higher is the village of Seewis, the original birth-place of the family of Mr. Salis-Seewis a distinguished German poet, whose actual residence is at Malans. On the high road below Seewis is Grusch. The next village is Schiers, the environs of which are beautiful. Further on is Lunden. Beyond this village the Lanquart is crossed, after which the road branches off on the right to the baths of Jenatz, and on the left to those of Fideris. The former are of considerable benefit in cutaneous diseases, but the latter are much more celebrated.

The Baths of Fideris, near the agreeable village of the same name, have obtained a high reputation for the cure of intermitting fever, dysentery, and obstructions. They consist of two houses wherein the different sexes bathe together, unless a particular request be made for an exception from the general rule. The accommodations are good, and at a moderate price. The rivulet of Fideris, which flows into the Lanquart, issues from the valley wherein the baths are situated. Residents at the baths will find many agreeable promenades and lengthened excursions in the neighbourhood, for instance to the villages of Fideris and Küblis, the St. Antoni-Thal by Luzein, the castles of Strahleck, and Castels, etc.

Beyond Fideris the Lanquart is recrossed by the road through the Prettigau, after which it reaches the village of Küblis, which communicates more directly with that of Lunden above mentioned, by a footpath passing through Luzein. Above this village are the remains of the castle of Stadion, the ancient residence of the illustrious family of that name, still existing at Vienna. At Putz in this neighbourhood are also the ruins of the castle of Castels, which, until 1649, was the residence of

Austrian bailiffs. Beyond Küblis is Saas, and still further Klosters, at the opening of the Schlapiner-Thal. The high road through the Prettigau recrosses the Lanquart near this place, and proceeds southwardly towards the district or valley of Davos. Another branch, practicable for pedestrians only, passes into the Lower Eugadine. The tourist may complete his excursion by traversing Davos, and returning to Coire by Lenz, whereby it would form a complete circle. It will however be more convenient to treat of Davos as a separate excursion, which may be easily combined with that of the Prettigau, the entire circuit being practicable for small carriages.

The Rhätikon is that chain of mountains by which the valley of the Prettigau is separated from that of the Montafun in the Vorarlberg. The most interesting parts of it may be visited from different villages in that valley, especially from Malans. The Scesa Plana, the highest of this chain, may be ascended from Seewis. The path leads by the baths of Ganey, the *chalets* of the Seewis Alp, and leaving on the left the small ravine of the Steinryffene, mounts the Steingeriesel, a stony acclivity, to the summit, which commands a most extensive view. Those who purpose visiting the Tyrol may descend by the Lünser See to Bludenz, situated on the Ill. The Schweizer Thor and Druser Thor are two other passages of the Rhätikon, which form a communication between the valleys of the Prettigau and Montafun. The path leading to them commences at Schiers. Another begins at Luzein, and ascends the St. Antoni Thal.

THE VALLEY OF THE ALBULA, and VALLEY OF DAVOS.—A footway leads from Coire to the district of Davos, in the direction of the Schalfiker Thal. The carriage-roads are very circuitous—the one

leading through the Prettigau above described; the other by Lentz, in the Valley of the Albula. The latter passes through Malix, and Churchwalden with its ancient convent, to Parpan, and thence through the Lenzerheide at the base of the Rothhorn to Lenz, nearly five leagues from Coire. Near this village may be seen a convent, and the farm of Vatzérol, where, in 1472, the deputies of all the communes of the Grisons concluded their first treaty of alliance. The road to Davos here turns off towards the north-east, and passes through Brientz to Alveneu. This village, distant nearly six leagues from Coire, is romantically situated on the right bank of the Albula, and possesses mineral baths, which, although very good, are not much frequented. The distance from Alveneu to Davos is six leagues. The road passes through a defile called the Zügen, to Glaris and some other unimportant villages. Those who wish to visit the valley of the Albula in its entire extent, must proceed from Coire, through Ems to Reichenau, near which meet the two branches of the Rhine. Two roads follow the course of the river on the opposite sides to some distance, passing through the Valley of Dolleschg. Near Fürstenau the Albula falls into the Posterior Rhine. The high road follows the valley of that river, and it is only a footpath that communicates between the last-mentioned village and Lenz, traversing Scharens and Ober Vatz. From the inn of Scharans, built upon a hill in the middle of the village, a view is obtained of the entire Valley of Domleschg, comprising a great number of castles and villages.

The district of Davos, in the Romance language Tavau, is a hilly region intersected by a number of valleys. The chief place is Platz, the hotel of which

is called the Rathhaus am Platz (*Maison de Ville sur la Place*, F.). The principal valley of Davos, which extends five leagues, is watered by the river Landwasser. From this the four lateral valleys of Flüela, Dischma, Sertig, and Monstein branch out, and afford very agreeable excursions, especially that of Sertig. The district of Davos is particularly interesting to the geologist.

THE VALLEY OF THE ENGADINE.—The valley of the Engadine is one of the most interesting in the canton of the Grisons. It is eighteen leagues in length, and is watered by the Inn through its entire extent. It is divided into the Ober or "Upper," and the Unter or "Lower," Engadine. The inhabitants speak a peculiar language, the Ladin, which resembles the Latin as well in its vocabulary as in its name. Different dialects of this tongue are spoken in the Upper and Lower Engadine. The lateral valleys are twenty-five in number.

The road from Coire to the Engadine is identical with that to Davos, as far as Lenz. Here is a choice of two roads. By pursuing that which leads through Tiefenkasten and the Valley of Oberhalbstein, the entire Valley of Upper Engadine may be visited. After traversing a number of villages, that of Stalla or Bivio is reached, the most elevated in the Valley of Oberhalbstein, and distant nearly twelve leagues from Coire. From Bivio the distance to Selva Piana in the Upper Engadine, across the Julier, is three leagues. In the neighbourhood of this place are a number of small lakes, among which the Inn takes its rise. The glacier of the Bernina, in this neighbourhood, is the largest throughout the entire range of the Alps. St. Moritz, the next village, may be reached without passing through Selva Piana. Here are the strongest mineral waters in

Switzerland, perhaps in Europe. There are two hotels, the Ober Flegi and the Unter Flegi, in addition to private lodgings. Beyond Celerina, the next village, is Samaden, one of the handsomest in Switzerland. At Bevers a footpath from the direction of Lenz joins the road. The other road from Lenz forsakes that leading to Davos at Brientz, and after traversing the narrow defile of Stein, continues to follow the course of the Albula, and descends to Pont, after passing the mountain Albula. At Pont there is a good inn. Zutz, the next village, is very handsome. Here may be seen the tower of Planta, the ancient residence of that illustrious family, and the library of the late Major Pult. At Scanf, another fine village, are the trenches of Drusus, and a fine library belonging to Mr. Paul Perini. It contains part of the original manuscripts of Campel.

By still following the course of the Inn through a number of unimportant villages, Zernetz is reached, which is built at the junction of the two divisions of the Engadine with the lateral valley called Val del Forno. Here also is the confluence of the rivers Inn and Spöl. This is a very convenient station for visiting the valleys of Federis or Federia, Freel, and Livino, in the Valteline; the last of which has been signalized by the victories of the duke of Rohan, in 1635.

Beyond Zernetz the road reaches Süss, where it is joined by the united paths from Coire and Davos. Süss is remarkable for being the birth-place of Ulrich Campel, the Reformer of the Engadine, and the best of all the historians of Rhetia. Beyond Lavin is Guarda, where there is a good inn. At Ardetz, the next village, are the ruins of the castle of Steinsberg. Fetan, which succeeds, possesses

one of the best inns in the valley. Schuls is another fine village. Here, in 1799, several works were printed in the German language. A Romance version of the Bible was also published at Schuls in 1679. Beyond Schuls is Remus, near which, on the edge of the frightful ravine of Wraunca, stand the ruins of the castle of Tschanuff, destroyed by the Austrians in 1475. After traversing Saraplana and Strada, the road reaches Martinsbruk. Here the frontier of Switzerland and the Inn are crossed together, and the great high-road of the valley of the Engadine passes into the Tyrol.

THE VALLEY OF THE HINTER RHEIN.—The Valley of the Hinter Rhein, or “Posterior Rhine,” extends from Reichenau, within a league and three quarters of Coire, to the confines of the canton of the Tessin. It is divided into a number of subordinate valleys, as the Domleschg, the Schams, and the Rheinwald. The Domleschg contains about twenty villages. The principal place is the burgh of Tüsis, supposed to have been thus denominated from the Tuscans, who are said to have here sought refuge from the Gauls, six centuries before the commencement of the Christian æra. It is situated between the Posterior Rhine and the Nolla, at the foot of the Heizenberg, on which there are four lakes. The inundations of the latter river sometimes occasion dreadful destruction in the surrounding district. Beyond Tüsis is the Via Mala, one of the most remarkable and terrific defiles in Switzerland. The Posterior Rhine here forms a cascade at a very great depth below this fearful pass, where the utmost precaution is at times insufficient to insure safety. The next important village is Andeer, in the Valley of Schams, which contains the best inn in the district. The

Rhine forms several cascades in this neighbourhood. Beyond Suvers is Splügen, the chief place in the valley. From this village branch out the two great roads which lead into Italy across the Splügen and the Bernardino. The last village of the valley, which here assumes the name of Rheinwald, is Hinterrhein. It requires three hours' walking to attain the glacier of the Rheinwald, and the source of the Hinterrhein. Not far distant are the Alp or pasturage of Paradies, and the ravine called Hölle. The Weissbach is a fine cascade at a short distance from the village of Hinterrhein.

THE VALLEY OF THE VORDER RHEIN AND LUKMANIER.—The Valley of the Vorder Rhein, or “Anterior Rhine,” is in length about fifteen leagues. It is also called the Oberland. This valley commences at Reichenau and passes through several villages to Ilanz, distant nearly seven leagues from Coire.

Ilanz is the first town on the Rhine, and the only one wherein the Rhetian language is spoken. It has two suburbs—those of St. Nicholas and Portasura. Four leagues from Ilanz is Grons, and a league farther Sumvix, in the fertile valley of the same name. Disentis is two leagues beyond Sumvix (1).

Near Disentis the two valleys of Tavetsch and Medels branch out. At the southern extremity of the latter is the mountain Lukmanier, across which is the highway from Disentis to Bellinzona. This road is remarkable for the romantic beauty it presents. Two more also cross this mountain—the one leading to Airolo, the other to Olivone in the Val Blegno. Among the streams that water the pas-

(1) See “Excursions from Andermatt.”

turages of the Lukmanier is the Kurlimer Bach, the chief of those that form the Middle Rhine. This branch of that river, which is also called the Froda, forms a handsome cascade at the opening of the Val Cadelina, one of five valleys which centre at this mountain. The other four are those of Medels, Val Bleguo, Termini, and Rondadura. The Scopi, one of the peaks of the Lukmanier, commands one of the most remarkable views in the whole chain of the Alps.

§ 7. BELLINZONA.

ROAD FROM COIRE TO BELLINZONA BY THE BERNARDINO.—The road from Coire to Bellinzona by the Bernardino is part of one of the great highways leading from Switzerland into Italy. The distance between the two towns is by this road twenty-five leagues and a half. As far as the village of Hinterrhein, twelve leagues and a half, it follows the course of that river through the valley of the same name. From Hinterrhein to the post on the mountain Bernardino is a distance of three leagues. On the summit is the small lake of Muesa, in which there are islets. From this lake to the Moschelhorn the great Alp of Muesa is covered with eminences resembling the waves of the sea suddenly arrested by frost, like the blocks of ice that form the Mer de Glace of the Valley of Chamonix.

The last village on the south of the Bernardino is called by that name. Near this is a mineral spring, the waters of which are exported. The Valley of Misocco, which opens here, becomes very handsome near the village of the same name. It contains two considerable cascades, those of the Verbio and Crastera. About a league from Cremio are the ruins of the ancient castle of Misocco.

This immense building, the walls of which are ten feet thick, is the finest ruin existing in Switzerland. Lower down, near Soazza, is the fine *riale*, or "cascade," called the Rialé of Buffalora. On the east is the mountain Piombio, the view from which extends to Milan. Near Clabiola, the next village, are three cascades—the Rialé of Groven, that of Giosella, and that of Gomega. Further on is Cama, at the opening of the lateral valley of the same name. Here, in case of necessity, the Capuchins furnish dinner to travellers. The Valley of Calanca, which forms part of that of Misocco, opens at Grono. Beyond this place is Roveredo, a considerable village. Near Lumino the road passes from the canton of the Grisons into that of the Tessin. Beyond Castiglione the Moesa, which flows through the entire extent of the Valley of Misocco, just described, joins the Tessin at Ticino. This road merges in that leading from the St. Gotthard, within a league of Bellinzona.

ROAD FROM COIRE TO BELLINZONA BY THE LUKMANIER.—The road from Coire to Bellinzona by the Lukmanier leads through Disentis. It is however only practicable for pedestrians between that town and Olivone. This footpath traverses Platta, and several other unimportant villages, the Lukmanier, and the Val Zura. At Olivone the road becomes practicable for small carriages. It subsequently passes through the villages of the Val Blegno along the bed of that river, and afterwards through those of the Riviera. Beyond Claro it merges in the road of the Bernardino. The distance between Coire and Bellinzona by this road is thirty-two leagues.

ROAD FROM ALTORF TO BELLINZONA.—The road from Altorf to Bellinzona, a distance of twenty-two leagues and a half, is identical with that leading

from the former place to the St. Gotthard so far as that mountain. At the village of Andermatt already described commences the second acclivity of the road. It traverses the village of Hôpital, and in three hours attains the greatest elevation, a plain of granite surrounded by rocks of a grotesque form. Here there is an inn, called also the Hôpital, which was formerly a Hospice inhabited by Capuchins, who supplied travellers with necessaries. The calamities of war, and the destruction of the ancient hospital, have put an end to this benevolent institution. On the most elevated part of the route, which travellers have denominated the "Master Altar of the Temple of Nature," the snow does not entirely disappear before July; and begins to accumulate anew in August. Near the Hôpital, which is in the canton of the Tessin, are four small lakes, the largest of which, called the Lago di Luzendro, is three quarters of a league to the north-west of the Hôpital. Two large rivers descend from the St. Gotthard, the Reuss which directs its course towards the north, and the Tessin, or Ticino, which flows towards the south. From the summit of Airolo is a distance of about two leagues.

Airolo is a large parochial village at the entrance of the Val Leventina, a valley which extends nearly ten leagues and is divided into three parts—the Upper, Middle, and Lower. Here the traveller becomes first introduced to the language and manners of Italy. Near Airolo the two branches of the Tessin unite, whereof the one has its source on the Mount St. Gotthard, as already mentioned, while the other descends from the Val Bedretto. On the south of the village is an old Lombardic tower of King Desiderius, erected in the eighth century, which stands above the defile of Stavedro

The principal inn is the Posta (*Poste*, F.), kept by Mr. Camossi, who also deals in minerals collected on the St. Gotthard.

After traversing several villages the road reaches that of Dazio, which is commanded by the mountain Piotino. Here there is a good inn. From this village it descends for a quarter of an hour through a frightful gorge, along a fine cascade of the Tessin. The next important village is Faido, opposite to which there is another handsome fall of water. Faido is distant three leagues and a half from Airolo. Two leagues further is Giornico.

Giornico is a large burgh at the entrance of the Lower Val Levantina. Not far from the bridge are some remains of an old castle, supposed to have belonged to the ancient Gauls. On the east are the ruins of a tower constructed in 940, and several caves. This place is remarkable for a battle fought in 1478 between the Swiss Confederates and the Milanese, wherein the latter were defeated. The environs abound with chesnut-trees, cascades, and ancient buildings, such as the churches of St. Nicolas, and Santa Maria de Castello.

Near Binsén, the Blegno, after descending the valley of the same name, joins the Tessin. A little beyond their junction the road is united to that of the Bernardino, with which it continues identical during the remainder of the route to Bellinzona.

HOTELS.—The principal hotels are the Cervo (*Cerf*, F.), the Biscia (*Serpent*, F.), and, without the town, the Corona (*Couronne*, F.).

GENERAL VIEW.—The town of Bellinzona, one of the three capitals of the canton of the Tessin, is situated on the river from which the canton has its name. The houses, built in the Italian style, combine elegance with solidity. It extends to both

sides of the river, which are connected by a very long bridge. On the east are two strong castles, the one above the other, and on the west is a third. From these three castles walls descend to the banks of the river so that the three town-gates shut in the valleys which meet here—those of Levantina, Blegno, and Misocco. Bellinzona is the great depository of the merchandize transported across the St. Gotthard, the Lukmanier, and the Bernardino.

The principal routes that centre at Bellinzona are that leading to Switzerland, which forms the three branches above described to Coire, and Altorf; and that leading to Cadenazzo, where it forms branches leading severally to Locarno and Lugano.

EDIFICES, INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—1. The Cathedral, to which is annexed a Chapter of Canons, is the handsomest church in the canton. The front and the altars are of marble, and it also contains some good pictures. 2. The Einsiedlische Residenz, or “Monastery of Monks of Einsiedeln.” Here a number of Benedictines, belonging to that celebrated abbey, give gratuitous instruction in Latin, German, Italian, Geography, Natural History, and Rhetoric. 3. The Ursuline Convent, which contains a female school. There are no other institutions for education at Bellinzona—and it is also deficient in benevolent societies.

ENVIRONS.—There are many interesting objects in this vicinity. A dam of mason-work constructed to repress the inundations of the Tessin extends from the town to Molinasso. On the west of Bellinzona is the Castel Grande, a small fort built by Julius Cæsar, and enlarged, in the fifteenth century, by the Dukes of Milan, by whom those called the Castello di Mezzo and the Castello di Sasso-Corbario, on the east of the town, were also erected. These

three castles present very agreeable points of view. Near the town, near the chapel of St. Paul, is the spot where the Swiss, in number only three thousand, defeated an army of twenty-four thousand men under the command of the Duke of Milan.

• § 8. EXCURSIONS FROM BELLINZONA.

GORDUNO.—The church of the village of Gorduno, not far to the north of Bellinzona, presents a fine point of view, which commands the entire valley of Misocco.

DARO.—From the church of the village of Daro may be seen three remarkable mountains—the fertile Aldaro, the Isonne covered with fine forests, and the wild Camoghé.

SEMENTINA.—The church of the village of Sementina, situated to the south of Bellinzona on the road to Locarno, affords a very agreeable prospect. There is a cascade in the valley of Sementina.

GIUBASCO.—To the south of Bellinzona on the road to Lugano, is the village of Giubasco, from the church of which also the view is very pleasing.

LA MOTTA.—About a league from Bellinzona, at the entrance of the valley of Morobbia, is La Motta. On leaving the village the mountain Carosso is seen covered with thick forests, and also the village, convent, and villa of the same name. Somewhat higher are the church of San Bernardo, and the valley of the same name, wherein there is a cascade. Beyond this is the chapel of St. Antoine. After passing the stream of Dragonat the convent of San Biaggio appears; and after crossing the Morobbia the fine village of Giubasco is reached, whence the distance is only half a league to San Paolo and La Motta. At the Place of La Motta the inhabitants of the four

great communes held their annual assemblies. This point of view is one of the most agreeable in the neighbourhood of Bellinzona.

THE CAMOGHÉ.—The mountain Camoghé, distant between six and seven leagues from Bellinzona, forms one of the most pleasing excursions in the environs. The longest but most commodious road traverses Mount Céneré, Bironico, and Isoné: the other passes through the Val Capriasco and Alborigo. Mules may be brought to the very summit of the mountain, the *chalets* of which are too miserable to afford a night's lodging, except to those willing to undergo great privations for the sake of witnessing the sun-rise. The view from the summit is grand and extensive, including the entire chain of the Alps from Piedmont to the Valteline, and the plains of Lombardy even as far as Milan, whose Cathedral is distinguishable in fine weather, although the distance is twenty leagues. The Lake of Lugano, a part of the Lago Maggiore, or Lake Major, and of the Lake of Como, the valley of Calanca, the course of the Tessin, etc. are also visible.

§ 9. LOCARNO.

ROAD FROM BELLINZONA TO LOCARNO.—The road from Bellinzona to Locarno, a distance of above four leagues, passes through Sementina, Grido, Cegnasco, Gordola, and Tenero; after which it crosses the Verzasca at the opening of the valley of the same name, within two leagues of Locarno.

GENERAL VIEW.—The town of Locarno, one of the three capitals of the canton of the Tessin, is situated on the lake of the same name, which is merely a basin forming the most northern part of the Lago Maggiore. Close by the town, the Mag-

gia, after descending through the valley of the same name, discharges itself into the lake. Locarno possesses broad streets, several elegant buildings, and a large square. Its circuit is greater than that of Bellinzona, but it is not so well peopled.

The principal routes that centre at Locarno are those leading to Bellinzona, and Cevio.

EDIFICES, INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—1. The Seminary.
2. The Latin School.

There are also at Locarno three convents, whereof that of the Franciscans is the largest and handsomest.

ENVIRONS.—The Cathedral of Locarno, and the buildings inhabited by the Canons that form the Chapter, are situated a quarter of a league from Locarno, in a place called Muralto. There is also another convent above the city, which is supported against a mass of rock, and hence denominated the Madonna del Sasso. The convents of the Madonna del Sesto, and the Madonna della Trinita, present delightful points of view, and the proximity of the Lago Maggiore admits of a variety of agreeable promenades.

§ 10. EXCURSIONS FROM LOCARNO.

THE TENIA.—The villa called the Tenia, in the court of which stands a fig-tree, twelve feet in circumference.

TENERO.—The village of Tenero, a league and a half north of the town, presents a fine view of the lake of Locarno as far as Mount Pino, which, with Mount Canobio, seems to terminate the lake.

PONTE-BROLLA.—About a league and a half to the west of Locarno is Ponte-Brolla, which commands a delightful view. This spot is at the opening of the valley of Maggia.

INTREGNA.—The inn of Belvedere in the village of Intregna, one league from Ponte Brölla, is one of the finest points of view in the vicinity.

MAGADINO AND MOLINETTO.—The path along the lake opposite to Locarno, which leads from Magadino to Molinetto is singularly beautiful, especially when brightened by the rays of the morning sun.

THE VALLEY OF VERZASCA.—The tourist who may possess courage to venture into the wild and gloomy Val Verzasca, or valley of Verzasca, notorious for assassinations, proceeds through Gordola. The path soon after reaches a flight of steps hewn in the rock, called the Scalette. The first habitations seen suspended on the sides of this long but narrow valley are called Mergoscia. Those traversed by the path form part of the commune of Vorgogno, the parochial church of which is at San Bartolomeo, where the road becomes practicable for small vehicles. A little further the double-peaked mountain Lavertezzo appears. The bridge called the Ponté Rore is afterwards crossed, on the opposite side of which is the village of Corripio. At Val della Porta the road traverses a second bridge. This wild district is so called from a gate built by one of the dukes Visconti to interrupt communication during a plague which ravaged part of the valley. Half a league beyond this place the road reaches the banks of the Verzasca, flowing through a spacious and agreeable valley. At the foot of the Lavertezzo is the village of the same name. Here the valley separates into two branches: the one is uninhabited, and takes a northerly direction; the other extending to the north-west contains several villages. There are paths from Lavertezzo to Geornico in the Val Levantina, and to Prato in the Val Lavizzara.

THE BORROMEAN ISLANDS.—The most delightful

excursion by water which can be undertaken from Locarno is that to the Borromean Islands, in the Lago Maggiore, the principal of which are the Isola Madre, and Isola Bella. It takes about seven or eight hours to reach them from Locarno. The expense of a boat with two rowers is twelve *francs*, for which trifling cost the visitant has an opportunity of observing the peculiar features of Italian scenery without proceeding farther into that country, especially if he will land at Fariolo, Baveno, or some of the other villages along the shore of the lake (1).

§ 11. LUGANO.

ROAD FROM BELLINZONA TO LUGANO.—The road from Bellinzona to Lugano, a distance of five leagues and three quarters, crosses the Morobbia at Giubasco. Between Cadenazzo and Bironico it traverses Monté Ceneré, which is sometimes infested with robbers, so as to render it necessary for travellers to procure an escort from Bellinzona to the latter place. At Bironico there is a large inn, where may be seen a collection of escutcheons belonging to all the legal commissioners sent to Lugano within the last three centuries. Beyond this village is situated on an elevated hill the convent of Al Rigorio, which commands a magnificent prospect. The road follows the course of the Isonne to the pleasant villages of Taverna Sopra, and Taverna Sotto, and afterwards crosses that stream at the mill of Ostarietta. After traversing Vescia or Veccin, and Mesagna, it at length reaches Lugano.

HOTELS, ETC.—The principal hotel is the Albergo Svizzero (*Grande Auberge Suisse*, F.), said to be one of the best in Switzerland.

(1) See "Galignani's Guide to Italy."

The panorama of Lugano, by Keller, possesses considerable merit.

GENERAL VIEW.—The town of Lugano, the largest, handsomest, and best peopled in the canton of the Tessin, of which it is one of the three capitals, is situated on a large bay, formed by the lake of the same name. Its latitude is $45^{\circ} 59' 56''$, its longitude $26^{\circ} 37' 18''$. Its external appearance is very imposing, and it contains a number of fine squares and private buildings, in addition to the public edifices.

The principal routes that centre at Lugano are that leading to Bellinzona and thence to Locarno, and that leading to Como, partly by water.

EDIFICES, INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—1. The Cathedral, or Collegial Church, situated on an eminence, and remarkable for the ornaments wherewith its portal is embellished. 2. The Franciscan, or Cordelier Church, which contains a good picture by Luvini. 3. The Theatre, remarkable for its size, and the beauty of its decorations. 4. The College. 5. The Seminary.

There are also at Lugano three male and three female convents, with a Chapter of Canons under the direction of an Archdeacon.

ENVIRONS.—The environs of Lugano rank among the most beautiful in Switzerland, as well on account of the proximity of the lake, as the fertility of the surrounding country.

§ 12. EXCURSIONS FROM LUGANO.

MOUNT BRE, OR GOTTARDO.—One of the finest points of view in the neighbourhood of Lugano, is on Mount Bre, or Gottardo, situated on the east of the town.

AGNO AND PONTE TRESA.—The villages of Agno and Ponte Tresa, situated on the west of the town, form the object of an agreeable excursion. The road which commands a variety of picturesque views, passing by Sorengo, reaches Agno. Beyond Agno is Magliasa, and further on Ponte Tresa. Beside the Laghetto di Tresa there appears upon the right the village of Lavena, and on the left the picturesque mountain of Castano. This small lake communicates with that of Agno. The tourist may return to Lugano by way of Viglio, and the borders of the Lago-Muzzana.

ST. SALVADOR.—The chapel built on the acclivity of the mountain St. Salvador, distant about three leagues from Lugano, commands a view considered by some to be unrivalled in Switzerland for magnificence. The palace of the Marquis di Riva, and the convent of the Zoccolanti agl'Angeli, in the town of Lugano, are among the most conspicuous objects.

THE CANTINE DI CAPRINO.—Opposite to Lugano, on the other side of the lake, are some caves wrought in the rock, at the foot of Mount Caprino, which are called the Cantine di Caprino. Hither the inhabitants of the town are habituated to resort during the heats of summer, as the cold wind that issues from the caves not only refreshes the atmosphere, but cools the wines deposited in their recesses. They are hence called also Bocche di Venti, or Eolo—"Mouths of the Wind," or "Æolus." The wine is so very cool as to appear iced, and there are a number of small apartments above the entrances of the caves, which serve for the accommodation of visitants. These natural cellars are the property of the rich inhabitants of Lugano.

MENDRISIO AND COMO.—In addition to the three

capitals of the canton of the Tessin—Bellinzona, Locarno, and Lugano—each of which is in turn the seat of government, there is another considerable town, Mendrisio, the most southwardly of Switzerland, situated within a short distance of the Lombardo Venetian frontier. It is distant three leagues and a half from Lugano. The passage of the lake from Lugano to Capo di Lago is two leagues and a half, from Capo to Mendrisio one league. Mendrisio is composed of only one street, of insignificant buildings, but the climate is the finest in Switzerland, and the environs are a complete garden owing to the extreme fertility of the soil. The vine is here cultivated abundantly, and the growth of silk-worms much attended to. The environs abound with agreeable promenades, among which may be particularized the following:

1. *The Burgh of Balerna*.—The Burgh of Balerna, distant one league, contains a magnificent church, administered by a Chapter of Canons.

2. *The Pedrinate*.—The hill Pedrinate is situated near Chiasso. The church of San Stefano, built upon this hill, commands a very fine view.

3. *The Stabio*.—The hill of Stabio, with the Hermitage of St. Martin, also commands very fine prospects. Near Stabio have been discovered some Roman antiquities, which, added to the name, has led to the belief that the cavalry of Cæsar had here a stabulum, or “stable.”

4. *The Val Muggia or Val Mara*.—The district of Mendrisio contains only one Alpine valley, the Val Muggia, or Val Mara, which is, however, justly reckoned among the most beautiful in Switzerland. It is watered by the Breggia, which discharges itself into the Lake of Como.

The town of Como (1) in Italy, situated on the fine lake of the same name, is distant only two leagues and a quarter from Mendrisio. Hence the tourist that visits Mendrisio can easily make an excursion to that town and the interesting objects with which the lake abounds, if he have adopted the precaution of obtaining the Austrian signature to his passport, without which he could scarcely find it practicable to obtain a lodging at Como. Those who are unprovided with one may however contrive to visit the lake on condition of returning to lodge at Chiasso, which is within the Swiss frontier.

CHAPTER XI.

§ I. CHAMBERY.

ROAD FROM GENEVA TO CHAMBERY BY ROMILLY.—The road from Geneva to Chambery, a distance of twenty-three leagues and a half (2), passes the Swiss frontier at St. Julien, and afterwards reaches Le Luizet, four leagues from Geneva. The same distance further is Frangy, a considerable village, agreeably situated in a valley, which is watered by the river Les Usses. Three leagues beyond Frangy is Mionas, and two leagues and a half further, is Romilly.

Romilly is a small town situated at the confluence of the Séran and Néphe. The ruins of its fortifications may still be seen which were rased by Louis XIII. in 1630.

(1) See "Galignani's Guide to Italy."

(2) The distances on this road, and that leading to Mount Cenis are in French leagues.

Three leagues beyond Romilly is Alben, and three leagues further, Aix.

Aix, called in full Aix les Bains, is a small and ancient town much celebrated for its baths. There are three separate establishments which are worth visiting. One is of sulphureous water; another, called Eau de St. Paul, is improperly termed aluminous water also; the third is of sweet water. The first of these is most in request. The King of Sardinia caused a handsome edifice to be erected on the spot some years since, which is of a semi-circular form. The water may be seen running smoking through the streets. These baths are supposed to have been constructed by the Romans, and repaired by the Emperor Gratian. Here also may be seen the ruins of an ancient arch, with a Latin inscription. Near Aix is the lake of Bourget (1).

The approach to Chambery, distant four leagues from Aix, is very agreeable, commanding many pleasing views, which are however limited by the proximity of the mountains. Near the entrance of the town are some extensive quarries.

ROAD FROM GENEVA TO CHAMBERY, BY ANNECY (1). There is another road from Geneva to Chambery, which passes through Annecy, but is not so much frequented as the other. This road joins the highway leading through Romilly a little beyond that town.

ROAD FROM LYONS TO CHAMBERY.—The distance from Lyons to Chambery is twenty-nine leagues. The first stage from the former place is Bron, distant two leagues and a half, which is succeeded by Saint Laurent des Mûres two leagues, La Verpillière three, Bourgoin three, La Tour du Pin four, Le Gai

(1) See "Excursions from Geneva."

two, and the Pont de Beauvoisin two leagues and a half from Le Gaz, which is the frontier town between France and Savoy.

On entering Savoy the road passes between the river Guiers and the mountain Des Rochers. At the distance of two leagues the passage of La Chaille is reached, a frightful gorge, at the depth of which flow the waters of the Guiers, between two lofty mountains of a very steep acclivity. A description of this passage may be found in the pages of Rousseau. The construction of an excellent new road, provided with parapets, has rendered it quite secure.

Further on is the burgh called Les Echelles, distant four leagues from the Pont de Beauvoisin. It is built on the right bank of the Guiers, which is seen to issue with violence from the mountains of the Chartreuse. On the neighbouring heights are some remains of ancient castles which once served to defend the pass. About 500 paces from the burgh the ascent of the precipitous mountain commences, which is called the Grotte or Les Echelles. The road is steep, but very fine, and rendered practicable for carriages by deep incisions made in the rocks. This work was begun under the auspices of Charles Emanuel, second Duke of Savoy, in 1670, and perfected by Napoleon. Beyond this place the road winds along a very steep mountain. Between the Grotte and Saint Thibaud de Coux, three leagues from Pont de Beauvoisin, are the Pont St. Martin, and the bridge and river of Yère. A little in advance of St. Thibaud de Coux, three leagues from Les Echelles, there is seen on the right not far from the road a very handsome cascade, which partly contributes to form the Albano, a river that flows on to Chambery. Beyond Saint Thibaud

de Coux the road passes by Saint François, Pont Neuf on the Isere, and the bridge and river of Yère, after which it arrives at Chambery.

HOTELS.—The principal hotels are the St. Jean Baptiste, and the Quatre Nations.

GENERAL VIEW.—The town of Chambery, the capital of the province of Savoy in the kingdom of Sardinia, is very agreeably situated on the two small rivers of Albano and Leisse. The houses are mostly three stories high, and slated. It contains a large market-place and some ancient ruins, which, with the fountain of the Place de l'Ans, and the Tir de l'Arquebuse, or "Shooting Place," are among the few objects usually visited by travellers.

EDIFICES, INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—1. The Sainte Chapelle, the portal of which is very curious. 2. The Castle, founded in 1230 by the Count of Maurienne. The staircase is worthy of observation. 3. The Town House. 4. The School, or Academy. 5. The Poor House. 6. The Hospital. 7. The Theatre. 8. The Barracks.

The Poor House and Hospital were erected at the expense of the Count de Bigne, a native and resident of Chambery, who amassed great wealth in the service of Tippoo Saib, which he employs in the embellishment of his birth-place.

The principal routes that centre at Chambery are those leading to Geneva, Lyons, and Turin across Mount Cenis.

PROMENADES.—1. The Promenade of Vernay, a planted boulevard whereon are the buildings erected by the Count de Bigne. Here may also be seen the remains of a palace burnt in 1745. 2. The Terrace.

ENVIRONS.—The environs of Chambery are very agreeable, being diversified with hills covered with

orchards, gardens, and vineyards, and intersected by agreeable valleys. The views of the neighbouring mountains, interspersed with rocks and pines, enhance the interest of the surrounding scenery.

§ 2. EXCURSIONS FROM CHAMBERY.

BOISSE.—The sulphureous waters of Boisse, situated about half a league from Chambery, are considered good for weak stomachs.

THE DENT DE NIVOLET.—The Dent de Nivolet is perhaps the most remarkable mountain in the chain of the Beauges, which separate the basin of Chambery from that of Annecy. The ascent to the summit, which occupies four hours, becomes at length so steep as to render it necessary to creep upon the hands and feet. From this elevation a fine view is obtained of the town and its environs, together with the neighbouring mountains, and the Alps.

THE BOUT DU MONDE.—The place called Bout du Monde, or the “World’s End,” is at some distance beyond Boisse. It consists of a gorge inclosed between two perpendicular mountains, and stopped at its upper extremity by an enormous mass of rocks from the top of which descend a number of cascades, or precipitous streams, that combine to form the Leisse.

THE ABIMES OR ABYSSES DE MIANS.—At the foot of the mountain Grenier are the abysses of Mians. Here, in 1249, a town named Saint-André, with sixteen villages, was completely swallowed up. The irregularities of the soil appear to attest the veracity of the record. In the Franciscan convent at Mians a picture relative to that event was some years since exhibited. It represented a number of devils arrested by the image of the Virgin Mary,

while devastating the country by opening these abysses. They had scrolls attached to their mouths, on one of which were the words :— “ Push on to Chimay,” a village on the opposite side of the valley : on the others the following reply :— “ Don't you see our Lady of Mians, by whom we are prevented?” A very ancient missal belonging to the house of the Mont-Saint-Jean also contains a manuscript noted in substance as follows : — “ In the year 1249, and on the eve of St. Catherine, at the midnight hour, the abysses of Mians were formed by the descent of part of the mountain, which destroyed the priory situated at its base, and several of the neighbouring villages.”

LES CHARMETTES.—The most interesting place in the vicinity of Chambéry is the little villa called Les Charmettes, about a quarter of an hour's walk from the town. It was here that Madame de Warens, Rousseau's friend, resided. The sequestered avenue leading to it from Chambéry winds above a little valley along the slope of a gentle hill, and is bordered with trees. The cottage is two stories high, and contains portraits of Madame de Warens and Jean Jacques. His bed is also shown, and the oratory adjoining her apartment. The kitchen forms no part of the original building. In the front wall of the house is inserted a stone with the following inscription, dated 1792, a production of Hérault Séchelles, an agent of Robespierre's :—

Reduit par Jean-Jacque habité,
 Tu me rappelles son génie,
 Sa solitude, sa fierté,
 Et ses malheurs et sa folie.
 A la gloire, à la vérité,
 Il osa consacrer sa vie,
 Et fut toujours persécuté
 Ou par lui-même, ou par l'envie.

Attached to the house is a small garden. A pamphlet, containing a minute description of the place and surrounding objects, is sold on the spot. An interesting account of Les Charmettes may also be found in the writings of J. J. Rousseau.

§ 3. THE VALLEY OF MAURIENNE AND MOUNT CENIS.

ROAD FROM CHAMBERY THROUGH THE VALLEY OF MAURIENNE.—The great route from Lyons to Turin, already described as far as Chambery, traverses the Valley of Maurienne through its entire extent, which commences however at a considerable distance from that town. Between Chambery and Montmelian, distant four leagues, the road traverses a plain or valley situated between the mountains of Grenier and those of the Beauges and Montmelian. The plain separates the basin of Chambery and that of the Isere. On approaching Montmelian the ruins of the fort called after it are seen upon an eminence which commands a very delightful view.

Montmelian, which is approached by a road bordered with trees, is situated at the junction of several valleys. On the east of the town are several country-seats which form a handsome suburb. Here the valley of the Isere divides itself into two large plains. The one, called properly the Valley of the Isere, or the Combe de Savoie, unites with that of Maurienne, that opens on the south-east. The other is the fine Valley of Gresivaudan.

After crossing the Isere the road ascends a hill which commands a view of the junction of the Arque and Isere. About half way up this hill, at the village of Planèze, the road is joined by that leading to Italy by Mount Cenis from Grenoble. The hamlet of Maltaverne, three leagues from

Montmelian, is the next stage. From this place may be seen, at the opposite side of the Isere, the lofty mountain Cervin. Between Maltaverne and Aiguebelle, but at some distance from the road, is the junction of the rivers Arque and Isere. The road continues to follow the bed of the former from the vicinity of Aiguebelle to the foot of Mount Cenis. These two rivers form at their junction very pestilential marshes. On the opposite side of the Arque may be seen a mass of mountain wreck, which, in 1750, overwhelmed the large village of Randon.

Aiguebelle is a considerable burgh, the general appearance of which announces more opulence than is generally to be met with in Savoy. It contains several hotels, and there are two foundries in the vicinity, the one of copper, the other of iron. Some ruins may here be seen. This place, the key of the valley of Maurienne, is celebrated for a victory gained, in 1742, by the French and Spaniards under Don Philip, duke of Parma, over the troops of the king of Sardinia.

The road issuing from Aiguebelle passes under a triumphal arch, and afterwards traverses a number of poor hamlets and villages among which are Epierre, La Chapelle, and La Chambre, the last of which contains an iron foundry. The next stage after Aiguebelle is La Grande Maison, distant four leagues. A little beyond La Chambre a large valley opens on the east, called that of La Magdeleine, through which runs the road to Moustier, the chief place in the valley of the Tarantaise, seated on the highway from the Little St. Bernard to Italy. The road, before reaching Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne, crosses the bridge of Hermillon, and follows the base of the mountain of Rocheray.

The small town of Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne, the next stage after La Grande Maison, from which it

is distant five leagues, is the chief place in the valley. The environs are very agreeable, and the suburb, through which passes the road, is well built. It contains some good inns. The valley here forms a small basin covered with fields and fruit-trees.

Beyond this town the Arvan is crossed, and, a little farther, the Arque. Opposite to the bridge across the last river is a stream that has formed for itself a canal by the deposition of calcareous matter. This canal is in some places two feet above the surface of the earth. About half way between Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne and St. Michel, the next stage distant four leagues, is the village of St. Julien, the environs of which produce the most esteemed wines of Savoy.

St. Michel has a better external appearance than the generality of the Savoyard towns and villages. Some of the houses are rudely painted in fresco. This small but agreeable town contains several inns, and is surrounded with orchards and meadows. The number of *cretins* and persons affected with the *goître* diminishes in this part of the country. The vines again appear near St. André, situated at a little distance from the road on the left. Franco, the next village, contains an inn; but Fernets, which succeeds, possesses no house of entertainment. Fourneaux owes its name to two founderies it contains, the neighbourhood abounding in metals.

Modane, the next stage, distant five leagues from St. Michel, is a burgh containing an inn. The atmosphere becomes here much colder than before. In this neighbourhood great quantities of hemp are cultivated. The bed of the Arque becomes more confined in this part of the valley, flowing through a narrow gorge. The road, which so far as Modane had pursued the right hand of the river, has

here been cut through the mountain to the distance of a league. Beyond Modane is a fort, built in a very commanding situation. The road traverses the forest of Bramant, formerly remarkable for the rapid steeps which it was necessary alternately to ascend and descend.

Le Verney, four leagues from Modane, is the next stage. The mountains, although uniform, are interesting from the singularity of their appearance. They are destitute of habitations, and on their summits are dens of bears; and chamois, marmots, and pheasants abound. Beyond this place may be seen at some distance from the road the double cascade of St. Benoit, one of the finest in the Alps.

Térmignon is a burgh situated within about a league of Lans le Bourg. It is built in a semi-circular form on the right bank of the Arque, not far from its junction with the Leisse. The houses are low, and contain many depositories of merchandize transported across Mount Cenis. The valley whence the torrent of the Leisse issues, opens on the left, in the direction of the Valley of the Tarantaise.

Lans le Bourg, or Lanebourg, is a large village, situated at the foot of Mount Cenis, and chiefly inhabited by porters and muleteers. The original name was probably Lans, to which the word Bourg was added, in order to distinguish it from another village of Lans, called Lans le Villars. It is provided with good inns. Here guides can be procured, and every facility for transporting carriages across the mountain. The inhabitants of this part of Savoy sometimes attain to a very great age. There resides at present in Lans le Bourg a woman named Elizabeth Durieux, who is a hundred and eleven years old. On quitting Lans le Bourg very spacious barracks are seen on the left, capable of

containing between four and five thousand men, which were erected by the French, who also built a handsome bridge across the Arque at this place.

The Valley of Maurienne does not terminate, as might be supposed, at Lans le Bourg. It is, however, abandoned here by those who intend to cross Mount Cenis.

MOUNT CENIS.—The remarkable mountain denominated Mount Cenis, over which lies one of the chief routes leading from France and Switzerland into Italy, is partly in Savoy, partly in Piedmont. The entire passage of the mountain from valley to valley, that is from Lans-le-Bourg on the Savoyard, to Suza on the Italian side, a distance of sixteen leagues, is generally effected within one day; but in severe winters, especially when the snows are abundant, travelling is frequently interrupted for several days. The ascent commences at Lans-le-Bourg, but although the descent on the opposite side only terminates at Suza, Mount Cenis, strictly speaking, does not extend so far. Some learned writers are of opinion that it was by this mountain Hannibal penetrated into Italy, and that it formed the ordinary communication between Italy and Spain at that remote period.

The first remarkable place met on the ascent of Mount Cenis is called La Ramasse. This spot, which hardly merits even the name of a hamlet, is noted for the practice which prevailed before the new road was opened, of *ramassing*, as the word may be expressed in English, or gliding along in sledges. In winter, when the snow has filled up all the hollows and inequalities of the declivity from the summit of the Mountain to Lans-le-Bourg, travellers coming from Italy generally descended in a sledge from La Ramasse to that village with incon-

ceivable rapidity, insomuch that they effected their descent of two leagues in about seven minutes, with the assistance of a man who guided the sledge. This dangerous process is expressed by the words *se faire ramasser*—or to travel on a sledge.

The Point Culminant here, as elsewhere, is the name given to the most elevated point of the road, which is commanded by the five peaks of Roche Melon, Roche Michel, Ronche, Corne-Reusse, and Vanese. From this place to the Grand' Croix extends a spacious platform, or plain. The road has here been directed in such a manner as to avoid some dangerous avalanches; and a hovel may be seen beside the way on approaching the hamlet of Les Tavernettes erected to break the fall of one which still occasionally descends. This hamlet, called also La Poste, is below the Point Culminant, and not far within the entrance of the plain. It is exactly opposite to a lake situated at a little distance from the road, which supplies fish to the adjoining inn, where good accommodation is obtained. At Les Tavernettes is a station of *cantonniers*, or persons employed to mend the road, and clear it of the snow, which is sometimes abundant in winter. They are under the control of regular officers, to whom application may be made by passengers who have any complaint to prefer against their *vetturino*, or driver, for unnecessary delay, or any other grievance.

After continuing to traverse the plain from Les Tavernettes the road soon reaches the Hôpital, or Hospice of Mount Ceniz, which consists of a long range of buildings, situated near the extremity of the lake, six leagues from Lans-le-Bourg. The Hospice, originally founded by Charlemagne, was re-established by Napoleon. It contains beds for one thousand and twelve men, and one thousand

two hundred more could be accommodated in the loft on straw. There are also infantry barracks, and a church. The Hospice, properly so called, is inhabited by monks, who afford entertainment to travellers in cases of necessity. Travellers should not neglect to have their passport countersigned here, without which formality they would be stopped at Turin, or Chambery, according to the direction of their journey.

In addition to the Hospice there are twenty-five Houses of Refuge along the mountain, at unequal distances, according to the danger or difficulty of the passage. These serve as abodes for the *cantonniers*, and are also provided with slight refreshments for travellers. The number of *cantonniers* at present is fifty-two, who are divided into two companies. A toll of six *francs* for every suspended carriage, three for every carriage or other vehicle not suspended, and two for every horse or mule, is levied for the support of the Hospice and the repairs of the road.

On the opposite side of the lake is seen the gorge of the Little Mount Cenis, from which very boisterous winds descend. Further on is the bridge of La Rouch, a torrent which nearly follows the direction of the new road, and unites with the Cenise, the principal stream that descends from the mountain, a little in advance of the hamlet called the Grand' Croix, where that stream is again crossed by a bridge. Here the plain of Mount Cenis terminates.

In this place the road, winding above the Plain of St. Nicholas, has been opened to some distance through a perpendicular granitic rock of considerable elevation. Arches of masonry, commenced in

1810, and completed in 1811, have been constructed, to protect passengers from the frequent fall of the rocks, and means have also been taken to check the avalanches on their descent. The aspect of the plain at a considerable depth below is very wild, and adds to the horrors of the scene.

At one of the Houses of Refuge placed on the descent is the barrier between Savoy and Italy. In the valley of the left is seen shortly after the village of Ferrière. The road successively traverses the hamlets of Bart and Barton. A wall built above the level of the road protects it from being injured by the continual masses of rock and rubbish that formerly accumulated in the Combe de Clanet, and frequently impeded the passage in winter.

Before reaching Molaret or La Poste, six leagues from the Hospice, a view is obtained of the hills of Chamont, at the base of which flows the Doire-Repaire, descending from Mont Genève, and of the valley of the Cenise as far as Suza. From Molaret to the termination of the Combe de Giaglione the road has been opened through the rock, upon the edge of a precipice, except in the level part above St. Martin. Parapets of mason-work serve as a protection to travellers. From Molaret are seen the villages of Novalaise and Venaus.

Beyond St. Martin the road passes under the avalanche of Venaus, which falls from a very considerable height, and occupies an immense basin connected with a sort of narrow and winding canal. It is partly checked by a rampart on the road: the remainder extends to a considerable distance, sometimes even to a hamlet in the plain of the Cenise. This avalanche frequently descends twice a year, with a tremendous noise. The great distance, however, at which it commences its descent, allows tra-

vellers sufficient time to effect their escape before it reaches the road.

On approaching the village of Giaglione the road forms four separate descents in a zig-zag direction. The fine valley of the Doire and the distant hill of Turin here open upon the view. The road continues by the bridge of St. Roche along the left bank of the Doire to Suza, in Piedmont, the first Italian town.

§ 4. THE ROUTE OF THE SIMPLON.

The celebrated road across the Simplon, which is perhaps justly considered the most stupendous work of the kind ever executed, was undertaken at the suggestion of Napoleon Buonaparte, when General in Chief in the service of the French Republic. His report, addressed to the Directory under the date of Milan, the 14th May 1797, contains a rapid view of his ideas on the subject, wherein he details the chief places on the projected line, commencing at Versoix, situated on the north of Geneva, and terminating at Milan. The greater part of the present road existed at that time, and was only in need of repair, but it was found necessary to open a completely new communication across the mountain Simplon, and also to cut a road from Evian to St. Gingoulph, through Meillerie, where no carriage-way had previously existed.

The operations attendant upon the great enterprise of cutting a new road, which should lead from Switzerland into Italy across the lofty Simplon, were divided into two sections. The portion from Brigg to Algaby was executed at the expense of the French, that from Algaby to Domo d'Ossola at the expense of the Italian government. The engineers, who were under the direction of General Turreau,

were divided into two brigades. The first, who were employed on the Swiss side, was commanded by M. Lescot, who eventually died of fatigue at Brigg, in 1801, and was succeeded by M. Houdouard; M. Duchesne had the charge of the other brigade, whose labours were directed on the Italian side of the mountain. The work was begun in the spring of 1801, pursuant to a consular decree of the 7th September 1800, three years after the project had been conceived, and finished in 1807. By another decree of the consuls, issued not many months after the commencement of the work, the functions of General Turreau were suspended, and the administration of the enterprise transferred to the Minister of the Interior. At this period the permanent superintendence of the road from the base of the Simplon to Arona was committed to M. Ceard. The other engineers employed on the Italian side were recalled after six month's service, and the remainder of the work executed by Italian engineers. One of these, named Viviani, was designated as the "terror of the rocks." A representation of the Simplon, in relief, was prepared under the direction of M. C. as a present for Napoleon. The artist however contrived to execute a second, which was forwarded to the emperor of Russia before the completion of the first. When this came to the ears of Buonaparte, he contented himself with the pithy observation:—"If the emperor Alexander has the relief, I have the Simplon." The entire expense may be estimated at seventeen millions of *francs*.

ROAD FROM GENEVA TO BRIGG.—The road from Geneva to Milan, by way of the mountain Simplon, is called the route of the Simplon from its commencement at the former place. It is at Brigg,

however, in the canton of the Valais, that the passage of the mountain begins. The various places along the line of road from Geneva to Brigg have been already minutely described (1), and it will therefore be necessary merely to recapitulate the distances between the successive stages :—Dovaine five leagues, Thonon four, Evian, three; St. Gingoulph, Vionnaz, St. Maurice, Martigny, Riddes, Sion, Sierre, Tourtemagne, Viège, each four leagues and a half; Brigg or the village of Glyss near it, three.

THE SIMPLON.—The celebrated road across the mountain Simplon commences at the town of Brigg, or more strictly at the village of Glyss, and terminates at Domo d'Ossola. There is, however, a cross road from the former place, which joins the grand route at a little distance above the town. Above Glyss the torrent of the Saltine is crossed by a one-arched bridge, supported on two perpendicular rocks. Beyond this the road ascends two pretty hills until it rises above the hamlet of Riette. The view of Brigg, situated at a considerable distance below, is very picturesque. After passing along Mont Calvaire, and the Brandewald, it at length enters the Valley of Ganther, at the bottom of which is the bridge of Ganther. A little in advance of this bridge the first gallery or tunnel, in length ten paces, called the Gallery of Holzgraben, was pierced through the rock. It was subsequently destroyed in order to obviate the frequent breaches, resulting from the schistose nature of the mountain. Between this point and the junction of the cross-road

(1) See "Tour of the Lake of Geneva," "Bex," "Road from Martigny to Bex," "Road from Martigny to Sion," and "The Grimsel and Source of the Rhone," all in Chapter I and II.

from Brigg with the grand route, are the first and second Houses of Refuge. A few hundred paces from the bridge may be seen the huts occupied, in 1800, by the French under the command of General B  thancourt. The road hitherto travelled, from Glyss to the bridge of Ganther, is exceedingly agreeable. It traverses a forest of larches, and commands an extensive view of the environs of Brigg, together with the immense chain of glaciers that extend from the Finsteraarhorn to the Gemmi. The third House of Refuge is at Berixal, or Persal, a hamlet or group of isolated houses where refreshment is usually obtained. A little beyond Berixal are the bridges of Frombach and Oesbach, so called from torrents of the same name. The fourth House of Refuge is met shortly after crossing the latter. A forest of pines succeeds, which conducts to the first (formerly the second) gallery, that of Schalbat, in length thirty-three m  tres (or ninety-five feet). At its extremity a view is obtained of the southern chain of the Alps, including the great glacier of Rosboden, at the foot of which the Saline and the Tavernette unite. Between this and the next gallery is the fifth House of Refuge. Beyond this occurs the most dangerous part of the passage of the Simplon. The road has been unavoidably conducted immediately under the glacier of Kaltwasser, or Eaux Fraiches, which descends from the Monte Leone, and is here more than elsewhere exposed also to hurricanes. In May 1811 an avalanche which descended here swept away eight persons, and hurled them over the parapet into the Valley of the Tavernette. At the end of this perilous pass is the gallery of the glaciers, or of Kaltwasser, the second in order, which is in length forty-two m  tres. This gallery is sometimes obstructed by

the snows which descend from the Schönhorn. The sixth House of Refuge is a little beyond this gallery, between which and the Hospice is the Point Culminant, or highest point of the ascent, which is indicated by a stone placed at the entrance of the platform called the Plateau, or Col, du Simplon. This is a valley nearly circular, inclosed by barren rocks and glaciers, among which that of the Rosboden, belonging to the group of the Simplon, is the most conspicuous. On the east is seen the Matterhorn, and towards the south the Fletschhorn. On the northern horizon appear the summits of the glaciers of Aletsch and the Valley of Louëtsche, together with the two peaks of the Gemmi. The unfinished Hospice which stands here was commenced under the direction of Napoleon, who had allotted to it a revenue of 20,000 *francs*, and intended to commit the administration to the convent of St. Bernard. However, the overthrow of the founder led to the abandonment of the undertaking. The building, which was to have consisted of three stories, has only one completed. Mr. Dalève, a canon of St. Bernard, who had been appointed chief of the projected establishment, obtained as a residence for himself and one of his brethren, an ancient edifice situated a quarter of a league lower, which belongs to Mr. Stockalper. The Hôpital, as it is called, may be seen from this eminence upon the old road, which at a little distance accompanies the new one as far as the village of Simplon. It stands in a deep and verdant valley watered by the Krumbach, which receives the waters of the Sengbach a little in advance of the village of Simplon. The seventh House of Refuge is a little farther, beyond which the bridges of the

Krumbach and Sengbach are crossed in succession; the road then arrives at Simplon.

The village of Simplon (*Sempione*, I.; *Simpeln*, G.), distant five leagues from Brigg, is situated in the depth of a narrow gorge formed by picturesque masses of rock. The proximity of the glaciers of the Rosboden contributes to render this dreary place still more cold and cheerless. It contains, however, a considerable number of houses, a church, and a very good inn.

Beyond Simplon the road, after crossing the bridge of Lowibach or Löwengraben, descends into the Valley of Krumbach, encumbered with blocks of granite and gneiss, which the torrents are continually detaching from the mountains. In the midst of this confused heap the torrent of the Krumbach unites with another, the Quirna, which descends from the glaciers of Laqui. The combined streams assume the name of Dovéria, Veriola, or Vedro. Here the engineers had almost impracticable difficulties to encounter. Near the junction of the two streams is a hamlet called Gsteig, Im Goutz, or Algaby, whence there is a road on the right leading to the gold mine of Gondo. Near this is the third gallery, that of Algaby, which leads into the gloomy Valley of Gondo. At the sharp angle between the village of Simplon and the gallery of Algaby, the engineers projected the construction of a fort, which however did not meet the wishes of Napoleon, who having never visited the Simplon himself was not fully aware of the advantageous nature of the position. The farther one advances into the Valley of Gondo the more near the mountains approach, so as at times scarcely to leave room for the boisterous stream and the

road that follows its course. The eighth and ninth Houses of Refuge are met between the galleries of Algaby and Gondo. In one of the wildest parts of this region, the bridge justly named the Ponte Alto, or "High Bridge," spans the entire width of the valley. The gallery of Gondo, called also the Grande Galerie is the finest of all, being two hundred and twenty-two mètres in length, by eight in breadth. The construction of this one gallery occupied a thousand workmen for fifteen months uninterruptedly. Light is admitted through the side above the stream. A slab of granite records the date of its construction by the following simple inscription:—" *Ære Italo*, 1805." The awfulness of this scene is heightened by the cascade or cataract of Frachinodi, which descends at the remote extremity of the gallery, and is crossed by a bridge. The rocks in some parts of this wild valley appear suspended above the heads of the passengers.

The village of Gondo, called also Gunt, and Ronden, consists of a few miserable houses. Here is also an inn seven stories high, which belongs to the baron Stockalper, and resembles a prison more than a house of entertainment. Near Gondo is a fine cascade, which descends from the gorge of Zwischbergen, wherein has been discovered a gold mine on the estate of the nobleman just mentioned, who resides at Brigg. All merchandize was formerly transported by mules or other beasts of burthen, which in stormy weather found a refuge at the inn of Gondo, where hundreds of these animals were sometimes obliged to remain for several days.

At a little distance from Gondo is a small chapel built upon the confines of Switzerland and Italy. The first Italian village, or rather hamlet, is called

San Marco. A little beyond the frontier is the fifth gallery, that of Isella, beyond which is the village of Isella, or Dazio, four leagues and a half from Simplon. Here passports and baggage are examined by the Sardinian authorities. The scenery continues to be of a wild and savage character. The road passes through the frightful gorge of Yeselles, but on reaching Divedro, where there is an inn, it begins to assume a more smiling appearance, the scenery being diversified with vines and chesnuts. Soon after, however, it again resumes its former character, the Valley of Divedro being as wild as the country hitherto traversed. The valley is entered by crossing the Cherasca. Near Crevola is the sixth and last gallery, which is about one hundred and seventy feet in length, and has an aperture to admit light. On reaching the magnificent bridge of that place, a fine view is obtained of Italy. This bridge, which closes the valley, consists of two wooden arches, supported by stone piers. Near this place a dreadful battle was fought in 1487, between the Valaisans and Milanese, when the men of Domo d'Ossola revenged themselves in a fearful manner for the outrages they had sustained from the former. Beside the road farther on are some columns intended by Napoleon for the triumphal arch at Milan, which he commenced at the opening of the Simplon road on the outskirts of that city. In consequence of his reverse of fortune the work was interrupted. Being now in process of completion it was intended to transport those columns to Milan; but some time after the issuing of the order, one of them was found broken.

From Isella to Domo d'Ossola is a distance of four leagues and a half. The change of scenery, physiognomy, costume, and language, observable

on entering Italy, is more sudden and complete than might be expected. Travellers who merely propose to extend their Swiss tour to a little distance beyond the frontier, will have an opportunity of visiting the Borromean Islands, and the statue of St. Charles Borromeo.

§ 5. THE TARANTAISE.

The Tarantaise is a valley and province of Savoy, situated between the valleys of Aosta and Maurienne, and watered by the Isere. In the time of Cæsar it was inhabited by the Centrones. Moutiers, called by the Romans Forum Claudii, is the capital, and has derived its name from the word *monasterium*, "convent," in allusion to one which was established there in the fifth century. Humbert II, Count of Maurienne, took possession of this valley under the pretext of succouring the bishop, who was at variance with a nobleman of the country, resident at the castle of Briançon. Moutiers was afterwards exalted into an archbishoprick. This valley, with which are connected a number of lateral ones, contains about sixty thousand inhabitants. The passage from Switzerland to Italy by the Little St. Bernard, lies through it, in which the naturalist will find interesting employment for his research.

§ 6. THE VALTELINE.

The Valteline (*Veltlin*, F., *Val Tellina*, I.), cannot strictly be considered as a portion of Switzerland, being at present an integral part of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. As however it belonged to the Grisons, until about the end of the eighteenth century, and is still claimed by them as a part of their territory, it may be described as a supernu-

merary canton, under the designation of Austrian Switzerland.

The Valteline consists of three parts, the Valte-line properly so called, Chiavenna, and Bormio.

§ 7. CHIAVENNA.

ROAD FROM COIRE TO CHIAVENNA BY SPLUGEN.—The road from Coire to Chiavenna which crosses the mountain Splügen, a distance of sixteen leagues and a half, is identical with that leading to Bellinzona as far as the village of Splügen. From this village the course of the stream called Hausle is pursued, till the inn situated near the top of the mountain is attained. Here may be noticed a bell, which during snow-storms is continually sounded, to indicate that shelter is at hand. Long poles, called *stazas*, stuck into the ground contribute to the same effect. The part of the passage, which is considered the most dangerous in times of tourmentes, or hurricanes, and more especially in snowy seasons, is a fearful gorge called the Kardinell. The course of the Lira is next followed, till the traveller reaches Isola, where there is a better inn than that on the mountain. The valley of St. Jacques is beyond this, the next after which is Campo Dolcino, where a station of custom-house officers is planted. Here also passports are examined. After traversing Preston, and some other inconsiderable villages, the road arrives at Chiavenna.

HOTELS.—The principal hotels are the St. Agostino (*St. Augustin*, F.), and the Locando di Teodoro Fumo.

GENERAL VIEW.—The town of Chiavenna (*Clavenna*, I., *Clesfen*, G.), chief place of the district of

the same name, is seated on the river Mera, near the base of the Splügen. It is a great depository of merchandize, and contains a number of silk manufactories.

The principal routes that centre at Chiavenna, are that leading to Coire by the Splügen, that leading to the same place by the Septimer, a branch of which passes across the Maloya into the Engadine, and that leading to the small lake called the Laghetto di Chiavenna, and thence along the lake of Como.

EDIFICES, INSTITUTIONS, etc.—1. The Church of San Lorenzo, the cemetery of which contains a curious mosaic-work formed of bones. 2. The Castle, on the summit of which are some remains of the ancient citadel. In a part of the hill, called Caviga, wherein the castle stands is an excavation supposed to have been made in 1363, by Duke Galeano Visconti. Here a garden, called Paradiso, was laid out above two centuries since by Rodolph de Salis.

§ 8. EXCURSIONS FROM CHIAVENNA.

PLURS.—The most remarkable object in the vicinity of Chiavenna, are the traces that attest the destruction of the burgh of Plurs, or Piuri. This place, situated about a league from the town, was overwhelmed on the 4th of September, 1618, together with the village of Schilano, by the fall of part of the mountain Conto. Two thousand four hundred and thirty persons perished, and three only of the inhabitants escaped, who happened to be absent at the time. This burgh stood directly opposite to the cascade formed by the stream, called Fraggia, on the mountain of Savogno. The villa of Mr. Vertemati, which, with a cellar adjacent,

is the only vestige remaining of the devoted Plurs, contains a picture representing the catastrophe.

THE MANUFACTORY OF CAROTTO.—At Carotto, near Chiavenna, is a manufactory of vases formed of *lavezzi*, a kind of potter's-earth, or rather stone. This was called by the ancient Romans *lapis Comensis*, because it was transported from Chiavenna into the various parts of Italy, by the lake of Como. The quarries of this substance are at Prosto.

§ 9. SONDRIO.

ROAD FROM CHIAVENNA TO SONDRIO.—The road from Chiavenna to Sondrio, a distance of thirteen leagues and a half, follows the course of the Mera to its junction with the Laghetto di Chiavenna, and thence along the shore of that lake, and the course of the Adda, until it crosses the latter river at Gando, near Morbegno.

Morbegno, although it does not rank as one of the capitals of the Valteline Proper, is the largest and handsomest burgh in the entire district. It is situated on the Bitto, near its confluence with the Adda, at the base of Monte Légnoné. The air, however, has been considered unwholesome, from which peculiarity the name of the place is supposed to have been derived. The cathedral is a spacious and elegant structure, and contains some fine frescos by Peter Ligario, of Sondrio. Morbegno also contains several convents, and a chapter of canons. Several fine pictures may be seen in the Church of the Virgin, by Anthony Cadelino, of Bormio, and J. Peter Romegiallo, born at Morbegno in 1739. There are also a number of pieces by J. Francis Cotta, who was likewise a native of this place, and born in 1727. Peter de Petris, a dis-

tinguished painter of the seventeenth century, was a native of Campo, in this vicinity. The cheese of the Val-di-Bitto is hardly inferior to the Parmesan. Morbegno is distant seven leagues and a half from Chiavenna, and contains a good inn called La Posta (*La Poste*, F.).

Between Morbegno and Sondrio, the road continues to follow the course of the Adda, which it recrosses at San Pietro, near the town of Berbenno, about half way between the two places.

HOTELS.—The principal hotel is La Posta (*La Poste*, F.).

GENERAL VIEW.—Sondrio, the present capital of the entire Valteline, or rather of the Austrian province of Sondrio, is a large and handsome burgh. It is situated in a very fertile country, at the entrance of the romantic Val-Malengo, watered by the Maller, which joins the Adda near the town Sondrio, and enjoys a considerable commerce.

The principal routes that centre at Sondrio, are that leading to Morbegno, and thence to Chiavenna, or the Lake of Como, and that leading to Tirano.

EDIFICES, INSTITUTIONS, etc.—1. The Cathedral, adorned with some fine pictures by Peter Ligario, a native of this place. 2. The Nun's Convent, which contains the finest altar-piece ever painted by that artist, and his last. 3. The Castle, formerly a very considerable building, situated above the town.

In addition to those in the churches, there are several other fine paintings by Ligario, in the possession of Messrs. Vicari and Perigalli, of Sondrio.

§ 10. EXCURSIONS FROM SONDRIO.

THE VAL DI MALENGO.—The valley called the Val di Malengo, extends about four leagues from

Sondrio, in a northwardly direction. The footpath leading through it follows the course of the Maller, which it crosses near La Torre. The chief place of the valley is Chiesa, situated about three leagues from Sondrio.

Other excursions may be undertaken to the neighbouring villages, but are unnecessary to be particularized.

§ II. TIRANO.

ROAD FROM SONDRIO TO TIRANO.—The road from Sondrio to Tirano, a distance of six leagues, follows the course of the Adda. At Chiuro, it passes near the large and handsome burgh of Ponte, situated at the opening of the Val Fontano. On an elevation between Tresenda and Boalzo, which succeed, is Toglio, whence there is a magnificent view of the Valteline, extending to Morbegno. Beyond Villa the Poschiavo is crossed, which joins the Adda near Tirano.

HOTELS.—The principal hotel at Tirano is La Posta (*La Poste*, F.).

GENERAL VIEW.—The large and handsome burgh of Tirano, the former capital of the Valteline, is situated on the Adda in a fertile and romantic country. The commerce is inconsiderable, but very extensive fairs are held here.

The principal routes that centre at Tirano are those leading to Sondrio, to Bormio, and to the Engadine.

EDIFICES, INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—1. The church of the Madonna, a magnificent structure of white marble, which affords a very fine prospect. 2. The Castle, a little without the town.

§ 12. EXCURSIONS FROM TIRANO.

THE BERNINA.—The Bernina is a lofty mountain in the canton of the Grisons, across which there is a much frequented passage from the Upper Engadine to the Valteline, by the valley of Poschiavo. The road from Tirano passes through the village of Madonna di Tirano, a league beyond which is a superb cascade. A quarter of a league further is Bruscio, the first village within the canton of the Grisons. The road follows the western shore of the small lake of Poschiavo, beyond which is the burgh of the same name. Two leagues beyond Poschiavo is Pesciadello, within four leagues of the summit called the Camin. Three lakes succeed, the largest of which, called the Weisser See, is one league in length. There are three inns on the Bernina, of which that in the middle is the best. The road on descending passes through Pontresina to Samaden or Celerina, in the Upper Engadine.

THE MADONNA DI TIRANO.—From the church of the Madonna di Tirano, situated a little to the north of the town, a very fine view is obtained.

SERNIO, ETC.—On the 7th of December 1807, the fall of part of the mountain that rises above the hamlet of Barusini swept away the mills of Sernio, in which four persons perished, and arrested the course of the rivulet of Val Chiusa and that of the Adda. On the second day after this the waters covered one half of the village of Lucro, and having assumed the form of a lake, swept away the remaining half, as well as Tovo, Mazzo, Vervia, and Grossoto. On the 16th of January 1808, the inundation extended to four other villages. This lake continued its devastations until the middle of June,

when the waters had at length wrought a passage across the wreck of the mountain.

§ 13. BORMIO.

ROAD FROM TIRANO TO BORMIO.—The road from Tirano to Bormio, a distance of seven leagues, crosses the Adda at Mazzo, two leagues from the former place. In the church of St. Marie at this place is a fine painting by John Peter Malacrido, a native artist who lived about the end of the fifteenth century. At Grossoto, farther on, is the opening of the valley of Grossina. At Cosio the Adda is recrossed. Beyond Le Prese, a village at the extremity of the Valteline Proper, three leagues from Mazzo, is La Serra, a narrow gorge, wherein may be seen the remains of the gate and walls which formerly closed the entrance of the valley of Bormio, called also the “Cold Country.” Two leagues further is Bormio.

GENERAL VIEW.—The burgh of Bormio (*Worms*, F.), the chief place of the district of the same name, is agreeably situated on the borders of the Fredollo, not far from the Adda, and at the foot of the mountain Umbrail. In 1799 a great part was burnt by the French, but it has since been rebuilt in a superior style.

The principal routes that centre at Bormio are those leading to Tirano, to Santa Catharina, and into the Tyrol. The others are mere foot paths.

EDIFICES, INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—1. The church of St. Anthony which contains some good pictures by Anthony Canelino, a native artist.

The other buildings are not remarkable.

§ 14. EXCURSIONS FROM BORMIO.

THE BATHS OF ST. MARTIN.—Half a league above Molina, a place situated near Bormio, are the Baths of St. Martin. They are divided into three great compartments, wherein the invalids bathe together.

THE SOURCE OF THE ADDA.—About three leagues above Bormio, on the western side of the mountain Umbrail, is the source of the Adda. The water issues through a circular aperture in the middle of a lofty wall of rock, forming a cascade about fifty feet in height. It requires three hours to visit it from Bormio. The road lies through the valley of Umbrail.

THE GLACIER OF VALLAZETTA.—Since 1774 a glacier has existed on the mountain Vallazetta, which is remarkable for the recency of its formation. An attempt has been made to remove it, but in vain. In 1787 it was already become very considerable.

THE ORTELER.—The mountain Orteler on the confines of the Tyrol, is one of the highest in the whole chain of the Alps. The ascent is accompanied with both difficulty and danger.

The valleys of Furba, Freel, and Pedenoss, afford a rich field to the naturalist.

APPENDIX.

Nº I.

Heights of some Cascades.

	FEET.
Staubach in the valley of Lauterbrunnen.....	925
Nant d'Arpenas in the valley of Chamonix.....	800
Fall of the Tosa on the Gries in the valley of Formazza.....	600
Pissevache or Sallenche in the Lower Valais, from 270 to 300	270 to 300
Upper fall of the Reichenbach near Meyringen...	200
Fall of the Linth at the bridge of Pantenbruck, in the canton of Glaris.....	196
Perpendicular height of the fall of the Reuss, at the Devil's bridge.....	100
Fall of the Rhine near Schaffhausen, from 75 to 80	75 to 80
Height of the fall of the Aar near Handeck upon the Grimsel, may be from.....	150 to 200

Nº II.

Height of some of the Lakes in Switzerland above the Level of the Sea.

Trub See, on the mountain of Joch, in the canton of Underwald.....	6,720
Todten See, or Dead Lake, on the Grimsel, 6,600 to	6,630
Lake of Oberalp, near Andermatt, in the valley of Urseren.....	6,214
Lake near the Hospice of the Grimsel.....	5,778
(At the most remote point of its extent its depth is feet.)	
Lake on Mount Pilatus	5,625
Lake Oberblegi, in the canton of Glaris.....	4,420
Lake of Jout, in the Jura.....from 3,004 to 3,054	3,004 to 3,054
(Its greatest depth is about 150.)	
Lake of See Alp, in the canton of Appenzell....	3052
Lake of Brez or Bray, in the canton of Vaud.....	2,121

	FEET.
Lake of Lungern, in the canton of Underwald...	2,320
Lake of Brientz nearly.....	1,790
(Its greatest depth is estimated at 100 feet.)	
Lake of Thun, according to some.....	1,787
perhaps more correctly.....	1,780
A new measurement taken by French Engineers diminishes its height to.....	1,756
(Its greatest depth near the Nase is estimated from 700 to 720 feet.)	
Lake of Sempach about.....	1,590
Lake of the Four Forest Cantons, according to some.....	from 1,314 to 1,320
Weiss makes it.....	1,392
Trembley and Keller.....	1,350
And the measurement of the French Engineers is.....	1,358
(Its discovered depth is about 900 feet, but in some parts it could not be sounded.)	
Lake of Morat, (the depth whereof is 162 feet),	
	1,322—1,330—1,344
Lake of Neufchatel (which is 325 feet deep in the southern part), according to Saussure.....	1,320
according to Tralles.....	1,340
Lake of Bienne (220 feet deep), which is situated 8 feet lower than the former above the level of the sea, according to Saussure.....	1,312
according to Tralles.....	1,332
Lake of Zug, according to Keller.....	1,320
according to the French Engineers	1,301
(Near the town of Zug it is 180 feet deep: at the place called Wilde Strick its depth is said to be 200 fathoms.)	
Lake of Zurich, according to Usteri.....	1,279
according to the French Engineers	1,300
(Its depth between Meilen and Au is 600 feet.)	
Lake of Wallenstadt, estimated at.....	1,299
(This measurement seems to be much too low, while another given at 1,400 feet would probably be much too high.)	
Lake of Constance.....	1,089
according to the French Engineers..	1,246
(It is 648 feet deep near Morsburg; accord-	

	FEET.
ing to Ebel, its depth between Lindau and Mehreran, is about 363 fathoms.)	
Lake of Geneva, according to De Luc.....	1,128
according to Shuckburgh.....	1,152
according to Pictet.....	1,134
(Its depth near Evian is 620 feet, and near the rocks of Meillerie 950 feet.)	
Lake of Lugano.....	882
Lake of Como, according to some.....	693
according to others.....	654
Lake Major, according to Pini.....	762
according to Oriani.....	646½
according to Saussure.....	636
(Its depth near the Chapel of Bardia is 335 feet.)	

N° III.

Heights of some of the Passes in the Mountains of Switzerland, Savoy, and the neighbouring countries.

Jorat, behind Lausanne.....	2,772
Hulstegg, between the Canton of Zurich and Toggenburg.....	3,250
Etzel, between the valley of Sihl, and the lake of Zurich.....	3,310
Bramegg in the Entlibuch.....	3,420
Brünig, between the valley of Hasli and Unterwald.....	3,114 to 3,579
Hacken, between Schwytz and Einsiedeln.....	4,470
Dent de Jaman, between the Cantons of Friburgh and Vaud.....	4,572
Bragel, between Schwytz and Glaris.....	5,160
Joch, or Janchli, between the valley of Engelberg and the Melchthal.....	5,560
Reulissen, between the Lenk and Lauenen.....	5,590
Lukmanier in the Canton of the Grisons.....	5,740
Splügen in the Canton of the Grisons.....	5,928
The Great Scheideck, between Grindelwald and Hasli, according to Keller.....	5,830
according to others.....	6,284
according to Tralles.....	6,045
Col de Calmot, between the valley of Urseren and the Canton of the Grisons.....	6,054

	FEET.
Simplon in the Upper Valais.....	6,174
Scheideck of the Wengern Alp, according to Keller	6,260
according to others.....	6,284
Mount Cenis, between Savoy and Piedmont,.....	6,360
Passage of the St. Gotthard, according to Tralles..	6,357
according to others.....	6,390
Passage of the Grimsel, according to Tralles.....	6,570
according to others.....	6,604
(This estimate seems too low.)	
Little St. Bernard, in Piedmont.....	6,750
Mount Julier in the Grisons.....	6,830
Joch, between the valleys of Genteln and Engel- berg.....	6,952
Gemmi, between the Thandersteg and the baths of Loësche, according to Tralles.....	6,985
Col de Balme, between Chamonix and the Canton of the Valais.....	7,086
Surenes, between Engelberg and Uri....	7,132, or 7,215
Susten, between the valley of Gadmen and Uri	7,180
or	7,322
according to the new measurement of Frey	6,981
Gries in the Upper Valais.....	7,336
Ravil, between the Lenk and the Canton of the Valais	7,532
Convent of the Great St. Bernard in the Lower Va- lais.....	7,548
Fuska, between the Upper Valais and St. Gotthard	7,795
Passage of the Matterhorn, or Col of Mount Cervin in the Canton of the Valais.....	10,284
Col du Géant beside Mont Blanc, in the valley of Chamonix, a passage long since rendered impas- sable by the ice.....	10,518

Nº IV.

Heights of some Places, Towns, and Villages, in Switzerland and its Neighbourhood.

Bellinzona, according to some.....	696
according to others.....	711
Basil.....	890
Aarau	1,140
Geneva.....	1,152 - 1,198

	FEET.
Yverdun, according to some.....	1,320—1,278
Zurich.....	1,249—1,279
Solothurn, otherwise Soleure.....	1,284
Bex in the Canton of Vaud.....	1,328
Morat.....	1,344
Martigny, in the Canton of the Valais.....	1,464—1,480
Lausanne.....	1,560—1,570
Berne, on the bank of the Aar,.....	1,560
Near the Hospital, according to Tralles.....	1,708
The most elevated point upon the great bas- tion, according to Trechsel.....	1,792
Sion, in the Canton of the Valais.....	1,746
Thun.....	1,780—1,788
Meyringen.....	1,818
according to some.....	1,852
according to others.....	1,935
Hasli im Grund.....	2,030
St. Gall.....	2,086
Burgh of Appenzell.....	2,135
Lauterbrunnen, according to Tralles.....	2,450
Geissholz, a village on Mount Kirchhet in the val- ley of Hasli, according to Frey.....	2,470
Zweysimmen, according to Keller.....	2,820
according to others.....	2,828
Einsiedeln.....	2,744—2,938—2,974
Rongemont.....	3,016
Valley of the Lake of Joux.....	3,054
Chaux de Fonds, in the Jura.....	3,075
Trachsellaunen, at the extremity of the Valley of Lauterbrunnen.....	3,079
Gessenay, according to Keller.....	3,090
according to Eber.....	3,108
Grindelwald, according to Tralles.....	3,150
Priory of Chamonix.....	3,144—3,150
Engelberg, in the Canton of Underwald.....	3,180
Guttannen, upon the road to the Grimsel.....	3,198
According to the new measurement of Frey.....	3,297
Village of Saxeten, in the Bernese Oberland, ac- cording to the barometrical measurement of Mr. Kasthofer, high-forester.....	3,359
Village of Habkern, also in the Bernese Ober- land, according to the same.....	3,360

FEET.

Geschinen, upon the north part of the road to St. Gotthard.....	3,396	3,450
Airolo, upon the south part of the road to the St. Gotthard.....		3,540
Village of Eisenflüe, on the mountains above Lauterbrunnen, according to Kasthofer.....		3,675
Pommät, upon the Mountain of Gries, in the Valley of Formazza.....		3,888
Ischängnau, in the Emmenthal, according to Keller.....		3,990
Village of Wengern, on the Mountains of Lauterbrunnen, according to Kasthofer....		4,011
Village of Gimmelwald, on the same mountains, according to Kasthofer.....		4,090
Obergestelen, in the Upper Valais.....		4,100
Village and Valley of Gadmen, in Oberhasli.....	4,128	4,146
according to the new measurement of Frey.....		3,707
Baths of Louësche, in the Canton of the Valais...		4,404
Aar, at Handeck, on the road to the Grimsel.....		4,421
Village of Simplon, on the mountain of the same name.....		4,548
Village of Urseren or Undermatt, on Mount St. Gotthard.....	4,356	4,446
Village of Hospital, upon Mount St. Gotthard.....	4,542	4,566
Convent on the Rigi.....		4,660
Valley of Meyenthal, in the Canton of Uri, near Faringen or Fernigen.....		4,700
Hinterrhein, a village of the Canton of the Grisons.....	4,770	4810
Valley of Urseren, on Mount St. Gotthard, near Realpb.....		5,000
Village of St. Pierre, on the Great St. Bernard, in the Canton of the Valais.....		5,004
Village of Mürren, on the Mountains of Lauterbrunnen, according to Kasthofer.....		5,156
Silva Plana, in the Canton of the Grisons, according to Keller.....		5,580
Hospice on the Grimsel.....	5,628	5,778
according to the new measurement of Frey..		7,887
Summer village of Brucil, in the Valley of Cervin, in Piedmont.....		6,162

N^o V.*Heights of some Mountains not in the Oberland of Berne.*

	FEET.
Loucyra, in the Cottia Alps, Dauphine, etc.....	13,548
Mount Cenis, between Savoy and Piedmont.	11,058
Iseran, between Mount Cenis and the Great St. Bernard.....	10,800—12,403
Aiguille du Géant, at Mont-Blanc.....	13,044
Aiguille d'Argentière.....	12,564
Dent du Midi, in the Lower Valais, according to Saussure.....	9,805
Mount Breven, opposite Mont-Blanc, according to Saussure.....	7,836
Mount Cervin or Matterhorn, in the Canton of the Valais, according to Saussure.....	13,854
Combin, on the north-east of the Great St. Bernard.....	13,252
Mount Velan, the highest point of the Great St. Bernard, according to Saussure.....	10,391
Monte Rosa, between Piedmont and the Canton of the Valais, according to Saussure.....	14,580
Galenstock, on the St. Gotthard, north of the Furka, according to Muller.....	11,280
Legnone, on the Lake of Cosno, according to Pini.	8,640
The Diablerets, in the Lower Valais, according to Wild.....	9,682
(They are even estimated at 11,092.)	
Dent de Morcles, also in the Lower Valais, according to Wild.....	8,951
Molesson, near Gruyères.....	6,181
Titlis, near Engelberg, according to Muller.....	10,117
Pilatus, near Lucerne, according to Pfyffer.....	7,080
according to Muller.....	6,562
The highest point of the Lagerberg, near Regensburg, according to Wahlenberg.....	3,603
Sentis, in the Canton of Appenzell, according to the same.....	7,671
The summit of Mount Rigi, according to Usteri...	5,731
according to Wahlenberg.	5,553
Dodiberg, between the Canton of Glaris and that of the Grisons, according to Müller.....	11,110

	FEET.
Glarnisch, according to Müller.....	8,925
Stella, in the Canton of the Grisons, on the north of Splügen, according to Bergmann.....	10,485
Piz Valrhein, in the Canton of the Grisons, accord- ing to Placide a Specha.....	10,220
Marchairu, in the Jura, in the Canton of Vaud, according to Saussure.....	5,386
(In the Helvetic almanac for the year 1815, it is only estimated at 4,383.)	
Mont Tendre in the same chain of the Jura.....	5,202
Dent de Vaultion, also in the same chain, according to Saussure.....	4,468
Dôle, also in the same chain, according to Saussure	5,174
Chasseral, in the Jura, near the Lake of Bienné, according to the same.....	4,968
Hasenmatt, near Solothurn, according to Tralles.	4,476
Pitton, the highest point of Mount Salève, near Ge- neva.....	4,230
The chalet on the Weissenstein, near Solothurn, according to André de Gy.....	3,966
Gyslflüe, near Aarau, according to Tralles.....	2,383

N° VI.

Heights of Mountains in the Canton of Berne.

Gurten near Berne, according to Trechsel.....	2,897
Zwirgihubel, or Zwirgi Hill, in or the descent of the Great Scheideck in the valley of Hasli, ac- cording to Frey.....	3,042
Mount Bantiger, near Berne, according to Trechsel.	3,239
Napf in the Emmenthal, according to Keller.....	4,950
according to Weiss.....	4,345
Paffenkopf, in Hasli im Grund, according to Frey.	5,738
Wylerhorn, at the side of the Brunig, according to Müller.....	5,895
Suleck in the valley of Saxeten, according to an ap- proximate calculation of Escher.....	6,240
Tannhorn on the Brienzer Grat, according to Wah- lenberg.....	6,532
Erzeck, or Balmereckhorn, on the Hasliberg (or mountain of Hasli), according to Frey.....	6,761
Stockhorn, according to Tralles.....	6,767

	FEET.
Hohgant, between Tschangnau and Habkern....	6,834
Gunningrat, on the Hasliberg, according to Frey..	6,929
Morgenberghorn in the valley of Saxeten, according to Tralles.....	6,990
Tschingel, or Kaltbrunnenhorn, opposite to Meyringen, according to Frey	7,189
Rothhorn on the lake of Brientz, according to Frey	7,257
Niesen, according to Tralles.....	7,340
Pfründlistock in the valley of Gadmen, according to Frey.....	7,684
Hohenstollen, on the Hasliberg, behind Meyringen, according to the same.....	7,688
Lauberstock on the Hasliberg, according to the same.....	7,708
Benzlauistock, near Hasli im Grund, according to the same.....	7,809
Tellistock, in the valley of Gadmen, according to the same.....	7,954
Faulhorn between the Lake of Brientz and Grindelwald, according to Tralles.....	8,020
Schwarzwaldhorn, which is adjoining to the latter	8,020
Radlofshorn, in the valley of Gadmen, according to Frey	8,067
Juchliberg, or Jauchli, on the Grimsel, according to the same.....	8,094
Hanglihorn, at the extremity of the valley of Engstlen, according to the same.....	8,146
Zinken, on the Grimsel, according to the same...	8,307
Heuberg, on the Passage of the Susten at the extremity of the valley of Gadmen, according to the same.....	8,418
Nagelis Gratli on the Grimsel, according to the same	8,609
according to Müller.....	9,975
Sidelhorn, on the Passage of the Grimsel, according to Frey.....	8,634
according to Tralles.....	8,580
according to Müller.....	8,675
Engelhorn (or perhaps Stellihorn) on the Scheideck of Hasli, according to Frey.....	8,769
Wildgerst, near the Faulhorn, according to Frey.	8,923

	FEET.
Mahrenhorn, near Guttannen, according to Frey..	9,039
according to Müller.	9,182
Bromberg, on the Grimsel, according to Frey....	9,241
Wendenstock, in the valley of Gadmen, according to Frey.....	9,332
according to Müller.....	9,476
Wellhorn, on the Great Scheideck, according to Frey	9,496
Dossen, or Tossenhorn, beside the Glacier of Ro- senlauri, according to the same.....	9,684
Steinhaushorn, on the road to the Grimsel, near Guttannen, according to the same.....	9,712
Hühnerthalstock, in the valley of Urbach, accord- ing to the same.....	9,932
Gerstenhorn, on the road to the Grimsel, near Na- gelis Gratli, according to the same.....	10,037
Ritzlihorn, behind Guttannen, according to the same.....	10,125
according to Müller.....	10,130
Hangend Gletscherhorn, in the valley of Urbach, according to Frey.....	10,164
according to Müller.....	10,070
Steinberg, at the extremity of the valley of Gadmen, according to Frey.....	10,286
Posterior Sustenhorn in the same situation, accord- ing to the same.....	10,760
Dololenhorn, between the valleys of Oeschinen and Gasteren, according to Tralles.....	11,287
Blümlis Alp, or Frau, at the extremity of the Kien- thal, according to the same.....	11,393
Balmhorn, between the valley of Gasteren and the Canton of the Valais, according to Müller.....	11,415
Altels, in the same situation, according to Tralles.	11,432
Wetterhorn, between the valleys of Hasli and Grindelwald, according to the same.....	11,453
according to Frey.....	10,466
Eiger, or Exterior Eiger, in the Grindelwald, ac- cording to the same.....	12,268
Viescherhorner, (Pics de Viège), in the same situa- tion, according to Tralles.....	12,500
Schreckhorn, in the Grindelwald, according to the same.....	12,560

Monch, or Interior Eiger, in the valley of Lauterbrunnen, according to the same.....	12,666
Jungfrau, in the same place, according to the same.....	12,872
Finsteraarhorn, in the middle of the Sea of Ice, between Grindelwald, Lauterbrunnen, and the Canton of the Valais, according to the same....	13,234
according to Frey.....	13,176

FINIS.

INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE
AARAU, road from Lucerne to, 383 — hotels, general view, routes, edifices, institutions, etc. 384 — environs and excursions.....	385	Alben.....	506
Aarburg.....	195, 383	Albinen.....	148
Abbaye de la Haute-rive.....	166	Albis, the.....	392
Abimes de Mians.....	509	Albula, valley of.....	486
Adda, source of.....	535	Alinges, castle of.....	53
Adelboden.....	151	Allaman.....	41
Agno.....	503	Alliaz, fountain of...	77
Aigle.....	138	Allmend, the.....	413
Aiguebelle.....	512	Alpbach, the.....	277
Aiguilles de Bellaval..	83	Alpnacht.....	296
———— Biomasse.	83	ALTORF, road from Brunnen to, 306 — hotels, baths, and general view, 307 — routes, edifices, institutions, and environs, 308 — excursions.....	309
———— Blaitière.	105	Alvenen.....	487
———— Bouchard	98	Am Stoss.....	455
———— Chamouix	105	Amphion.....	51
———— Charmoz	83, 105	Andelfingen.....	419
———— Crepon..	105	ANDERMATT, road from Altorf to, 310 — hotels and general view, 312 — excursions....	312
———— Dru.....	97	Anemasse.....	79
———— Flegère...	83	Annecy.....	36
———— du Glacier...	83	Antherme, ruins of...	87
———— Gouté....	83	Antre de la Frasse, or Frasque, 83 — de Trient.....	132
———— Midi....	105	APPENZELL, road from St. Gall to, 455 — hotels and baths, 455 — routes, edifices, in-	
———— de Peteret...	83		
———— du Plan..	83, 105		
———— de la Portelle	82		
———— Trelatête	112		
———— rouges.	100		
———— vert....	25		
Airolo.....	594		
Aix, les bains.....	37, 505		

stitutions, and excursions.....	456	Coire by the Lukmanier, 493—from Al-	
Arbon.....	464	torf, 493—hotels and	
Aroschka, fountain of.	483	general view, 495—	
Arpenaz, cascade of...	82	routes, edifices, envi-	
ART, road from Schwytz		rons, etc.....	496
to, 323—general view,		Belp.....	215
324—hotels, routes,		BERNE, road from Ge-	
and environs, 325—		neva to, 170—hotels,	
excursions.....	326	baths, and general	
Arve, the, 80—cascade		view, 172—edifices,	
of.....	87	institutions, etc. 176	
Arvèron, source of the.	97	promenades, 185—	
Aubonne.....	41	environs, 187—ex-	
Aventicum.....	168	cursions.....	189
Bachsellin, the.....	266	Bernina, the.....	533
Bachthal, the.....	266	Bessinge.....	27
Bad im Rothen, the...	360	BEX, 132—description	
Baden, 390—baths of..	412	of.....	134
BALE, or BASIL, road		Bibereck.....	319
from Schaffhausen to		BIENNE, road from	
425—hotels, baths,		Berne to, 194—de-	
public conveyances,		scription of the town,	
general view, etc.		195—excursions from	
427—routes, edifices,		196—lake of.	196
institutions, etc. 428		Bionnay.....	86, 110
—promenades, envi-		Bischofszell.....	447
rons, and excursions	431	Blonay, castle of.....	76
Balerna.....	504	Bodelein, the.....	234
Banisegg on the Met-		Bois de Sauvabellin...	67
tenberg.....	267	Boisse.....	509
Bantiger.....	191	Boisy, hill of.....	54
Barme, or Balme.....	81	Bon Nant, torrent and	
Barme Rousse, the....	121	cascade of.....	86
Barussel.....	76	Bonigen.....	242
Basil (see Basle).		Bonneville.....	79, 81
Beatenhole.....	231	BOAMIO, road from Ti-	
Beaufort.....	38	rano to, 534—general	
BELLINZONA, road from		view, routes, etc.	
Coire to, by the Ber-		354—edifices, excur-	
nardino, 492— from		sions, etc.....	535
		Borronean Islands....	500

	PAGE		PAGE
Rose Stein	251	Cantine di Caprino ...	503
Bosse du Dromadaire .	107	Cazotte	530
Botzlingen.....	310	Cartigny.....	27
Boudry on the Reuse..	439	Carouge.....	26
Boulaire, valley of....	139	Caudon	77
Bourget.....	37	Cervin, mount	512
Bout du Monde, the...	509	Chailly.....	70
Boveret.....	49	Chalet de la Ville....	70
Breithorn, the.....	259	CHAMBERY, road from	
Bremgarten, forest of..	189	Geneva by Romilly	
Bresolellaz.....	77	to, 505—from do. by	
Breven, the	99	Annecy, 506—from	
Brezon, the	80	Lyons, 506—hotels,	
BRIENTZ, excursion to,		general view, edi-	
245—lake of, 245—		fices, institutions,	
description of, 248		routes, promenades,	
—roads centering at,		and environs, 508—	
249—excursions	249	excursions.....	509
BRIGG, road from Ge-		Chambesey	28
neva to.....	520	CHAMONIX, valley of,	
Bruderbalm.....	375	78, 89—situation,	
Brugg.....	389	boundary, extent,	
Brundlen Alp	365	etc. 91—expense and	
Brunegg, castle of	386	names of guides, 92	
BRUNNEN, road from		—excursions.....	92
Stantz to, 301—de-		Champ de Bourreaux..	26
scription of, 303—		Chapeau, the.....	98
excursions from	304	Chardonne.....	76
Brygg.....	154	Charmettes, les.....	509
Buet, the, 25—glacier		Chasseral, the.....	199
of, 79—ascent of, 88,	102	Chatelard, hill of....	54
Bulle	77, 158	Chaux de Fonds.....	443
Buochs.....	301	Chede.....	86
Buochserhorn.....	301	Cheminée, the.....	99
BURGDORF, road from		Chenalette, the.....	131
Berne to Lucerne by,		Chene.....	79
331—description of.	331	Cherbenon	149
Bürgen, the.....	300	CHIAVENNA, road from	
Bürglen	309	Coire to by Splugen,	
Bürgli, the.....	413	528—hotels, general	
Camoghi, the	498	view, 528—edifices,	
		institutions, excur-	

	PAGE		PAGE
sions, etc.	529	Daro.	497
Chillon, castle of	47	Davos, valley of.	486
Chorbalm, the	260	Dazio.	495, 526
Cime des Fours.	112	Dent de Jaman	77
Cité d'Aoste	116	— de Nivolet.	509
Clarens.	46	Derborenze, valley of..	140
Cluse, valley of.	80	Diablerets, the	139
COIRE, road from Sar-		Disentis, abbey of....	313
gans to, 481—hotels,		Dodi, the.	480
general view, routes,		Dole, the ...	31
edifices, institutions,		Dome du Gouté	107
etc. 482—excursions	483	— niegé de l'Aiguille	
Col d'Antherne.	82	du Gouté	106
— de Balme.	99	Dominicloch.	366
— du Bon Homme ...	111	Domo d'Ossola	526
— entre les deux fe-		Donnerbühl	191
nêtres	131	Dorigny	71
— du Géant.	113	Dornach.	432
— de la Seigne.	112	Dovaine, 1st station of	
Cologny.	26	Sardinian custom-	
Como.	503, 505	house officers.	55
Concise.	53	Drause, the.	123
CONSTANCE, road from		Drockenhole	299
Frauenfeld to, 448—			
hotels, general view,		Eben Alpe.	456
routes, edifices, insti-		Ebikon.	360
tutions, etc. 448—		Eblingen.	246
environs, excursions,		Echichen	43
etc.	449	Egeri, lake of	381
Contamine.	79	Eglisau.	420
Coppet	25	Eigenthal, the.	365
Cossonay ...	35	Eiger, great and little.	262
Corsier	76	Einigen.	225
COURMAYEUR. .97, 110,		Einsiedeln, abbey of..	318
114—excursions from	115	Emme, the.	334
Couvercle, rock of....	104	Emmen Thal.	332
Cramont, the.	115	Engadine, valley of... 488	
Creux de Genthod	26	Engelberg, abbey of... 294	
Cully.	44	Engi, the.	413
		Enneda.	477
Dala, cascade of.	148	Entlibuch.	334
Darlingen.	227	Erlach.	199

	PAGE		PAGE
Eschlimatt, or Escholtz-		Gaussau.....	451
matt	335	Géant, the.....	25
Etzel, the.....	322	Gemmen Alp, the....	240
Evian	51	Gemmi, the.....	100, 149
Falchernbach, the....	277	GENEVA, hotels, baths,	
Falkenfluh.....	214	public conveyances,	
Faulensee.....	227	reading-rooms, etc.	
Faulhorn, the.....	266	1—diligences, steam-	
Feester See, the.....	381	boats, etc. 2—general	
Ferney	25	view, 3—antiquities,	
Ferrière.....	518	curiosities, etc. 4, 5	
Fideris, baths of.....	485	—edifices, institu-	
Finsteraarhorn, the ...	284	tions, etc. 11, 20—	
Finstere Schlauche....	279	promenades, 20, 22—	
Flaine, lake of.....	82	environs, 22—excur-	
Flegère, or Flessière... 101		sions, 24—tour of the	
Flüelen, the.....	306	lake.....	38
Flüeli, the.....	292	Gersau	302
Forch, the.....	413	Gessler's castle at Kuss-	
Forestay, torrent of... 44		nacht	326
Fort de l'Ecluse	35	Gessenay.....	138
Fourche	100	Giesbach, the....	248, 249
FRAUENFELD, road from		Giffre, junction of the.	80
Zurich to, 447—hot-		Gimmelwald.....	255
tels and general view,		Giornico.....	495
447—edifices, insti-		Giubasco	497
tutions, environs and		Glacier d'Aletsch....	155
excursions	447	—— d'Argentièrre... 100	
Frauenthal, convent of	381	—— de Balmhorn... 149	
FRIEBURGH, general view		—— des Bossons. 90, 93	
161—edifices and in-		—— Lechaud	104
stitutions, 162—pro-		—— Menoue.....	125
menades and envi-		—— Panerossaz	139
rons, 164—excur-		—— les Pelerins....	91
sions.....	165	—— Rutor or Rutau	118
Furka, the.....	313	—— of the Rhone ..	285
Gabris, the.....	451	—— Tacul	113
Gais	454	—— Talefre	104
Galanda, the.....	483	GLARIS, road from Na-	
Gasteren, valley of... 151		fels to, 475—hotels,	
		general view, routes,	
		edifices, institutions,	

	PAGE		PAGE
Jardins, the.....	103	Lancy.....	27
Jungfrau, the.....	262	Langenthal.....	329
Jussy l'Evêque.....	26	LANGNAU, 333—general view, institutions, etc. 338—public li- braries, 353—envi- rons, 354—excursions	359
Kalfeuserthal.....	471	Lans le Bourg.....	514
Kaltenbad, the.....	376	Lauffenburg.....	425
Kamor, the.....	457	Laupen, field of..	164, 193
Kander, or Kander Thal, valley of, 151—canal	223	LAUSANNE, hotels, baths, public conveyances, reading-rooms, etc.	
Kandersteg.....	152	55—general view, 56	
Kessisbodenloch.....	375	—routes, 59—edi- fices, institutions, etc. 59—promenades and environs.....	66
Kienholz.....	272	LAUTERBRUNNEN, road from Interlaken to, 251—another route, 252—valley of, 252— village of, 255, 256— excursions.....	257
Kiesen.....	214	Le Bec à l'Oiseau.....	108
Kirchdorf.....	215	Les Bornes, valley of..	79
Kirchhet, the.....	278	— Brenets.....	444
Kleinthal.....	481	— Echelles.....	507
Klonthal, the.....	478	Le Pelerin.....	76
Knapstein, the.....	368	Les Rappes.....	70
Knonau.....	392	Le Reposoir.....	80
Koenzeli, the.....	376	— Verney.....	514
Konigsfelden, abbey of	387	Leiterli, the.....	377
Krattigen.....	227	Lenzburg.....	391
Krienz.....	359	Leissingen.....	227
Küh Alp.....	240	Liddes.....	124
Küssnacht.....	337, 416	Linth canal.....	474
La Boissière.....	79	Linththal, the.....	479
— Côte, mountain of..	108	LOCARNO, road from Bel- linzona to, 498—ge- neral view, 498— routes, edifices, insti-	
— Couteraie.....	102		
— Motta.....	497		
— Pierrière.....	26		
— Ramasse.....	515		
— Sallaz.....	70		
Lac de Brai, or Bret, 441—du Plan de l'Ai- guille.....	106		
— de Plaine de Joux..	85		
Lake of Catogne.....	106		
— of the Four Forest Cantons, description, extent, etc.	285		
Lala, mountain of.....	76		

	PAGE		PAGE
tutions, environs, and excursions.....	499	Chambery through the valley of.....	511
Locle, the.....	444	Meinau.....	450
Lohn.....	422	Melch Thal, the.....	294
Loueche..... 145,	148	Mendrisio.....	503
Lowertz, lake of.....	323	Mer de Glace..... 90,	96
Lucens.....	157	Meribelle.....	82
LUCERNE, road from		Merlingen.....	229
Art to, 327—from		MEYRINGEN, roads from	
Berne by Zofingen,		Grindelwald to, 269	
329—from Berne by		—roads from Brientz	
Burgdorf, 331—from		to, 271—another, 272	
Berne by the Em-		—description of, 275	
menthal and Entli-		—routes centering at	
buch, 332—hotels,		276—excursions from	276
baths, public con-		Misocco, castle of.....	492
veyances, etc.....	336	Modane.....	513
LUGANO, road from Bel-		Mole, the.....	79
linzona to, 501—ho-		Molesson..... 77,	160
tels, etc. 501—gene-		Molinetto.....	500
ral view, routes, edi-		Mollis.....	475
fices, institutions, en-		Mondmilchloch.....	367
viron, excursions,		Monmort.....	131
etc.....	502	Monrepos.....	69
Lukmanier.....	491	Montanvert, 90, 94—	
Lungern.....	289	height.....	96
Lurli, baths of.....	483	Mont Blanc, [83—view	
Lutry.....	43	of, 100, 102—de-	
Lüzelau.....	418	scription of.....	107
Magadino.....	500	Montbovon.....	78
Maglan.....	82	Montcherand.....	35
Malans.....	484	Mont Jovet.....	83
Maltaserne.....	54	Mont Joux.....	126
Manek, castle of.....	412	Montmeillan.....	68
Maria Zum Schnee....	374	Montmelan.....	125
MARTIGNY, 115, 119, de-		Montmelian.....	511
scription of, 121—ex-		Montreux..... 46,	78
cursions from.....	123	Mont Rosset.....	83
Martinsdrunk, the....	268	Mont Varens.....	83
Matten.....	242	Morat.....	166
Maurienne, road from		MORBEGNO, 530—hotels,	
		general view, edifices,	

	PAGE		PAGE
institutions and ex-		Neubaus.....	233
cursions.....	531	Niesen, the	221
Morgarten, field of, 319,	381	Notre Dame de la Gorge	111
Morillon.....	27	Noville	49
Morges.....	42	Nyon.....	40
Motiers Travers.....	445		
Moudon	157	Ober Aar.....	283
Mount Bre, or Gotthard	502	Ober Alp	367
Mount Cenis	515	Oberhaupt.....	368
Mühlibach, the.....	250	Oberhofen	228
Münsingen.....	213	Oberhorn, lake of.....	259
Münster	155	Oberland of Berne, 200	
Münster, or Bero Mün-		— extent and ap-	
ster	363	proaches to, 201—	
Muotta Thal, the	319	tour of three days,	
Muri	212	203—1st day, 203—	
Murrenbach, the.....	257	2d and 3d days, 204	
		—of four days, 204—	
NAFELS, road from Rap-		1st day, 204—2d, 3d,	
perschwyl to, by		and 4th days, 205—	
Uznach, 471— from		of six days, five 1st,	
Rapperschwyl by La-		205, — 6th, 206— of	
chen, 472— general		seven or eight days,	
view, 472— routes		206, 207— of four-	
and excursions, 473		teen days, 207, 210—	
—battle-field.....	473	proper periods for ex-	
Nant Borant.....	85	cursions, 210—mode	
Nant Sauvage	84	of conveyance.....	211
Naters	155	Ober Winterthur	419
Nellen Balm, the.....	264	Ollon	138
Netstall	475	Olten	383
NEUFCHÂTEL, road from		Ormond, valley of....	138
Solothurn to, 438—		Orsières	124
road from Yverdon,		Orteler, the	177
438—hotels, booksel-		Orvins, valley of.....	197
ling establishments,		Ostermundingen, or Os-	
439— general view,		termannigen	191
routes, edifices, insti-		Ouchy.....	70
tutions, etc. 440—			
promenades, 442—		Pain de Sucre	131
environs and excur-		Pantenbrugg	479
sions.....	443	Paradies, convent of ..	423

	PAGE		PAGE
Part Dieu, chartreuse of	77	Richenau	449
Passerdorf	418	Richtenschwyl	415
Passy	83, 84	Riehen	433
Payerne (Peterlingen G.)	157	Rigi, or Rigiberg, the,	
Pedrinat, the	504	327—ascend of	368
Perte du Rhone	35	Ringgenberg	243, 216
Petit Sacconex	27	Ripaille, convent, castle	
Pfaffers, baths of	468	and promontory of	52
Philosophers' Walk	191	Roche de l'heureux re-	
Pierre Pertuis	197	tour	109, 110
Pilater See	365	Roillebeau	26
Pilatus, the	364	Rolle	40
Plan des Dames	111	Romilly	505
Platte, the	464	Rosenberg	452
Pointe du Drome	131	Rothcnflue, the	239, 251
Pont Culminant, the	516	Rothhorn, the	250
Pont Serrant	118	Rothsee, the	360
Ponte Brolla	499	Rotzberg, the	299
Pont Tresa	503	Roveraz	70
Pormenas, the	89		
Pregny	27	Sanen	138
Prettigau, the	484	Sachsen	290
Publier	51	Saleve, the Petit, excu-	
		cursion to, 28—grand	
Rafz	420	do.	29
Regatz	467	Salines, the	135
Randenbergl, the	423	Sallenches	83
Ranft, the	293	Sand Alpe, the	480
Rapperschwyl, 417—		Sankt Margaretha	431
excursions from	417	SARGANS, road from St.	
Rathhausen, the	360	Gall to, 464—hotels,	
Ratligen	229	general view, and	
Realp	313	routes, 495—excursions	466
Reculct, the	31		
Reichenbach, the	190, 276	SARNEN, roads from the	
Renggloch, the	359	Oberland, 288—val-	
Rhatikon, the	484, 486	ley of, 289—general	
Rheinau	423	view, 290—routes,	
Rheineck	465	291—edifices, insti-	
Rheinfelden	426	tutions, etc. 291—en-	
Rhine, fall of the	421	viron, 292—excursions	291
Rhone, source of the,			
and excursions to	156	Sausbach, or Saxeten-	

	PAGE		PAGE
bach	253	Seckingen	426
Saut du Chien.....	140	Seelisberg	310
Saut du Doubs	444	Sementina	497
Saxenet, the.....	80	Semfthal, the	481
Saxeten.....	239	Sempach and battle field	361
Scanf	489	Sentis, the.....	457
Schadau.....	218	Servoz, mines of....	82, 87
SCHAFFHAUSEN, road from		Sidelhorn, the.....	283
Zurich by Winterthur		Sierne.....	27
to, 418—from Zurich		Signal, the.....	66
by Eglisau, 419—hot-		Sigrischwyl.....	228
tels and general view,		Simmenthal, the.....	139
420—edifices, insti-		Simplon, route of the,	
tutions, etc. 421—ex-		519, 521—village of.	524
cursions.....	422	Siongy	80
Scharnach Thal, castle		SION, 140—general view	
of.....	152	141—public edifices,	
Schauensee.....	359	institutions, etc. 143	
Scheideck, the, 259—		—promenades, 144—	
route across the	269	excursions	145
Scherzlingen	218	Sixt.....	103
Schilt, the	477	Soleure, see Solothurn.	
Schinznach	387	SOLOTHURN, or Soleure,	
Schmadribach.....	257	433—road from Som-	
Schnabelberg, the	413	mité des Croix to ...	106
Schollenen, gorge of ..	311	SONDRIO, road from	
Schuls.....	490	Chiavenna to.....	530
Schüpfen	335	Spietz.....	225
Schüttiberg, the	243	St. Adrian	377
Schwabis, the.....	220	St. Bernard, the Great,	
Schwarrbach.....	150	117—the Little do ..	118
Schwarberg.....	452	St. Chrischona	433
Schwarze Brette, the..	269	St. Gall, road from	
Schwesternborn	376	Constance to, 458—	
SCHWYTZ, road from		road from Rappersch-	
Brunnen to, 314—hot-		wyl, 459—hotels,	
tels and baths, 314—		baths, general view,	
general view, routes,		routes, edifices, in-	
edifices, institutions,		stitutions, etc. 460—	
etc. 315—environs		environs and excur-	
and excursions.....	317	sions.....	463
Secheron	26	St. Gervais, baths of, 83, 86	

	PAGE		PAGE
St. Gotthard	312	Tatschbach	206
St. Jakob	432	Taveyannaz, the.....	135
St. Jean de Maurienne.....	512	Teglio.....	532
St. Martin	82	Tell's Country.....	287
St. Maurice, 132—ab- bey of.....	133	Tellensprung, or Tells Platten, the.....	305
St. Michael, castle of..	88	Tenero	499
St. Michel	513	Teufels Berg, the.....	311
St. Moritz	488	Teufelsfahrweg	227
St. Paul	51	Teufen	455
St. Pierre.....	124	Thieracken	221
St. Prex	41	Thierstein, the.....	265
St. Salvador	503	Tholon.....	51
St. Urban, abbey of... 364		THONON, 52—roads from to Geneva	53
St. Verena, hermitage of.....	436	THUN, roads from Berne to, 211—description of, 215—promenades 217—excursions, 221 lake of	223
Stabio, the	504	TIRANO, roads from Sondrio to, 532—ho- tels, general view, routes, edifices, and institutions	532
Stambach	229	Toggenburg, the.....	459
STANTZ, road from Sar- nen to, 296—hotels, general view, 297— edifices, institutions, etc. 298—routes, en- vironments, and excur- sions from.....	299	Tomlishorn.....	368
Stantzstad	300	Tour de Peilz	46
Staubbach, the.....	257	Tour des Fous.....	131
Stein.....	426	Tourtemagne.....	153
Steinberg, the.....	259	Treib	303
Steinen.....	317	TROGEN, road from He- risau to, 453—hotels and general view, 453 routes, edifices, in- stitutions, excursions etc.	454
Stockbalm, the.....	243	Tschuggen.....	451
Stockhorn, the... 219, 221		Uetikon	416
Strattlingen.....	224	Ufnau.....	417
Suleck, the	239	Unspunnen.....	240
Sursee.....	330		
Table au Chantre	103		
Tacul, the.....	107, 113		
Tamina, gorge of the, 469—fall of the.....	470		
Tanzplatz, the	248		
Tarantaise, the.....	527		

	PAGE		PAGE
UNTERSEEN, description of, 235 — excursions from	237	Vjègé (Visp. G.).....	153
Urnen.....	472	Villamont.....	69
Urseren.....	212, 213	Villeneuve.....	48
Utlberg, the.....	412	Villeneuve d'Aoste....	116
Utnach	459	Vindonissa	388
		Voglisegg.....	455
Val St. Imier.....	199	Voirons, the, excursion to and description of	30
Val de Joux, excursions to, and description of	32	Vorder Aar, the	284
Val de Lie, or Illiers ..	135	Vreneli, the.....	261
Val Muggia, or Val Ma- ria.....	504	Vuilly (Mistellach, G.).	168
Val d'Orbe, the.....	34		
Val de Taninge.....	38	Wadenschwyl.....	415
Val de Torrens.....	38	Waldeck	240
Val de Travers	445	Waldegg, castle of....	437
Valazetta, glacier of...	177	Waldstall.....	319
Valenz	471	Waldstatt.....	452, 453
Vallée de la Sagne	444	Wallenstatt, and lake of	466
Valorsine, the 101,	120	Warteck, castle of....	464
Valsainte	161, 166	Wartenflüe	329
Valteline, the	527	Weggis, the.....	369, 478
Vaugi.	80	Weissenstein.....	437
Veisch	155	Weissenau.....	227
Venaus, avalanche of..	518	Wellhorn, the, often confounded with the	
Vennes	70	Wetterhorn.....	271
Vergi, the.....	80	Wengberg, the.....	254
Vernand.....	71	Wengen.....	254
Veroliez	133	Wengern Alp	261
Versoix.....	26	Wesen	474
Verzasca.....	500	Wetterhorn, the.....	262
VEVAY, hotels, public conveyances, book- sellers, etc. 71—gene- ral view, and routes, 72—edifices, institu- tions, etc. 73—pro- menades and envi- rons.....	73	Wichtrach, or Wich- dorf	213
Vidy.....	70	Widderfeld, or Wid- derhorn	368
		Wichlen, bath of....	481
		Wildeg, castle of....	380
		Wildkirchlein, the....	456
		Willisau.....	332
		Wimmis.....	222
		Winkel.....	361
		Winterech, the.....	254

	PAGE		PAGE
Winterthur.....	419	and general view,	
Wolfenschiess.....	300	377.— routes, 378 —	
Wonnerstein.....	452	edifices, institutions,	
Wunderbrunn, the ...	278	etc. 379—lake, envi-	
Wyl.....	451	rons, and excursions	380
Wyler.....	245	ZURICH, road from Lu-	
Zerkrauten Berg, the..	267	cerne to, 391—road	
Zesenberg	268	from Zug to, 393—	
Zinnen, the.....	329	hotels, baths, etc. 395	
Zizers.....	481	general view, 396—	
ZOFINGEN, road from		edifices, institutions,	
Berne to Lucerne by,		etc. 401—promenades	
329—description of.	329	410—excursions, 411	
Zollbrücke, the.....	238	—tour of the lake... 414	
Zug, road from Art to,		Zurichberg, the.....	412
377—road from Lu-		Zutz	489
cerne to, 377—hotels		Zwergleinloch.....	239
		Zweylütschinen	252

THE END.